ANNUAL REPORT 2012

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Your Invention Partner KIPO

About KIPO

Our History

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).

Our Functions

Our Vision

Our Mission

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.

Message from the **Commissioner**

WE WILL STRIVE TO CREATE A BETTER TOMORROW WHERE IP CAN SHINE BY EMULATING OUR ANCESTORS' SPIRIT AND **ENCOURAGING INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES.**

One of the most significant aspects of management for entrepreneurs living in the knowledge-based society of the 21st century is intangible assets: in other words, intellectual property (IP). With IP a core source for creating added value, companies armed only with intellectual property rights can possess a competitive edge over their competitors and are provided with a means to achieve profits. Against this backdrop, battles are being fought over IP among global companies in every corner of the earth. Countries all over the world have been concentrating their efforts into promoting an IP system which can spur technological development and the creation of added value.

The Korean government set the 'creative economy' as a new national development strategy with the aim of creating new markets and jobs by linking creative ideas with scientific technology, the cultural sector and industry. KIPO is responsible for IP policies and has been continuously striving to promote a virtuous cycle for the creation, protection and utilization of IP, which is a vital key for actualizing the creative economy. Recently, we have analyzed the entire process of IP from a more macroscopic perspective. We also established a realization strategy called 'the creative economy ecosystem through IP' which will result in a more unified value creation chain for turning ideas into R&D and commercializing the results of R&D in the market. We are focusing all of our efforts to realize these goals.

We were able to obtain many significant results last year thanks to the enthusiasm and determined efforts of our employees to build an improved IP environment. Firstly, we enhanced the quality and timeliness of our examinations so that we can provide faster and stronger protection for the outcomes of innovative activities. To achieve this, we hired 49 new examiners and increased support for examiners by expanding the range and improving the quality of prior art searches performed by outside agencies. In addition, we built an exclusive system, the Community Patent Review, which allows us to listen to the specialized technological knowledge of outside experts and, thus, increase the accuracy of examination results.

Along with these efforts, we began the operation of customized examination services including the three track patent examination service, the two track trademark and design examination service and the three track trial service in a bid to provide results in the timeframe requested by customers. We received good feedback from our customers on the availability of these services. With the various measures in place, we were able to shorten the examination pendency period despite the increasing number of IP applications.

In 2012, we achieved our targets: the average first action pendency period was 14.8 months for patent examinations, 8.9 months for trademarks, and 8.8 months for industrial designs. For patent examination, we were successful in maintaining the world's fastest examination service. Furthermore, we have established mid-term strategies to shorten the examination pendency period; our goals are 10 months for patents. 3 months for trademarks and 5 months for industrial designs by 2017, in order to provide even faster protection for creative ideas.

We worked hard in 2012 in order to create prosperous IPs in the industrial economy by widely spreading a culture for IP creation officially launched in 2012, and is playing a role in its fully-fledged and utilization. We also prepared systems of support by providing activities. We were appointed as chair country of the TM5 for 2013 and plan to lead discussions on the harmonization of the the results of patent trend analyses and dispatching IP experts for more efficient governmental R&D projects, and helped create a trademark system. better environment for the development of outstanding patents. Furthermore, we have implemented a project, the 'strategy for I am convinced that we were able to achieve all of this thanks IP-centered technology acquisition', in order to sharpen the IP to the support and interest of our valuable customers and capabilities of SMEs. We also hosted various invention promotion stakeholders, at home and abroad. I hope that this Annual Report events, including the commemoration ceremony for the Korea gives an encouraging insight into the vision and activities of KIPO, Invention day, the Korea International Women's Invention thereby allowing both KIPO and our customers to develop and Exposition (KIWIE) and the Design to Business (D2B) event, to grow together. develop a culture of innovation that is integrated with the general public. Korea has been a prominent invention country, helping to improve

We tried to create an environment that respects IP and fairly rewards creative efforts. We expanded the activities of the Special Police Squad for the Protection of Trademark Rights to include e-commerce and also expanded our campaign against counterfeit goods nationwide to raise awareness for the benefit of our customers. In addition to these activities, we have held further customer education programs aimed at preventing the purchase of counterfeit goods and have been continuously publicizing through television and social media in order to make people aware of the importance of reasonable consumption and distribution.

Furthermore, we have expanded international cooperation to avoid duplicate examinations and build an effective global IP system. We are now executing the Patent Prosecution Highways (PPH) with 14 countries, with the addition of China and Mexico in 2012, and Hungary. Singapore and Austria in early 2013. Following the PCT-PPH with the US in 2011, we expanded the PCT-PPH program to include China and Japan in 2012 and Austria in early 2013.

To narrow the IP divide between developed and developing countries, KIPO, in collaboration with WIPO and APEC, has been implementing IP-sharing projects which support developing countries with appropriate technologies and brand development. We will continue to exert every effort to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries by using Korea's experience of achieving the status of an aid beneficiary to an aid donor.

Moreover, we are involved in various activities to improve the efficiency and quality of patent examinations through our active participation in the IP5, a partnership of the five major global patent offices. In the area of trademark and design, Korea joined the TM5, a partnership of the five major trademark offices

the lives of ordinary people with groundbreaking creations and inventions, including Hangul, the Korean alphabet, created by King Sejong with the assistance of scholars, Angbuilgu, a sundial, and Cheugugi, a type of rain gauge first used in the 15th century. We will strive to create a better tomorrow where IP can shine by emulating our ancestors' spirit and encouraging innovative activities.

Fim youngmin

Kim Young-min | Commissioner

Organizational Chart of KIPO



 Convergence Technology Examination Division I

Examination Division

• Design Examination Division II

• Design Examination

Division I

Intellectual Property Tribunal (Chairman)

- Appeals Department (Board of appeals 1-11)
- Trial Policy Division / Litigation Division

International Intellectual Property Training Institute

- Education Planning Division / IP Education Division
- Creativity Invention Education Division
- International Education Division

Seoul Branch Office

- Administrative Division
- Application and Registration Division
- Electronic Documentation Division

Chemistry and Biotechnology Examination Bureau	Electric and Electronic Examination Bureau	Information and Communications Examination Bureau	
 Biotechnology Examination Division Chemical Materials Examination Division Fine Chemistry Examination Division Environment and Energy Examination Division Pharmaceutical Examination Division Textile and Consumer Goods Examination Division Food and Biological Resources Examination Division Food and Biological Resources Examination Division Convergence Technology Examination Division II PCT International Search and Preliminary Examination Division 	 Patent Examination Policy Division Patent Examination Cooperation Division Electric Examination Division Electronic Examination Division Semiconductor Examination Division Electronic Commerce Examination Division Ubiquitous Examination Division Convergence Technology Examination Division III Standard-Related Patent and Semiconductor Intellectual Property Division 	 Telecommunications Examination Division Information Systems Examination Division Imaging Devices Examination Division Computer Examination Division Display Examination Division Digital Broadcasting Examination Division Network Examination Division 	

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Intellectual Property powers blooming in **the creative economy**

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.

A better IPR service with KIPO

KIPO provides the world's fastest IP examination service with reliable quality

Creative and high value-added IP is at the heart of the creative economy. With IP a driving force for our future development, KIPO is innovating even today.



14.8

The first metal printing types





Jikji Simche Yojeol is a Korean Buddhist book whose title can be translated as the Anthology of Great Buddhist Priests' Zen Teachings. It was printed with movable metal type, **the first metal printing method invented in the world, which brought an innovative change to the systematic delivery of culture and learning**. Jikji was published in 1377 and listed in UNESCO's Memory of the World Program in 2001. The book pre-dates the Gutenberg Bible printed in Germany in the 1450s.

World-Class Examination Services

We aim to provide world-class examination services by improving the overall examination system, increasing examination manpower and building a more advanced third-generation KIPOnet system (KIPOnet III).

The average first action pendency periods are as follows:

- Patents and utility models: 18.5 months in 2010 > 16.8 months in 2011 > 14.8 months in 2012
- Trademarks: 10.6 months in 2010 > 10 months in 2011 > 8.9 months in 2012
- Designs: 10 months in 2010 > 10 months in 2011 > 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 will continue to provide high-quality examination and trial services by building the capacity of examiners and trial judges, enhancing examination reviews and expanding the outsourcing of prior art searches.

The quality of our examination processes has been recognized internationally. The number of international search reports received by KIPO totaled 27,442 in 2012, a 1.1 percent rise from 27,139 in 2011.



A higher IP competitiveness

Korea is an IP powerhouse with the world's number one patent competitiveness







In the world for patent applications per GDP/R&D expenditure

KIPO is creating a competitive IP system that will allow the results of your precious ideas to come to fruition and create wealth and opportunities.

IP Competitiveness

IPR applications

In 2012, the total number of applications for industrial property rights in Korea increased for the second consecutive year reaching 396,996, a 7% growth from 371,116 in 2011. A new record for the number of applications was set in 2012 as a result of future-oriented investment by companies dominating new technologies and brands.

Patent application competitiveness

According to the World IP Indicator unveiled by WIPO in December 2012, Korea ranked first in terms of the number of resident patent applications per GDP or R&D investment.

PCT

Korea increased its number of PCT applications by 13.4 percent from 10,447 in 2011 to 11,848 in 2012, accounting for 6.1 percent of all PCT applications and the 5th largest amount by country of origin.

Hwaseong Fortress, which was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997, was constructed under Jeongjo, the 22nd king of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). Hwaseong Fortress was a highly advanced fortress compared to others of the period due to its combination of commercial and military functions. In addition, it was constructed at high speed over a two-year period using a Geojunggi, an innovative type of construction equipment at the time.

門安長

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1.

A better creation of value beyond national borders

KIPO spreads the value of IP with developing and developed countries for true harmonization

By actively participating in international cooperation and sharing our experiences, we are constantly contributing to the advancement of IP systems worldwide.





Worldwide IP Collaboration

In addition to strengthening our partnership with the world's leading intellectual property offices through the IP5, we also joined the TM5 partnership in the trademark and design field.

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 the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) and Patent Cooperation Treaty-Patent Prosecution Highway (PCT-PPH) with new countries.

- PPH countries: 2 in 2008 > 9 in 2011 > 14 in 2013 (current)
- PCT-PPH countries: 1 in 2011 > 3 in 2013 (current)

Furthermore, we are training and dispatching workers with appropriate technologies to developing and least developed countries. Examples of our past endeavors include distributing technologies for making charcoal from sugarcane and developing a brand for dried mango in Chad in 2010. In 2011, we developed household water purifiers in Cambodia. Last year, we developed a cooking stove to improve kitchen facilities in low-income houses in Guatemala and improved insulation and construction methods using earthen bricks for various types of housing in Nepal.



19 # #

Seokguram and Bulguksa, considered two of the greatest cultural masterpieces in Asia, were designated as **the first UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Korea** in 1995 **in acknowledgement of the global reach of their universal values**. This opened the door for promoting Korea as a hub for cultural heritage and tourism.

Statistical Overview of 2012

IPR applications

In 2012, the total number of applications for industrial property rights increased for the second consecutive year reaching 396,996, a 7% growth from 371,116 in 2011. Industrial property applications saw a rise until 2007; however, the trend for applications continuously decreased from 2008 due to the global economic crisis. This trend was reversed in 2011 and a new record for the number of applications was set in 2012 as a result of future-oriented investment by companies dominating new technologies and brands.

By right, applications for patents increased year-on-year by 5.6% to 188,915, utility models by 4.8% to 12,424, trademarks by 7% to 132,522, and industrial designs by 11.7% to 63,135. There has been a noticeable rise in the number of patent applications for three consecutive years since 2010.

Patent application competitiveness

According to the World IP Indicator unveiled by WIPO in December 2012, Korea ranked first for five consecutive years from 2007 to 2011 in terms of the number of resident patent applications per GDP or R&D investment.

PCT & Madrid

According to WIPO preliminary statistics in March 2013, the number of global international applications filed under the PCT increased by 6.6 percent from 182,379 in 2011 to 194,400 in 2012. Korea increased its number of PCT applications by 13.4 percent from 10,447 in 2011 to 11,848 in 2012, accounting for 6.1 percent of all PCT applications and the 5th largest amount by country of origin. International applications filed under the PCT by Korean applicants have steadily increased on an annual basis primarily due to a clearer understanding of the advantages of the PCT system, rising awareness of the importance of IPRs, and continued efforts to consolidate patent rights abroad.

Meanwhile, the total number of international trademark applications under the Madrid System increased by 4.1 percent from 42,270 in 2011 to 44,018 in 2012. Korea increased its number of Madrid international applications by 3.5 percent from 485 in 2011 to 502 in 2012, the 18th largest amount by country of origin. The number of Madrid international applications by foreigners designating Korea reached 10,090 in 2012, a 2.7 percent growth from 9,821 in 2011.

IPR applications



Resident applications per billion GDP (2005 PPP \$)



PCT applications in the top 10 countries







Resident applications per million R&D (2005 PPP \$)

Average first office action pendency period

International search reports and international preliminary examinations

According to WIPO's PCT Yearly Review 2013, the number of international search reports received by KIPO totaled 27,442 in 2012, a 1.1 percent rise from 27,139 in 2011. Of these, the number of requests submitted by Korean applicants reached 11,781, a 15.2 percent increase from 2011.

The number of international preliminary examinations received by KIPO in 2012 was 249 (may be incomplete), almost the same amount as 2011. The numbers have continuously decreased over the last few years due to the amendments to PCT regulations in 2002, which extended the time taken to enter the designated states from 20 months to 30 months, even if international preliminary examination has not been requested. This trend is also partly due to the International Searching Authority reviewing the patentability of applications since 2004.

Average pendency period for examinations

The average first office action pendency period by right in 2012 was 14.8 months for patents and utility models, 8.9 months for trademarks, and 8.8 months for designs. The average total pendency period by right in 2012 was 21.6 months for patents and utility models, 13.5 months for trademarks, and 10.5 months for designs.

Registrations

The total number of registrations for industrial property rights in 2012 reached 243,869, a 14 percent growth from 214,013 in 2011. The registration trend for IPRs showed an increase for three consecutive years since 2010.

Registrations for all industrial property rights increased compared to the previous year. Registration for patents increased by 19.8 percent year-on-year reaching 113,467, utility models increased by 8.5 percent to 6,353, trademarks by 9.3 percent to 77,903 and designs by 9.4 percent to 46,146.

Trials

The number of requests for trial increased by 2.2 percent year-on-year to 14,747, in 2012. By right, patents increased by 3.9 percent reaching 10,039, designs increased by 29.9 percent reaching 569, utility models decreased by 15 percent to 402, and trademarks increased by 3.1 percent to 3,737.

The number of closed trial cases totaled 10,362 in 2012 (5,581 patents, 424 utility models, 489 designs, and 3,868 trademarks) decreasing by 2.2 percent year-on-year. Only trials for patents increased slightly, by 2.0 percent, while others showed a decrease.



IPR registrations





▲ 2011

▲ 2012

(unit : cases)

▲ 2010

▲ 2011

▲ 2012 (unit : cases)







Hig	h	lights of 2012		JULY	18 26	IMOU Signing with the Korea Creative (Youth Invention Festival 2012
JANUARY	02 11 16	IP education for the disadvantaged Presentation on support project for the creation of standard- related patents Visit to a traditional market in Daejeon		AUGUST	01 29 30	Heads meeting between KIPO and the L MOU Signing between the Korean Inte and Kyungpook National University's La IP forum in Gangwon-do, Korea
FEBRUARY	01 19	1st anniversary of IP advanced country declaration IP forum in Incheon, Korea		SEPTEMBER	05 06 20	IP forum in Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea PATINEX 2012 IP forum in Ulsan, Korea
MARCH	01 20 26	PPH Pilot Program between KIPO and SIPO 10th Anniversary of Patent Customer Call Center Launch of IP-DESK in L.A	식재산센터(IP-DESK • 임시 : 2012. 3. 26(원) • 장소 : КОТВА LA무여관	OCTOBER	01	 Participation of KIPO Commissioner in Official release event for an education "Getting Creative with Pororo" Heads meeting between Korea and the Property Organization (ARIPO)
APRIL	02 10	MOU Signing with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) MOU Signing with SIPO	中華人民共和國江蘇省人民政府 大韓民國知識産權局 知識產權保護合作諒解備忘録簽字儀式		19 23 25 26 27	Seoul International Trademark Forum 20 Joint Briefings on the US Patent System Intellectual Property Protection Confere IP forum in Gyeonggi-do, Korea IP forum in Daegu, Korea
MAY	03 18 29 30	Korea International Women's Invention Exposition 2012 The 47th Invention Day Ceremony Launch of TM5 Launch of anti-counterfeiting campaign with consumers	で た で た て た て ら の な と で た て ら の な と で た で ら の な し の の の の の の の の の の の の の	NOVEMBER	06 07 22 23 26 27 29	Heads meeting between KIPO and SAIC Heads meeting between KIPO , SIPO an IP forum in Jeollanam-do, Korea IP forum in Busan, Korea International symposium on work-relate International IP Policy Symposium 2012 D2B (Design to Business) Award Cerem
JUNE	04 14 21	IP5 deputy heads and heads meeting Conference on the Development of IP Human Capital 2012 Heads meeting between KIPO and the National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam (NOIP)		DECEMBER	03 05 06 10 12	Heads meeting between KIPO and EPO Heads meeting between KIPO and the A University invention contests 2012 Heads meeting between KIPO and SIPO Campus Patent Strategies Universiade Initiative for fostering IP human capital

Highlights of 2012

Korea Creative Content Agency (KCCA) l 2012



n KIPO and the USPTO the Korean Intellectual Property Tribunal I University's Law School , Korea





- Commissioner in WIPO General Assembly for an educational animation on IPRs entitled n Pororo"
- n Korea and the African Regional Intellectual ARIPO)
- o, Korea
- demark Forum 2012
- US Patent System held by KIPO and the USPTO
- otection Conference 2012
- , Korea

n KIPO and SAIC n KIPO , SIPO and JPO do, Korea

m on work-related inventions Symposium 2012 ss) Award Ceremony 2012

n KIPO and EPO n KIPO and the Austrian Patent Office (APO) ntests 2012 n KIPO and SIPO gies Universiade Award Ceremony 2012 **18** Heads meeting between KIPO and JPO







We provide customized examination and trial services to applicants based on their intellectual property right (IPR) strategies. We also work hard to reduce the examination pendency period for the quicker protection of IPRs in innovations. In 2012, the pendency period was reduced to 14.8 months, allowing us to maintain the world's quickest patent examination. Furthermore, we have recently launched the third generation KIPOnet to provide prompt and precise examination services.

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Speedy

Providing IP Services



Examination Services

Reducing the examination pendency period

The early acquisition of IPRs is as important as examination quality. We are therefore placing our efforts into improving examination quality while also reducing the pendency period. That is, we set targets for the pendency 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 2012 was 14.8 months for patents and utility models, 8.9 months for trademarks, and 8.8 months for designs. Compared to 2011, the pendency period was reduced by 2.0 months in the case of patents and utility models, 1.1 months for trademarks and 1.2 months for designs. We have set the targets for 2013 to 13.3 months for patents and utility models and 8.3 months for trademarks and designs to keep examination periods competitive. Since IPR applications and requests for international searches under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) are steadily increasing, we are making multifarious efforts to increase examination manpower and improve the examination system.

Outsourcing prior art searches

Over the past year, we outsourced the prior art searches for 84,230 patent and utility model applications (47.7% of the total number of applications), 2,730 applications more than the filings from the previous year. In addition, we outsourced prior trademark searches for 39,771 trademark applications (27.5% of the total number of applications) and prior design searches for 10,228 design applications (15% of all applications). As a result, we succeeded in expediting the examination pendency period. We plan to outsource prior art searches for 92,993 patent and utility model applications as well as prior trademark searches for 51,011 trademark applications in 2013. As for design applications, we plan to outsource prior design searches for 17,712 applications (25% of expected applications), a 7,484 filing increase year-onyear, to increase the speed of examination for designs.

< Average First action pendency period >





Increasing examination manpower

To reduce the examination pendency period, we are continuously increasing our pool of examiners. We recruited 44 PhD holders and experts in various technological fields and 5 experts in the area of trademark and design in 2012. We plan to continue recruiting examiners in the future. Our designated staff for examination (excluding contract examiners) in 2012 amounted to 726 for patents and utility models and 162 for trademarks and designs.

N Rasing quality

Managing examination guality through examination review

The main goal of examination quality control is to improve examination quality and enhance reliability of examination results for customers by conducting fair and objective reviews.

Examination review is mainly conducted by staff in the Examination Quality Assurance Office (EQAO) which is under the deputy commissioner's direct supervision. The EQAO has 12 reviewers in charge of patents, utility models and the PCT and 4 reviewers in charge of trademarks and designs.

The EQAO samples the examination cases on which an examination is completed, on a half-yearly basis, reviews according to the prescribed review guidelines, and gives feedback to the examiner in charge. The EQAO also performs planning, diagnosis and analysis tasks in relation to examination quality in KIPO. In addition, examination review is carried out by the directors of each examination division in adherence to the guidelines.



In 2012, the sampling ratio was 2.5% in the patent and utility model fields and 2.3% in the trademark and design fields. PCT reports are reviewed only by EQAO and the sampling ratio of PCT reports was 6.3%. The error ratio of examination was 1.0% for patents and utility models, 0.5% for trademarks and designs, and 1.0% for PCT. EQAO checks any deficiencies in each sampled case and gives scores to the sampled cases according to the review score chart.

To ensure the systematic management of examination quality, the EQAO has established the Examination Quality Warning System (EQWS). The system provides the criteria for giving warnings on changes in examination guality and countermeasures against each phase of warning. To be specific, the EQAO holds monthly reviews on in-process examination cases and measures the deficiency ratio. In a case where examination quality is abnormally low, we systematically manage the recovery of quality at an early stage.

Community Patent Review System

In the Community Patent Review system, a patent application selected by KIPO or requested by an applicant is posted and disclosed on an exclusive website (www.k-cpr.or.kr) where skilled people in the art, or "reviewers", provide related prior art documents or opinions to be used by patent examiners to examine the applications. We first introduced the system in 2010 and ran two pilot tests until 2011. Since 2012, the exclusive system for the Community Patent Review has been in full operation. In 2012, a total of 407 opinions were posted on 123 of the 228 applications subject to the Community Patent Review System. 40% of the 123 applications were examined giving reference to the opinions posted on the website. The system has therefore been recognized as a contributing factor in raising examination quality.



Trial Services

Customized examination services

Three-track patent and utility model examination system

We provide examination services in accordance with our clients' IPR strategies and their preferred time schedule. 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 from accelerated, ordinary, or customerdeferred 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 desired postponed examination date (24 months from the date of a request for examination ~ 5 years from the date of the patent application) and best suits applicants requiring time to prepare.

As the three-track system stabilized, requests for preferential examination accounted for 15% of all examination requests with 24,066 in 2012, a slight increase from 22,249 in 2011 (13.9% of all examination requests for the year). Requests for customerdeferred examination accounted for 0.12% of the total at 186, increasing from 153 in 2011 (0.10%).

Meanwhile, since the introduction of the super-accelerated examination system for green technologies in October 2009, we have provided even faster examination results (within one month of request) compared to ordinary preferential examinations for newly researched and developed technologies (greenhouse gas reducing technologies, technologies enhancing energy use efficiency, etc.) as specified by the national strategy for "low carbon, green growth." Requests for super-accelerated examination on green technology came to 220 in 2012, increasing from 196 in 2011.

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 requesting preferential examination can receive first examination results within 45 days of applying for trademarks, and within two months for designs, allowing them to conveniently use the system should they wish to commence with earlier business activities or when disputes arise after a trademark application. There were 2,899 requests (2.2% of all applications) for preferential examination of trademarks in 2012, with the number and percentage share increasing from 2011 to the present. For designs, 3,766 requests for preferential examination (6.0% of all applications) were filed.

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

				(ur	nit : cases)
Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Requests for accelerated examination	16,198	20,317	20,896	22,249	24,066
Requests for super-accelerated examination of green technology	-	52	230	196	220
Requests for -ordinary examination	142,468	126,276	134,128	138,202	136,132
Requests for deferred examination	858	1,698	946	153	186
All requests for examination	159,524	148,291	155,970	160,604	160,384

< Record of the preferential examination system for trademarks and designs >

					(ur	nit : cases)
Catagon		Trademarks	3	Designs		
Category	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Number of applications (A)	121,313	146,065	132,620	57,223	56,540	63,153
Number of requests for preferential examination (B)	1,697	2,389	2,899	4,063	4,021	3,766
Ratio of requests for preferential examination (B/A)	1.4%	1.6%	2.2%	7.1%	7.1%	6.0%

Reducing the trial processing period



Due to the recent rise in IPR disputes, demand for solving disputes through patent trials has steadily increased. As a result, the IP5 countries are devising various measures to reduce the trial period and solve IPR disputes as quickly as possible. In the case of Korea, the number of requests for trials increased by 2.2% year-on-year from 14,430 in 2011 to 14,747 in 2012. The number of litigations for IPR infringement brought to Korean civil courts is also rapidly increasing. In response, the IP Tribunal is making efforts to shorten the trial period.

As such, the IP Tribunal has drawn up plans and is executing various policies to provide trials within 6 months by 2016, in line with changes to the IP environment and customer demands. In 2012, we set a target to process trials within nine months in order to enhance the leading role of the tribunal in resolving patent disputes. We were able to reach our targets for the trial period by surpassing our initial trial processing goals and maximizing the availability of trial judges. Despite the difficult internal and external trial environments, we shortened the trial period by 0.5 months year-on-year and we are now capable of providing speedy trial results to those subject to patent disputes.





Customized three-track patent trial service

Since 2010, the IP Tribunal has managed a three-track (superaccelerated, accelerated, and ordinary) 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 ordinary 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 accelerated trial has been submitted; and cases against the decision of refusal for the super-accelerated examination of patent applications directly related to green technology. The IP Tribunal has dutifully pursued the three-track customized trial processing system for super-accelerated, accelerated, and ordinary trials, contributing to the efficient resolution of patent disputes.

			(unit : 60000
Requests made in 2012	Trademarks and designs	Patents and utility models	Total
Trademarks and designs	14	106	120
Accelerated trials	424	655	1,079
Ordinary trials	3,868	9,680	13,548
Total	4,306	10,441	14,747

< Number of requests for super-accelerated, accelerated, and ordinary trials in 2012>



Improving the IP System

Patents and utility models



Amendments to advance the patent system

In 2012, we pursued amendments to the Patent Act and the Utility Model Act to provide more opportunities for recovering extinguished patent applications or rights, while also enhancing convenience for applicants. The amendments also aim to strengthen the protection of patent applicants' rights and expand the availability of refunds for patent fees (comes into effect on July 1, 2013). In addition, the revised Patent Act and the Utility Model Act reflect the agreed-upon issues of the ROK-U.S. free trade agreement (FTA), such as the introduction of the patent term extension system due to delays in registration, which came into effect on March 15, 2012.

Improving the working-level management of patent systems

We also amended the subordinate statutes of the Patent Act to authorize the submission of e-documents using official authentication certificates for e-signing. This is aimed at those wishing to acquire patents using e-documents, which allow for the enhanced protection and management of personal information (enforced on January 1, 2013). In addition, we amended the subordinate statutes to mandate sequence listings on specifications for patent applications that contain nucleotide sequence listings (enforced on March 1, 2013).

Amendments to patent and utility model examination standards

Examination standards were changed in 2012 to reflect the amended Patent Act for the enforcement of the ROK-U.S. FTA. We also reflected international trends for the deposit of microorganisms, description of claims, and the period allowed for filing divisional applications to enhance procedural guarantees for applicants.

In principle, preferential examinations are conducted on applications with the earliest date of request; however, KIPO allows for adjustment of the examination order to ensure higher examination efficiency.

Until 2011, we only provided the English versions for parts 3, 4, 5, and 6 of our patent and utility model examination guidelines. As part of the trend for closer international cooperation on patent examinations, we completed the translation of the remaining parts 1, 2, and 7 into English during 2012, and published the full version of the guidelines in March 2013. The English version of the amended patent and utility model examination guidelines may be downloaded from our website.





Amendments to consolidate fair trademark use order

We amended the Trademark Act in 2012 to solve the inconvenience of having to re-apply even after winning a case for request in a trial for trademark cancellation due to non-usage.

The amendment also prevents so-called 'trademark hunting behavior' by applicants registering trademarks for trade names used by small businesses and then sending letters of warning to demand financial settlements to the same businesses. It also prevents the behavior of exploiting the priority request period of trials for trademark cancellation for non-usage, which had enabled individuals to evade cancellations of trademark registrations. In addition, for the added convenience of applicants, we introduced a system that enables applicants to proceed with their applications within two months of missing the opinion submission deadline due to simple mistakes (expected enforcement in October 2013).



Amendments to trademark and design examination regulations

In 2012, we introduced smell and sound trademarks and a certification mark system, providing quality information on trademarks, to reflect the ROK-U.S. FTA agreements. We prepared standards on the methods of application and examination tips and added them to the trademark examination standards. In addition, to raise the quality of examinations and provide stable and strong trademark rights to applicants, we regularly hold a public competition on improving the trademark system and examination know-how to reflect the ideas discovered in our examination standards and policies.

The complex and distracting examination standards for designs, first enacted on September 1, 1981, were wholly changed through these amendments to help new examiners understand and apply the standards, which will help reduce any deviations in examination results.

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.

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 from 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% 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 2012, applications for design registrations using 3D illustrations year-on-year increase of 822 to 2,391, accounting for 3.7% of all applications for design registrations in 2011.

IP Office Automation System

Third-generation KIPOnet system

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 to this system has led to the development of the third generation KIPOnet (KIPOnet III) since 2009. The latest version of the system, launched on January 1, 2012, reflects the amendments to the Patent, Trademark and Industrial Design Protection Acts in order to accommodate the international harmonization and simplification of IP rights and the ROK-U.S. FTA.

In 2012, services for international patents (PCT), trials, international trademarks (Madrid), and Patent Road (e-application portal) were revamped. Patent Road, which was completely reformed in January 2013, enhanced its help feature to make the process easier to use for new applicants. The interface was also changed with a focus on user-friendliness for easy and quick access to frequently used menus. In addition, we unified the certification system to require the use of only public certificates for user authentication and improved the procedures of issuing diverse certificates to do so immediately upon the receipt of corresponding online requests. Furthermore, we introduced a system for applicants to pay fees in a foreign currency, the first time for a government organization, by allowing PCT application fees to be paid in Swiss Francs (CHF). We also expanded the list of financial institutions to which fees can be automatically paid by adding Nonghyup Bank to the existing Bank of Korea. We expect to complete the building of a PCT system as well as a trial and a Madrid system and finally launch the third generation KIPOnet in June 2013.

Enhancing information protection

We are continuously fortifying the protection of information by building various management and security-related systems. In 2012, we introduced the latest IT technology, a cloud computing operating system, in our main office, 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.

In 2013, we plan to expand remote working cloud services that include teleworking and enhance the cloud system's security by introducing a One-Time Password (OTP) into the cloud certifying system.

NN Korea IPRs Information Service

KIPRIS (www.kipris.or.kr) is a free online search service that we provide to industry, universities, research institutes as well as the general public so that they can conveniently search and view Korean and international IPR information (Korean industrial IPR information, legal status information, patent information from 12 international IP offices, and trademark information from five international offices, etc.). KIPRIS provides a "Beginners' Program" for any novice users to help get started. Additional services such as "TODAY KIPRIS", a customized new patent notification service, and "Online Download", as well as an English-Korean and Japanese-Korean free machine translation service, are offered to promote the utilization of IP information. Furthermore, we provide a mobile app (m.kipris.or.kr) for easy use of KIPRIS anytime, anywhere. We continue to dedicate our efforts to supporting Korean and global users to conveniently view a more diverse range of IP information and utilize it through KIPRIS.



Consumer-Focused Civil Request Service System

Improved fee payment system

We reduced fees by 10% for 33 types of online request, including a priority claim and a notice of change of applicant, to decrease the financial burden on our customers. We also introduced a 30% cut on registration fees during the initial three year period, patent, utility model and design application fees, and the examination request fee to promote the creation of IP and technological innovation by mid-sized companies.

We have conducted business talks with KB Kookmin Card, Samsung Card, and Korea Exchange Bank Card to enable the use of card mileage points to pay fees, and also introduced "the credit card mileage point payment system" to ease payment and improve convenience for customers.

To provide a more convenient customer payment system, we added Nonghyup Bank to the list of financial institutions eligible to be used for automatic payment through a bank account. In addition, annual registration fees as well as registration fees for the establishment of right can now be paid through accounts exclusively prepared for deposits through automatic teller machines (ATMs).

Improved application and registration systems

We built an online format search map for formatted documents to enable easier searches for formats by rights and application stages. We also changed the error solving helper from only having existing lists of information to an actual screen that helps applicants solve errors during the preparation of documents, including applications. To reduce inconvenience for applicants, we endeavored to fix common problems experienced by applicants when using the application system and also enabled them to prepare applications quickly and easily by publishing a case book on application format standards.

In July 2012, we introduced an amendment system on industrial IP registration that allows applicants to supplement registration

requests within one month and request proper registration again in cases where there are errors in names, address, or in the omission of attached files. We have also made it easier for applicants to consolidate the information necessary for transactions, such as the content of technology and design drawings, in addition to the legal state of rights, through a simple online search of original registers. In addition to this, we built a comprehensive site that provides detailed information on annual registrations for the added convenience of rights holders when paying annual fees.

Improved civil request service system

We manage an IP administration monitoring team and run an IP administration proposal contest to discover new areas for system improvement with the active participation of our customers. We held a proposal contest for the general public linked to the Day of Invention in May 2012, during which 173 proposals were submitted. Among them 20 proposals were adopted as tasks for system improvement. The IP administration monitoring team was launched in November 2012 with a total of 36 members of staff responsible for IP work with conglomerates and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), patent attorneys, and law firm representatives. The team is channeling the opinions of active and experienced patent users into policy through close linkages with our work.



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 government R&D projects by providing patent analyses at the critical research planning stage and assistance for IP creation by SMEs at 31 regional IP centers nationwide, while also carrying out various polices to foster IP manpower.

40 • Linking R&D and IPRs, Creating and Promoting Use of Excellent IPs

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Passionate

Promoting the Use and Creation of IP



Linking **R&D** and **IPRs**

Creating and Promoting Use of Excellent IPs

Regional IP Capacity Building

Analyzing patented technology trends of governmental R&D

We have devised methods to link the use of patent information with governmental R&D for new technologies to ensure IPR acquisition is involved from the planning stages and to enhance the technologies' competitiveness in the market.

The goal of analyzing the patented technology trends of governmental R&D is to help create strong and useful patents for success in future markets. For large, mid- to long-term R&D projects of government agencies such as the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy, and the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning, we perform patent analyses at the research planning stage or research execution stage. To achieve this, we strive to include execution plans for analyzing patent technology trends within national R&D projects and their regulations, including management tips and guidelines.

We have carried out this project on a consistent basis, after running pilot projects on analyzing patented technology trends, since 2005. We supported the analyses of patent trends and prior patents for 4,424 governmental R&D projects in 2011 and 3,649 in 2012.

Furthermore, the analysis results gained from this project are being made public through the Patent Trend Analysis Report, posted on our e-patent country website (www.patentmap.or.kr), for use by general researchers in research and technological development.

To prevent the duplication of R&D results, a bottom-up approach for short-term R&D projects is taken and patent analyses are carried out in advance to check for prior patents in specific fields. We provide a Prior Patent Results Report to each government agency, as detailed in the procedure below, and they reflect this in their research selection evaluation when deciding which tasks to undertake.

< Procedure of prior patent analysis >



Although research results from universities and public research institutes are outstanding in terms of productivity when compared to those of general research centers, companies, and other research carrying entities, their ability to create and utilize IP is relatively lacking.

First, we dispatch patent experts with abundant experience in IP management to universities and public research institutes to build IP management systems and support capacity enhancement. Since 2006, we have annually dispatched experts for three-year secondments to about 20 institutions. By the end of 2012, we had dispatched experts to a total of 47 institutions.

Second, we select excellent technologies, which could potentially be used in industry, from the portfolio of unused patented technologies held by universities and public research institutes. We also support universities and public research institutes with commercialization assistance including technology marketing and discovering companies requiring technologies from the available portfolios. Last year, we discovered 183 promising patented technologies in IT, BT, NT, and ET, held by 28 universities and public research institutes, and selected 115 from among these to support the transfer of the unused patents to industries. The support included the preparation of patent strategies (reinforcement, defense, and portfolio), an evaluation of the patents technological value, and preparation of Sales Material Kits (SMKs) and technology marketing.

Third, we support the fostering of cooperative networks by linking the resources and capabilities of public research institutes, industries and financial institutions in order to efficiently transfer and commercialize the created technologies.

Academic institutions formed a R&D-IP Consultative Group composed of 91 universities and public research institutes. Financial institutions formed an IP Investment Consultative Group, which involves companies and individual investors holding briefings to bring in investment capital. In addition, there is a demand-driven needs matching consultative group formed by industry for the transfer of technology and commercialization of patents to those in need. In November, we held the 2012 Forum for University and Public Research Institute Global Leaders to Spread IP Achievements, which integrated the activities of universities and public research institutes for the first time and helped spread information on the positive assistance given through the various projects.



Regional IP centers

We are managing 31 regional IP centers nationwide as strategic hubs for the creation and use of regional IPs as of the end of 2012. The centers provide patent information services, comprehensive IPR consultations to citizens, IPR management support, and IPR field training. The centers are also responsible for executing various projects in conjunction with related regional organizations.

The centers responded to 10,304 requests for patent information and, among other things, provided 2,891 patent commercialization consultations, 3,203 brand consultations, and 2,529 design consultations. They also held 23 promotional events for inventors in order to raise the number of regional inventions. In detail, support was provided at 201 IP field training events, with 4,157 people taking part in 2012, to foster IP manpower in regional SMEs.

As such, the centers put in place complete IPR support systems to provide one-stop services and promote regional IPR creation and utilization, contributing to regional economic vitalization. In future, the centers plan to customize support to specific regions through closer cooperation with local governments.

No.	Foreign market	Developed Brand
01	China	三 道格特拉
02	China	672
03	Germany	osio sun
04	Arab	SILQ ^{丝丽克}
05	China	黑尔霸
06	Arab	HANMI SWISS OPTICAL
07	Arab	FRESHIPER
08	China	🖉 岛绿味
09	China	愛顧特力 Colymptitie
10	Italy	
11	China	DAEDO TEKRA 泰科莱
12	China	""1"出版 在
13	China	朝本家
14	China	doonoolook
15	Japan	Cast
16	Russia	LULUNNY
17	China	Biswell 必仕卫
18	China	6 HAESOL 6 HAESOL
19	Arab	فساء العالم
20	China	FB 福兰丝

< The status of brand development support >

Fostering IP Manpower

N N Raising regional IPR awareness

Holding regional IP forums

According to the Framework Act on IP enacted in 2011, it is now mandatory for cities and provinces to draw up IP execution plans. We held IPR forums together with 8 metropolitan cities and provinces in Gangwon-do (August 30), Chungcheongbukdo (September 5), Ulsan (September 20), Jeollabuk-do (October 18), Gyeonggi-do (October 26), Daegu (October 30), Jeollanam-do (November 22) and Busan (November 23) in 2012.

Regional leaders, including CEOs from local business, regional university presidents, chairs of municipal and provincial councils, legislators, and heads of local governments, participated in the various forums and discussed strategies for developing local economies using IP.

In addition, they analyzed and shared statistics on the status of regional IP and debated and considered the future direction of IP strategies in the regions.

Expanding IP base through customized training

We manage an IP training project through the regional IP centers to raise awareness of the importance of IP and provide training to people from various backgrounds, including the staff of SMEs, civil servants from local government, prospective entrepreneurs, and students.

In 2012 alone, we held 47 (2,477 people) training events for civil servants and 369 (1,419 people) general training events for the public and university students focused on business startups and raising awareness of IP. We also held a total of 359 (3.2 hours on average) focused training events to create interest in IP for primary, middle, and high school students.

In addition, we expanded training for military personnel, which has been provided to the army since 2006, to the entire military from 2011. We provided a total of 174 training events for 47 branches of the military in 2012, discovering 1,111 ideas for use.



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 capabilities in delivering courses on IP.

Special IP degree programs

We have run 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.

N Promoting company-university cooperation projects

Campus Patent Strategy Universiade

Together with the National Academy of 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 47 companies and 101 universities in 2012.

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 3,030 works were submitted from a total of 115 universities in 2012.



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 held design fairs since 2006. About 2,318 works were submitted in 2012, of which 115 were filed as IPR applications (2 patent, 2 utility models and 111 designs) and 4 achieved contracts for licensing.









We manage a patent attorney system to enhance the international competitiveness and expertise of patent attorneys. The system is also designed to help patent attorneys adapt to the changing environment of IP, such as the introduction of new IPRs. We select a minimum of 200 patent attorneys every year through tests and 7,012 patent attorneys were registered with us by the end of 2012.

< State of patent attorney registration, as of December 2012 >

Category	Total Registered	Current business	Ceased business activities	
Patent attorneys	7,012	5,887	1,125	



Fostering creative inventors

Throughout the past year, we promoted invention education

Systemizing 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 teacher workshops, research contests, and offline job training to improve the expertise of invention leading teachers. Furthermore, we ran invention classes for creativity in a total of 193 schools in 17 cities and provinces nationwide. We plan to finance these invention education





among students and their parents.

At the 25th Korea Student Invention Exhibition in 2012, a total of 8,485 inventions were submitted under the themes "Inventions to benefit the disabled, elderly and young" and "Inventions that can conserve energy." 300 inventions received awards after going

programs continuously to cultivate IP awareness and interest

through four stages: document screening \rightarrow prior art search \rightarrow product evaluation \rightarrow comprehensive evaluation. 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 1,273 teams participated in the contest and 100 teams received awards. At the Young Inventors Program, students presented invention ideas related to technology to support companies, who then provided IPR education to the youth on the technology and its commercialization. At this event, 8 companies and 822 teams took part with 50 teams receiving awards.







Invention scholarships and grand prize for instructors

In an effort to support student inventors, we awarded scholarships and gave opportunities to visit foreign IP offices 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 gave awards a total of seven teachers.



Fostering the next generation of entrepreneurs

Since 2009, we have run educational programs at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), the top-ranked science and engineering universities of Korea, to foster talented entrepreneurs. We have offered various educational programs to reflect core entrepreneurial skills including the skills to creatively solve problems and forecast future technology, while expanding expertise in IP. In addition, we provided the candidates with the opportunity to participate in a CEO forum at the National Academy of Engineering of Korea and meet with business leaders to enhance their motivation and passion as future entrepreneurs.



Events to promote inventions

Korea's Invention Day, enacted in 1957, commemorates the invention of the world's first rain gauge and its introduction to Korea on May 19, 1441. To commemorate the day and raise awareness of the importance of inventions, we hold a ceremony to award those contributing to the industrial development of Korea through inventions. Since 2011, about 80 contributors received awards along with one excellent inventor who received the Invention King of the Year award and an exhibit in the Korean Inventors Hall of Fame.



In addition, we annually hold the Korea Women's Invention Fair and the Korea International Women's Invention Exposition alongside the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Korea Women Inventors Association, specifically to promote and further encourage inventions by women. It was held at COEX in Seoul from May 3 to 6, 2012, with the participation of around 450 women inventors from 23 countries. The events successfully managed to attract around 70,000 visitors.

At the Korea International Women's Invention Exposition, about 160 Korean inventions and 110 foreign inventions were displayed and reflected the daily lives as well as the unique female perspective. Among the award-winning inventions selected was a "self-driven smart bicycle" that reuses the energy generated during pedaling for powering the bicycle's headlight.

At the same time, we held the Korean World Women Invention Forum with the participation of WIPO's deputy director-general and government representatives from a number of countries including



Poland, Uganda, and Jordan. Here, Korean and global experts from academia and women inventor entrepreneurs actively debated the "IP strategy for enhanced competitiveness of women inventor entrepreneurs."





In December 2012, we simultaneously held the Korea Invention Patent Exhibition, the Trademark and Design Contest, and the Seoul International Invention Fair, during which time we featured and exhibited around 700 foreign inventions from 32 countries including the United States, Russia, and Taiwan.



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 the IP DESK system to create and protect the IP rights of Korean companies in foreign markets.

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51 • Building Global IP Protection Systems

Strong

3 Reinforcing IP Protection



Enhancing the Protection of IPRs in Korea

Enhancing the crackdown on counterfeit goods

In September 2010, we launched the Special Police Squad for Trademark Rights to enhance the crackdown of counterfeit goods in Korea and established offices in Seoul, Busan, and Daejeon. In 2012, the squad has criminally arraigned 302 individuals guilty of producing or selling counterfeit goods and confiscated 131,599 counterfeit goods.

Due to the growth of the e-commerce market, online transactions of counterfeit goods through internet shopping malls have rapidly increased. As a result, in December 2011 we established an online police squad based in Seoul equipped with digital forensics equipment to firmly crackdown on online transactions of counterfeit goods. We plan to extend the strong crackdown on counterfeit goods by continuing to file criminal charges against habitual sellers of counterfeit goods online and also shutting down online shopping malls and blocking access to such websites.

< Crackdown achievements of counterfeit goods >

Cotogon		Before the implementation	After the introduction of the police squad				
Category	/	squad (Jan Aug. 2010)	Sept- Dec. 2010 2011 2012		Total		
Criminal arrests	Individuals	15 (joint crackdown)	45	139	302	486	
	Confiscated goods	2,860	28,629	28,589	131,599	188,817	





NN Raising consumer awareness of IP protection

To raise awareness of IP protection, we have conducted various activities with the public. We collaborated with civic consumer groups to launch clean campaigns nationwide urging consumers to buy genuine goods and conducted 21 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.



Improved systems to protect corporate trade secrets

In June 2012, we established the Trade Secret Protection Center (http://www.tradesecret.or.kr), a specialized and exclusive organization to support and provide relevant information on the protection of corporate trade secrets.



We produced banners and videos to raise awareness on and publicize the severity of leaking trade secrets in areas of major business operations, while also providing field training to improve understanding of the trade secret protection system. The training materials are produced for both online and offline usage.







To alleviate the burden of proving ownership of trade secrets during trade secret infringement litigations, we also introduced the Trade Secret Certification Service system in November 2010, which had a total of 16,068 cases by the end of December 2012. The system works by combining the hash values extracted from e-documents of trade secrets and the authorized time value from trusted third-parties to create a time stamp. The time stamp is then registered with KIPI (Korea Institute of Patent Information) to prove the existence of original copies of trade secrets and the time of their initial possession.

In addition, we developed a standard management system for companies struggling to manage their trade secrets to allow them to manage their trade secrets at a low cost and with minimum staff requirements. We piloted the supply of this system to a select group of companies that suffer from trade secret leaks.

We plan to prepare a legal basis for the Trade Secret Certification Service system by amending laws related to trade secret protection and illegal competition prevention. We will also improve the system by expanding the range of penalizing regulations for infringing trade secrets from "companies" to "those in possession of trade secrets" in 2013.

Building Global IP Protection Systems



Korea had previously been on the counterfeiting watch list presented by United States Trade Representative (USTR), but has since been absent for four consecutive years from 2009. This is attributed to continued government-wide efforts to tackle the distribution of counterfeit goods and piracy in Korea. It is necessary for relevant organizations to crack down strictly in order to eradicate the distribution of counterfeit goods; however, unless there is a change in people's perceptions, and also cooperation from the public and private sectors, this will have a limited effect. Therefore, from 2006 onwards, we have operated a prize money system for those reporting counterfeit goods to improve reporting of counterfeit goods distribution and also raise public awareness on the illegality of counterfeit goods.

Those subject to reports are manufacturers, distributors, and sellers of counterfeit goods. Citizens are required to report the illegal activity using their real names, in principle, to ensure reliability and reduce false reporting. In 2012, a total of KRW 152.5 million was awarded in prize money for 163 reportings. Among the types of reportings, wholesale and retail distribution accounted for the largest number of cases at 123, with KRW 110 million awarded in prize money.

There were a total of 1,043 reportings submitted during the seven-year span from 2006, when the system was first introduced, to 2012 and KRW 1.6105 billion in prize money has been awarded. The counterfeit goods uncovered had an equivalent value of KRW 2.6846 trillion when matched to the genuine price of the goods.

By having individuals voluntarily report counterfeiting activities, we have laid the foundations for a wider public acknowledgement of the seriousness and illegality of counterfeit goods. Further, the costs saved and the price of the goods seized far outweighs the budget spent to manage the system. As such, the system is an indispensable tool to tackle the distribution of counterfeit goods and we plan to continue developing the policy in future.

Enhancing cooperation among IPR protection organizations

According to the 2011 data of Statistics Korea, goods transactions through online shopping malls rapidly rose by almost three times in six years, from KRW 10 trillion in 2005 to KRW 29 trillion in 2011. We held a meeting with various organizations such as the Korea Communications Standards Commission, trademark holders including Louis Vuitton and Nike, and businesses responsible for the open market, like online shopping malls, to discuss policy measures to protect 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 the 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.

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 2012, we managed IP Desks in eight cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao, Shenyang, and Guangzhou in China, Bangkok in Thailand, Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam, and Los Angeles in the United States. In 2013, we plan to establish an additional IP Desk in New York.

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 involved in IPRs to protect Korean companies abroad. We invited civil servants responsible for IPR protection in China, Thailand, and Vietnam to participate in a training session in Korea. We further held an ROK-PRC IPR protection strategy seminar in December 2012 to discuss cooperative measures to prevent IPR infringement.

운영하고 있습니다.







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.

Global

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- 56 International IT Cooperation
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4 IP Cooperation



Examination Cooperation

Bilateral cooperation

We have been actively involved in bilateral cooperation and held over 20 bilateral meetings with foreign IPR agencies in 2012.

Primarily, we expanded the number of countries involved with the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) and the PCT-PPH (Patent Cooperation Treaty- Patent Prosecution Highway). The PPH was expanded to China and Mexico in 2012, increasing the number of countries with the PPH to a total of eleven by the end of 2012. In addition, we agreed to implement the PPH with Hungary, Singapore, and Austria from 2013. With China and Japan, we implemented the PCT-PPH in March and July 2012, respectively, increasing the number of countries with which we utilize the PCT-PPH to three in addition to the United States.

Starting with the implementation of the America Invents Act (AIA), we agreed to hold mutual IPR system briefings with the United States to enhance understanding on each other's IPR system. As such, we held briefings on the U.S. IPR system in three major Korean cities, Seoul, Busan, and Daejeon, in June 2012, jointly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). In addition, we agreed to enhance cooperation in examination and IPR training between KIPO and the USPTO and to exchange staff to support the cooperation. With the European Patent Office (EPO), we signed a "Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the exchange of data between the two offices" and an "MOU on exemptions from the mandatory filing of a copy of search results according to the amendment to Rule 141 of the European Patent Convention," thus expanding the foundations for greater utilization of patent information between the two offices and improving convenience for applicants.



KIPO, the State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO) and the Japan Patent Office (JPO) shared views on the need to promote understanding on each office's reexamination and appeal system and thereby agreed to enhance cooperation among the Patent Reexamination Board (SIPO), the Appeals Department (JPO) and the Korean Intellectual Property Tribunal (KIPO). In addition, the three offices agreed to improve communication with IPR user groups at the ROK-PRC-Japan patent office policy dialogue meeting held in Wuxi, China, in November 2012 and to have the groups participate in the trilateral heads meeting from 2013.

We also strive to enhance IPR cooperation with other Asian and Latin American countries. At the patent office heads meeting with Vietnam, KIPO agreed to provide training courses for Vietnamese examiners and also mutually cooperate on enhancing IPR protection in Vietnam. With the United Arab Emirates, we held many in-depth discussions on ways to vitalize IPR cooperation in a number of areas. We also held patent office heads meetings with Singapore, Australia, Brazil, and Mexico, whose economic cooperation with Korea is becoming all the more important, to discuss various measures for IPR cooperation.

D The IP5 framework of cooperation

With examination backlog, a result of the rapid growth in the number of patent applications, becoming a global issue, the patent offices of Europe (EPO), Japan (JPO), China (SIPO), the United States (USPTO), and Korea (KIPO) agreed to jointly pursue 10 foundation projects for work-sharing through the IP5, an international patent cooperation framework of the five leading patent offices, at the IP5 heads meeting held in Jeju, Korea, in 2008.

The IP5 projects are successfully being pursued. Of the 10 foundation projects, we successfully completed the Common Application Format (CAF) project to produce one common application format for the five offices in October 2012. At the IP5 heads meeting held in Corsica, France, in 2012, we discussed the need for a new IP5 realignment as five years had passed since the launch of the IP5 cooperative system in 2007. As a result, we formed the Patent Harmonization Expert Panel for discussions

on harmonizing patent systems and also the Global Dossier Task Force, which aims to develop the Global Dossier, a global IT system to provide patent information to the IP offices through a single channel. There is expected to be much progress on the global examination program under the leadership of the IP5 since they have agreed to cover global work-sharing issues, including the PCT and PPH, as discussion topics during the IP5 working group meetings.

The first TM5 meeting was held in Barcelona, Spain, in October 2012. The TM5 is an international trademark cooperation the PCT and PPH, as discussion topics during the IP5 working framework of the five leading trademark offices (KIPO, USTPO, OHIM, JPO, and SAIC) officially launched in May 2012 to discuss The IP5 patent offices are actively cooperating through three the direction of cooperation for harmonizing trademark systems. working groups on common hybrid classification, IT-supported At the first meeting, the five offices discussed the direction for business processes, and examination practice-related projects. improving convenience for applicants and harmonizing trademark In 2013, we plan to hold a deputy heads meeting in March and a systems through nine cooperative projects. Our office plans to deputy heads and heads meeting in June as well as working-level actively participate in the TM5. In particular, we were appointed group meetings for continued active IP5 cooperation. as chair country of the TM5 for 2013 and we plan to hold the second annual TM5 meeting in Seoul in December 2013.



TM5 framework of cooperation





International IT Cooperation

1 IT-related bilateral cooperation

The Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) and the Japan Patent Office (JPO) discussed the direction of the One Portal Dossier (OPD), currently being pursued by the IP5 Offices, and agreed to continue joint cooperation for its smooth implementation at the bilateral 15th IT Experts' Meeting held in Korea in May 2012. Our office mentioned the need to prepare a detailed test schedule for the OPD to successfully link the IP5 offices and launch the project, which was supported by Japan. In addition, the two patent offices agreed to exchange lists on published design URLs, currently held by both offices, which are to be used solely for examination with the aim to enhance the efficiency of design examination.

KIPO and SIPO agreed on the future provision of data from China on the Extensible Markup Language (XML) format and to exchange data bilaterally through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) at the bilateral IT Experts' Meeting held in Korea in June 2012. In addition, we confirmed the offices' support for improvements to the electronic exchange system for priority documents (DAS: Digital Access Service) to enhance security and improve convenience for applicants. We also agreed on plans to share information on future cooperation and any potential changes to the DAS system.

KIPO and the European Patent Office (EPO) agreed to provide opportunities for benchmarking all IT systems, including machine translation and data processing, by dispatching accomplished and experienced IT experts as part of the IT cooperation project. Through this project, our office dispatched two IT experts to the EPO branch in The Hague, Netherlands, in November 2012. The two offices signed an MOU on mutual data exchange in December 2012, providing the foundation to vitalize the Korean patent information service industry market and enabling access to the EPO's rich data for Korean citizens.



IT-related cooperation between the IP5 offices

Of the 10 foundation projects of the IP5, 6 are dedicated to informatization. As lead office for the machine translation project, we successfully completed the error checking project for IP5 machine translations in 2011. In 2012, we implemented a Korean to English (K2E) machine translation improvement project to reflect the results of the error checking. We also evaluated the machine translation quality of three Asian patent offices with the participation of European and U.S. examiners in the second half of 2012. Through our evaluations, we confirmed that all three Asian patent offices reached the "quality for possible utilization in prior art search" set as a target for the mutual machine translation proiect in 2008.

In addition, our office successfully completed the development of the OPD in December 2012, providing examiners with immediate access to all information on examination progression at the IP5 offices. We plan to open the dossier during the second half of 2013 after running tests among the offices from April to June 2013.

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With the incorporation of Korean 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 K2E 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 31 countries worldwide with the addition of Ireland and the Ukraine in 2011 and Brazil in 2012. We expect this number to increase as many countries are still requesting its provision.

Official development assistance (ODA) 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, with whom we signed an MOU to pursue an IP office automation system project. Under this ODA project of the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), estimated to be worth USD 3.35 million, we provided training and consultations to enhance the capacity of managers and working-level officers of the Intellectual Property Office of Mongolia (IPOM). As a result, the office's automation system, called IPOMnet, was launched in December 2011.

At a working-level meeting on IT issues in Ulan Bator, Mongolia in May 2012, our office confirmed the stability of IPOMnet and agreed to enhance future cooperation to pursue Mongolia's adherence to the Madrid and Hague systems. The introduction of a new e-filing system was also agreed upon at the meeting.

In addition, we began cooperation with the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), a regional IP office of 18 English-speaking African countries, to bring forward the "Basic strategy for the advancement of KIPOnet into Africa" drawn up in November 2010. We also signed an MOU on comprehensive cooperation in IPRs with ARIPO in December 2010. During the KIPO-ARIPO-WIPO informatization working-level meeting held in Harare, Zimbabwe, where ARIPO's headquarters is located, in May 2011, we put forward a proposal to sign an MOU on trilateral technical cooperation and hold its signing ceremony at the WIPO General Assembly in September of the same year. In October 2012, the ARIPO patent informatization project was confirmed as a Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) ODA-supported project involving funding of USD 5.8 million for three years, from 2013 to 2015.

Development of global IP contents

In collaboration with the WIPO SMEs department, we have developed IP Panorama since 2006. IP Panorama is English e-learning content on the basic concepts of IPRs and strategies for utilization. IP Panorama has since been produced in all official United Nations languages after initial publication in English. An Arabic version was launched in 2009, with Spanish and French versions following in 2010; a Russian version of IP Panorama is expected to be launched in 2013. Our office also signed a contract with a foreign private company (Reliance Industries of India) in 2012 for the paid licensing of IP Panorama in 2012, the first such contract of its kind.

Since 2006, we have developed IP Xpedite, an e-learning content on how to search and utilize valuable patent information, using Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) special funds. In October 2011, we provided APEC member economies with a blended online and offline training course using the IP Xpedite. Our office continued to develop and supply case-centered online contents related to the inventive step of patents in major IP countries based on lectures from the "in-depth courses for fostering manpower using patent information with IP Xpedite" in 2012.



Sharing IP

Appropriate technology projects

Appropriate technology refers to technology tailored to the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic factors of particular regions. Often developed to help eradicate poverty or improve the quality of life for low-income groups in developing countries, it is more economical and easier to implement and maintain than cutting-edge technologies. In other words, it is a technology that can be of great use in developing countries, although its value in developed countries tends to be lower. We have provided appropriate technology to least developed and developing countries by using the technological information accumulated in patent documents. In 2011, we developed a water purifier for home use which has a low maintenance cost, simple design and structure, and does not require electricity for power. The water purifier was supplied in Kountrei, Cambodia in 2012 to improve the quality of drinking water in the region.

We also expanded cooperation with two organizations, Good Neighbors and Korea Habitat, in order to spread the project for advancing and supplying appropriate technology in 2012.

In 2012, Good Neighbors developed a cooking stove to improve kitchen facilities in low-income houses in Guatemala. By improving heat efficiency, the stove reduces the use of wood, and, with an installed hosepipe, the amount of smoke inside houses is reduced. The price of the stove has been lowered to an affordable level for low-income households and a trial for the product was initiated in December 2012. We plan to expand its supply after further tests in the field.

Korea Habitat helped alleviate the problem of temperature differences in bamboo housing in Nepal reaching 40℃ between summer and winter due to poor insulation in bamboo housing. The NGO improved insulation by thickening the walls and improving roof structures in order to block external air from infiltrating the houses. Habitat also developed a construction method using earthen bricks for non-bamboo housing in Nepal. Trial houses were constructed using the newly developed technology and Habitat plans to expand the supply of houses after monitoring insulation performance.





$\bigcap \bigcap \bigcirc$ for developing countries

Despite the high quality of many local products in developing countries, the majority of these products do not receive the proper benefits of marketing due to a lack of trademarks and brands. To solve this problem, we have been supporting the acquisition of brands for such products through the One Village One Brand Project in collaboration with APEC since 2011.

In 2012, we supported the acquisition of brands for farmed goods in Cambodia. After carrying out a demand survey, the Ministry of Commerce of Cambodia requested a project to support brands in order to raise the quality and added value of farmed goods in Cambodia. After considering the ministry's request, we began support for the consolidation of brands and trademark applications for red rice and longan, a tropical fruit native to Southeast Asia. In addition, we held a One Village One Brand seminar to share ideas and case studies on IPR utilization and the branding of local goods in Cambodia.

N N Korea Funds-in-Trust projects

Since 2004, we have been jointly executing projects to support developing countries under the Korea Funds-in-Trust program at WIPO. Our appropriate technology competitions held in Ghana and the Philippines in 2012 demonstrated ways in which patent information can be used to help overcome everyday problems in each of the countries. Training on patent laws and examination was also provided through the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) for 19 patent examiners from developing countries in March 2012 in a bid to enhance their examination capabilities. Furthermore, to raise awareness among children on the importance of IPRs, we collaborated with WIPO and the animation production company Ocon to produce an educational animation on IPRs for children entitled Getting Creative with Pororo. The animation aims to show the fun side of inventing and the need to respect other's inventions in three episodes: "Great Ideas," "The Invention Contest," and "Pororo Makes His Mark." It was officially released at the 50th WIPO General Assembly in October 2012. Getting Creative with Pororo is currently available in English and Korean.

International Seminars and Training Courses

Throughout 2012, we collaborated with WIPO and KOICA to hold international seminars and IP training courses. We also successfully managed customized training courses for examiners from Vietnam's National Office of Intellectual Property and the Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf. Over the past year, we provided training to 172 non-Koreans in 11 courses. In addition, we successfully held the 2012 WIPO Asia-Pacific Seminar and participated in the 3rd Korea-China-Japan Heads of Training Centers Meeting, strengthening our cooperation with the world's leading training centers and raising our international status as a training center.



Statistical Data

Applications

Applications

Application by IPR type

IPR type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Patents	170,632	163,523	170,101	178,924	188,915
Utility models	17,405	17,144	13,661	11,854	12,424
Subtotal	188,037	180,667	183,762	190,778	201,339
Industrial designs	56,750 (58,912)	57,903 (59,537)	57,187 (59,204)	56,524 (58,571)	63,135 (65,469)
Trademarks	127,910 (178,211)	126,420 (162,682)	121,125 (153,179)	123,814 (150,977)	132,522 (160,447)
Total	372,697 (425,160)	364,990 (402,886)	362,074 (396,145)	371,116 (400,326)	396,996 (427,255)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

PCT applications

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of applications	7,899	8,035	9,669	10,447	11,84
Growth rate (%)	11.8	1.7	20.3	8.0	13.4

Note: Based on WIPO statistics. (March 2013)

International trademark applications under the Madrid Protocol

Period	Office of origin	Designated office
2010	405	8,017
2011	536	10,420
2012	502	10,090

Note: Based on WIPO statistics. (March 2013)

(unit : cases)

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Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

			Domestic	Foreign		T-+-1
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Iotai
	2008	127,114	74.5	43,518	25.5	170,632
	2009	127,316	77.9	36,207	22.1	163,523
Patents	2010	131,805	77.5	38,296	22.5	170,101
	2011	138,034	77.1	40,890	22.9	178,924
	2012	148,136	37.3	40,779	10.3	188,915
	2008	16,971	97.5	434	2.5	17,405
	2009	16,801	98.0	343	2.0	17,144
Utility models	2010	13,193	96.6	468	3.4	13,661
	2011	11,462	96.7	392	3.3	11,854
	2012	11,899	3.0	525	0.1	12,424
	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)
ndustrial designs	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)
	2012	59,487 (60,867)	15.0 (14.2)	3,648 (4,602)	0.9 (1.1)	63,135 (65,469)
	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)
Trademarks	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)
	2012	120,341 (140,908)	30.3 (33.0)	12,181 (19,539)	3.1 (4.6)	132,522 (160,447)
	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)
Total	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)
	2012	339,863 (361,810)	85.6 (84.7)	57,133 (65,445)	14.4 (15.3)	396,996 (427,255)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

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Patent and utility model applications by technological field in 2012

(unit : cases)

Classification			Patents			Utility models
Classification	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Agriculture	2,681 (1.8%)	197 (0.5%)	2,878 (1.5%)	505 (4.2%)	9(1.7%)	514 (4.1%)
Foodstuffs, Tobacco	3,288 (2.2%)	296 (0.7%)	3,534 (1.9%)	114 (1.0%)	1 (0.2%)	115 (0.9%)
Personal of domestic articles	6,336 (4.3%)	523 (1.3%)	6,859 (3.6%)	2,628 (22.1%)	54 (10.3%)	2,682 (21.6%)
Health, Amusement	5,745 (3.9%)	1,442 (3.5%)	7,187 (3.8%)	835 (7.0%)	45 (8.6%)	880 (7.1%)
dental, or toilet purposes	2,960 (2.0%)	1,488 (3.6%)	4,448 (2.4%)	12 (0.1%)		12 (0.1%)
Separating, Mixing	3,464 (2.3%)	925 (2.3%)	4,389 (2.3%)	232 (1.9%)	13 (2.5%)	245 (2.0%)
Shaping	3,537 (2.4%)	777 (1.9%)	4,314 (2.3%)	337 (2.8%)	15 (2.9%)	352 (2.8%)
Grinding, Polishing	3,374 (2.3%)	1,011 (2.5%)	4,385 (2.3%)	383 (3.2%)	19 (3.6%)	402 (3.2%)
Printing	953 (0.6%)	228 (0.6%)	1,181 (0.6%)	236 (2.0%)	7 (1.3%)	243 (2.0%)
Transporting	11,846 (8.0%)	1,707 (4.2%)	13,553 (7.2%)	2,073 (17.4%)	50 (9.5%)	2,123 (17.1%)
technology, Nano-technology	279 (0.2%)	40 (0.1%)	319 (0.2%)			
Chemistry	3,136 (2.1%)	961 (2.4%)	4,097 (2.2%)	37 (0.3%)	2 (0.4%)	39 (0.3%)
Organic chemistry	1,777 (1.3%)	2,536 (6.2%)	4,313 (2.3%)			
Organic macromolecular compounds	1,868 (1.3%)	1,790 (4.4%)	3,658 (1.9%)			
Dyes, Petroleum	2,048 (1.4%)	1,216 (3.0%)	3,264 (1.7%)	24 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	25 (0.2%)
Biochemistry	2,084 (1.4%)	525 (1.3%)	2,609 (1.4%)	8 (0.1%)		8 (0.1%)
Metallurgy	2,486 (1.7%)	1,188 (2.9%)	3,674 (1.9%)	20 (0.2%)	3 (0.6%)	23 (0.2%)
Textiles or flexible materials	1,554 (1.0%)	300 (0.7%)	1,854 (1.0%)	100 (0.8%)	12 (2.3%)	112 (0.9%)
Paper	179 (0.1%)	62 (0.2%)	241 (0.1%)	11 (0.1%)	1 (0.2%)	12 (0.1%)
Building	7,842 (5.3%)	345 (0.8%)	8,187 (4.3%)	1,020 (8.6%)	11 (2.1%)	1,031 (8.3%)
Earth or rock drilling, Mining	392 (0.3%)	42 (0.1%)	434 (0.2%)	24 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	25 (0.2%)
Engines of pumps	3,173 (2.1%)	1,088 (2.7%)	4,261 (2.3%)	156 (1.3%)	6 (1.1%)	162 (1.3%)
Engineering in general	2,772 (1.9%)	832 (2.0%)	3,604 (1.9%)	308 (2.6%)	27 (5.1%)	335 (2.7%)
Lighting, Heating	5,671 (3.8%)	703 (1.7%)	6,374 (3.4%)	550 (4.6%)	39 (7.4%)	589 (4.7%)
Weapons, Blasting	379 (0.3%)	42 (0.1)	421 (0.2%)	23 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	24 (0.2%)
Instruments	9,830 (6.6%)	3,244 (8.0%)	13,074 (6.9%)	350 (2.9%)	26 (5.0%)	376 (3.0%)
Horology, Computing	17,309 (11.7%)	2,503 (6.1%)	19,812 (10.5%)	318 (2.7%)	43 (8.2%)	361 (2.9%)
Educating, Information storage	3,999 (2.7%)	945 (2.3%)	4,944 (2.6%)	263 (2.2%)	3 (0.6%)	266 (2.1%)
Nucleonics	441 (0.3%)	82 (0.2%)	523 (0.3%)	9 (0.1%)		9 (0.1%)

Classification			Patents	Utility models			
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
Electric elements, Electric techniques	19,604 (13.2%)	7,532 (18.5%)	27,138 (14.4%)	602 (5.1%)	103 (19.6%)	705 (5.7%)	
Electric communication technique	11,715 (7.9%)	4,600 (11.3%)	16,315 (8.6%)	258 (2.2%)	26 (5.0%)	284 (2.3%)	
Others	5,484 (3.7%)	1,611 (4.0%)	7,075 (3.7%)	463 (3.9%)	7 (1.3%)	470 (3.8%)	
Total	148,136 (100.0%)	40,779 (100.0%)	188,915 (100.0%)	11,899 (100.0%)	525 (100.0%)	12,424 (100.0%)	

Patent applications in biotechnology

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Cases	Ratio								
Domestic	3,398	67.1	3,789	73.3	4,339	72.5	4,556	72.7	4,852	74.6
Foreign	1,669	32.9	1,380	26.7	1,648	27.5	1,750	27.8	1,654	25.4
Total	5,067	100.0	5,169	100.0	5,987	100.0	6,306	100.0	6,506	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

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Cases	Ratio								
Domestic	4,788	92.7	4,903	94.2	4,944	93.7	6,167	94.3	7,259	96.0
Foreign	375	7.3	301	5.8	337	6.3	375	5.7	305	4.0
Total	5,163	100.0	5,204	100.0	5,331	100.0	6,542	100.0	7,564	100.0

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

(unit : cases)

(unit : cases)

Applications by residents of foreign countries in 2012

(unit : cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Japan	16,004	48	1,427 (1,470)	3,248 (5,540)	1,040 (2,112)	21,767 (25,174)
United States of America	11,346	47	801 (1,374)	4,406 (7,045)	1,674 (2,611)	18,274 (22,423)
Germany	3,696	19	290 (367)	219 (376)	1,398 (3,757)	5,622 (8,215)
France	1,813	8	90 (99)	349 (515)	873 (1,943)	3,133 (4,378)
China	982	77	114 (116)	984 (1,361)	778 (1,131)	2,935 (3,667)
Switzerland	1,084	5	170 (209)	267 (392)	727 (1,720)	2,253 (3,410)
Taiwan, Province of China	849	289	81 (107)	383 (530)		1,602 (1,775)
United Kingdom	649	2	64 (75)	438 (839)	448 (1,043)	1,601 (2,608)
Italy	348	6	107 (196)	165 (280)	684 (1,346)	1,310 (2,176)
Netherlands	835		125 (140)	72 (96)	235 (525)	1,267 (1,596)
Sweden	399		89 (89)	61 (141)	184 (399)	733 (1,028)
Canada	391	1	11 (11)	197 (291)	9 (12)	609 (706)
Australia	161	1	22 (22)	128 (187)	162 (273)	474 (644)
Belgium	247		24 (25)	22 (41)	113 (235)	406 (548)
Finland	273	4	23 (23)	18 (46)	69 (204)	387 (550)
Spain	132	2	3 (3)	35 (47)	185 (330)	357 (514)
Denmark	166		39 (39)	25 (44)	121 (261)	351 (510)
Israel	225	2	13 (13)	53 (69)	23 (49)	316 (358)
Singapore	107		6 (6)	110 (165)	84 (169)	307 (447)
Austria	189	1	5 (5)	7 (11)	97 (302)	299 (508)
Luxembourg	98		3 (3)	45 (80)	74 (176)	220 (357)
India	127			27 (48)	11 (11)	165 (186)
Russian Federation	46	3	3 (3)	13 (23)	98 (296)	163 (371)
Ireland	55		2 (2)	51 (68)	47 (98)	155 (223)
Norway	85		16 (21)	6 (6)	34 (75)	141 (187)
Virgin Islands(British)	23			100 (153)	15 (70)	138 (246)
Bermuda	43		27 (71)	42 (81)		112 (195)
New Zealand	22		3 (3)	76 (130)	1 (1)	102 (156)
Thailand	4	1	22 (22)	68 (95)	2 (4)	97 (126)
Turkey	13	2		11 (15)	65 (127)	91 (157)
Cyprus	13		2 (7)	12 (19)	63 (542)	90 (581)
Malaysia	20		5 (5)	59 (68)	2 (2)	86 (95)
Brazil	46		1 (1)	38 (89)		85 (136)
Liechtenstein	17		16 (17)	13 (17)	33 (83)	79 (134)
Mexico	26			36 (69)	1 (1)	63 (96)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	7	5	11 (11)	39 (52)		62 (75)
Poland	18		1 (1)	8 (13)	33 (77)	60 (109)
Indonesia	4		2 (2)	49 (54)	2 (2)	57 (62)
Cayman Islands	26			26 (61)	3 (12)	55 (99)
Viet Nam	2		5 (5)	1 (2)	43 (66)	51 (75)
South Africa	30		5 (5)	14 (23)		49 (58)
Chile	6			42 (44)		48 (50)
Portugal	13		1 (2)	4 (6)	26 (35)	44 (56)
Czech Republic	8		5 (18)		27 (66)	40 (92)
Barbados	32		4 (4)	3 (4)		39 (40)
Saudi Arabia	13			24 (27)		37 (40)
Ukraine	9				25 (50)	34 (59)
Bulgaria	1			6 (12)	26 (36)	33 (49)
Monaco				26 (33)	3 (25)	29 (58)
Hungary	13			1 (3)	14 (25)	28 (41)
Bahamas	6			19 (21)	3 (6)	28 (33)
Malta	6			3 (6)	13 (48)	22 (60)
United Arab Emirates				20 (35)	2 (6)	22 (41)
Greece	8			8 (18)	6 (22)	22 (48)
Philippines	·			16 (23)		16 (23)
Slovakia	3		1 (1)		9 (18)	13 (22)
Latvia	3		1 (1)		7 (17)	11 (21)
Pakistan				11 (11)		11 (11)
Argentina	2			9 (9)		11 (11)
Colombia				8 (8)		9 (9)
Seychelles	3		2 (2)	3 (3)	1 (1)	9 (9)
New Caledonia				8 (20)		8 (20)
Niue				8 (16)		8 (16)
Belarus	3				5 (6)	8 (9)
Panama	1			5 (7)	1 (1)	7 (9)
Andorra				2 (6)	4 (13)	6 (19)
Cuba	5			1 (1)		6 (6)
Curacao					5 (19)	5 (19)
Slovenia	2				3 (14)	5 (16)
Morocco	1				4 (10)	5 (11)

Examinations

Patents and utility models

						First Action			Fin	al Decisions
		Approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection or amendment	Other notices	Withdrawal or abandonment	Total	Approval of registration	Rejectionor cancellation	Withdrawal abandonment, annulment or rejection	Total
	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
Patents	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
	2012	17,115	141,890	477	3,764	163,246	108,236	51,912	3,764	163,912
	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
Utility models	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
	2012	1,714	11,352	51	432	13,549	7,003	7,459	432	14,894

Industrial designs and trademarks

					First Action			Final Decisions
		Publication/approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection	Other notices	Total	Approval of registration	Rejection	Total
	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)
Industrial designs	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)
	2012	30,398 (31,168)	32,436 (33,871)	- (-)	62,834 (65,039)	50,960 (52,560)	10,165 (10,477)	61,125 (63,037)
	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)
Trademarks	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)
2	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)
	2012	52,215 (63,777)	55,921 (73,897)	- (-)	113,136 (137,674)	85,875 (103,660)	26,943 (32,711)	112,818 (136,371)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

(unit : cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Armenia					5 (7)	5 (7)
Mongolia				5 (5)		5 (5)
Uzbekistan	1		4 (4)			5 (5)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				1 (1)	3 (10)	4 (11)
Iceland	2				2 (5)	4 (7)
Croatia	1			1 (2)	2 (3)	4 (6)
Estonia	2				2 (4)	4 (6)
Sri Lanka	1			3 (3)		4 (4)
Egypt	1				3 (3)	4 (4)
Uruguay				1 (3)	2 (3)	3 (6)
Nigeria				3 (5)		3 (5)
Gibraltar				1 (2)	2 (2)	3 (4)
Jordan	2			1 (3)		3 (5)
Paraguay				3 (3)		3 (3)
Romania	2				1 (3)	3 (5)
Kazakhstan					2 (9)	2 (9)
Lebanon					2 (6)	2 (6)
Serbia					2 (4)	2 (4)
Republic of Moldova					2 (3)	2 (3)
Azerbaijan	1				1 (3)	2 (4)
Qatar			1 (1)	1 (1)		2 (2)
Greenland	1			2 (2)		2 (2)
Antigua and Barbuda				2 (2)		2 (2)
Jamaica	1			1(2)		2 (3)
Peru				1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Brunei Darussalam	1	1				2 (2)
Fiji					1 (6)	1 (6)
Samoa				1 (2)		1 (2)
Guatemala				1 (2)		1 (2)
Others	5	1	1 (1)	5 (5)	1 (1)	12 (12)
Total	40,779	525	3,648 (4,602)	12,181 (19,539)	9,649 (20,556)	66,782 (86,001)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

(unit : cases)

Registrations

Pendency period for patents, utility models, trademarks and designs

Average firs	t office	action	pendency	period	by right

(unit	į	month)	

(unit : month)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Patents / Utility models	12.1	15.4	18.5	16.8	14.8
Trademarks	6.5	9.7	10.6	10.0	8.9
Designs	5.6	9	10	10	8.8

Average total pendency period by right

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Patents / Utility models	17.4	22.2	24.6	22.8	21.6
Trademarks	9.2	13.0	14.1	14.6	13.5
Designs	7.1	8.3	11.4	10.4	10.5

International search reports and International preliminary examination reports

(unit : cases)

Year	International Search Reports by ISA and origin	International Preliminary Examination by IPEA
2008	19,020	476
2009	21,715	368
2010	23,303	308
2011	27,139	248
2012	27,442	249 (may be incomplete)

Note: Based on WIPO, PCT Yearly Review 2013

Registrations by IPR type

IPR type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percent change for 2012
Patents	83,523	56,732	68,843	94,720	113,467	37.6
Utility models	4,975	3,949	4,301	5,853	6,353	36.1
Subtotal	88,498	60,681	73,144	100,573	119,820	37.5
Industrial designs	39,858	32,091	33,697	42,185	46,146	25.2
Trademarks	65,583	53,155	53,136	71,255	77,903	34.1
Total	193,939	145,927	159,977	214,013	243,869	33.8

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations

			Domestic		Foreign	Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	10141
	2008	61,115	73.2	22,408	26.8	83,523
	2009	42,129	74.3	14,603	25.7	56,732
Patents	2010	51,404	74.7	17,439	25.3	68,843
	2011	72,258	76.3	22,462	23.7	94,720
	2012	84,061	74.1	29,406	25.9	113,467
	2008	4,875	98.0	100	2.0	4,975
	2009	3,880	98.3	69	1.7	3,949
Utility models	2010	4,199	97.6	102	2.4	4,301
	2011	5,705	97.5	148	2.5	5,853
	2012	6,151	96.8	202	3.2	6,353
	2008	36,645	91.9	3,213	8.1	39,858
	2009	29,628	92.3	2,463	7.7	32,091
Industrial designs	2010	31,523	93.5	2,174	6.5	33,697
	2011	39,443	93.5	2,742	6.5	42,185
	2012	42,628	92.4	3,518	7.6	46,146

(unit : cases)

(unit : cases)

			Domestic		Foreign	Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	TOLAT
	2008	50,927	77.7	14,656	22.3	65,583
Trademarks	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
	2012	61,505	79.0	16,398	21.0	77,903
	2008	153,562	79.2	40,377	20.8	193,939
	2009	114,175	78.2	31,752	21.8	145,927
Total	2010	128,838	80.5	31,139	19.5	159,977
	2011	172,977	80.8	41,036	19.2	214,013
	2012	194,345	79.7	49,524	20.3	243,869

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Patent and utility model registrations by technological field in 2012

(unit : cases)

Classification			Patents	Utility models			
Classification	Korean	Foreign	Total	Korean	Foreign	Total	
Agriculture	1,475 (1.8%)	112 (0.4%)	1,587 (1.4%)	328 (5.3%)	1 (0.5%)	329 (5.2%)	
Foodstuffs, Tobacco	2,112 (2.5%)	182 (0.6%)	2,294 (2.0%)	69 (1.1%)	2 (1.0%)	71 (1.1%)	
Personal of domestic articles	2,977 (3.5%)	339 (1.2%)	3,316 (2.9%)	1,308 (21.3%)	30 (14.9%)	1,338 (21.1%)	
Health, Amusement	3,524 (4.2%)	1,047 (3.6%)	4,571 (4.0%)	517 (8.4%)	22 (10.9%)	539 (8.5%)	
Preparations for medical, dental, or toiletpurposes	1,569 (1.9%)	784 (2.7%)	2,353 (2.1%)	4 (0.1%)	(0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	
Separating, Mixing	2,341 (2.8%)	679 (2.3%)	3,020 (2.7%)	145 (2.4%)	2 (1.0%)	147 (2.3%)	
Shaping	2,270 (2.7%)	644 (2.2%)	2,914 (2.6%)	109 (1.8%)	7 (3.5%)	116 (1.8%)	
Grinding, Polishing	2,412 (2.9%)	715 (2.4%)	3,127 (2.8%)	169 (2.7%)	6 (3.0%)	175 (2.8%)	
Printing	560 (0.7%)	190 (0.6%)	750 (0.7%)	101 (1.6%)	1 (0.5%)	102 (1.6%)	
Transporting	5,591 (6.7%)	1,148 (3.9%)	6,739 (5.9%)	664 (10.5%)	10 (5.0%)	654 (10.3%)	
Micro-structural technology, Nano-technology	316 (0.4%)	47 (0.2%)	363 (0.3%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	

Classification			Patents	Utility models			
Classification	Korean	Foreign	Total	Korean	Foreign	Total	
Chemistry	2,244 (2.7%)	597 (2.0%)	2,841 (2.5%)	43 (0.7%)	2 (1.0%)	45 (0.7%)	
Organic chemistry	900 (1.1%)	1,582 (5.4%)	2,482 (2.2%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	
Organic macromolecular compounds	1,158 (1.4%)	1,252 (4.3%)	2,410 (2.1%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	
Dyes, Petroleum	1,385 (1.6%)	886 (3.0%)	2,271 (2.0%)	9 (0.1%)	(0.0%)	9 (0.1%)	
Biochemistry	1,321 (1.6%)	330 (1.1%)	1,651 (1.5%)	6 (0.1%)	(0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	
Metallurgy	1,616 (1.9%)	763 (2.6%)	2,379 (2.1%)	21 (0.3%)	3 (1.5%)	24 (0.4%)	
Textiles or flexible materials	1,624 (1.9%)	302 (1.0%)	1,926 (1.7%)	113 (1.8%)	2 (1.0%)	115 (1.8%)	
Paper	117 (0.1%)	93 (0.3%)	210 (0.2%)	6 (0.1%)	(0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	
Building	5,939 (7.1%)	227 (0.8%)	6,166 (5.4%)	743 (12.1%)	6 (3.0%)	749 (11.8%)	
Earth or rock drilling, Mining	235 (0.3%)	13 (0.0%)	248 (0.2%)	6 (0.1%)	(0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	
Engines of pumps	1,764 (2.1%)	810 (2.8%)	2,574 (2.3%)	95 (1.5%)	10 (5.0%)	105 (1.7%)	
Engineering in general	1,595 (1.9%)	541 (1.8%)	2,136 (1.9%)	149 (2.4%)	6 (3.0%)	155 (2.4%)	
Lighting, Heating	3,904 (4.6%)	435 (1.5%)	4,339 (3.8%)	439 (7.1%)	7 (3.5%)	446 (7.0%)	
Weapons, Blasting	229 (0.3%)	25 (0.1%)	254 (0.2%)	10 (0.2%)	(0.0%)	10 (0.2%)	
Instruments	6,969 (8.3%)	2,206 (7.5%)	9,175 (8.1%)	189 (3.1%)	16 (7.9%)	205 (3.2%)	
Horology, Computing	6,385 (7.6%)	2,280 (7.8%)	8,665 (7.6%)	119 (1.9%)	13 (6.4%)	132 (2.1%)	
Educating, Information strorage	2,018 (2.4%)	847 (2.9%)	2,865 (2.5%)	174 (2.8%)	4 (2.0%)	178 (2.8%)	
Nucleonics	275 (0.3%)	37 (0.1%)	312 (0.3%)	7 (0.1%)	(0.0%)	7 (0.1%)	
Electric elements, Electric techniques	12,400 (14.8%)	5,729 (19.5%)	18,129 (16.0%)	527 (8.6%)	46 (22.8%)	573 (9.0%)	
Electric circuitry, Electriccommunicationtechnique	5,515 (6.6%)	3,266 (11.1%)	8,781 (7.7%)	97 (1.6%)	5 (2.5%)	102 (1.6%)	
Others	1,321 (1.6%)	1,298 (4.4%)	2,619 (2.3%)	4 (0.1%)	1 (0.5%)	5 (0.1%)	
Total	84,061	29,406	113,467	6,151	202	6,353	

Patent registrations in biotechnology

(unit : cases)

	2008		2009			2010		2011		2012	
	Cases	Ratio									
Domestic	1,865	75.0%	1,029	71.3%	1,391	79.3%	2,207	82.7%	2,911	78.5	
Foreign	616	25.0%	414	28.7%	364	20.7%	462	17.3%	797	21.5	
Total	2,481	100%	1,443	100%	1,755	100%	2,669	100%	3,708	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; C12C; C12C; C12C; C12C; G01N 33/50~33/98.

Patent registrations in business methods

(unit : cases)

	2008		2009 2010		2011		2012			
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	1,101	87.6%	843	90.9%	1,040	87.4%	1,579	91.4%	1,966	88.6
Foreign	156	12.4%	84	9.1%	150	12.6%	148	8.65%	253	11.4
Total	1,257	100%	927	100%	1,190	100%	1,727	100%	2,219	100%

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

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Japan	12,980	12	1,671 (1,718)	2,314 (3,999)	814 (1,681)	17,791 (20,390)
United States of America	8,404	18	745 (1,220)	3,184 (5,097)	1,346 (2,036)	13,697 (16,775)
Germany	2,072	2	247 (261)	199 (365)	1,242 (3,003)	3,762 (5,703)
France	1,000		97 (106)	249 (339)	675 (1,475)	2,021 (2,920)
China	437	25	72 (72)	551 (824)	641 (961)	1,726 (2,319)
Switzerland	757		104 (121)	191 (411)	659 (1,298)	1,711 (2,587)
Taiwan, Province of China	470	140	102 (115)	249 (295)		961 (1,020)
Netherlands	634		102 (119)	78 (100)	177 (375)	991 (1,228)
United Kingdom	371		56 (77)	363 (685)	342 (810)	1,132 (1,943)
Italy	202	2	90 (148)	140 (221)	528 (1,152)	962 (1,725)
Sweden	373		20 (23)	33 (68)	139 (304)	565 (768)
Canada	257		16 (16)	147 (269)	12 (21)	432 (563)
Finland	289	1	19 (19)	16 (19)	50 (159)	375 (487)
Singapore	127	1	5 (5)	90 (147)	97 (260)	320 (540)
Belgium	193		13 (13)	14 (14)	85 (162)	305 (382)
Australia	99		14 (14)	87 (136)	116 (220)	316 (469)
Denmark	96		16 (16)	27 (60)	79 (144)	218 (316)
Israel	92		11 (11)	22 (28)	16 (24)	141 (155)
Ireland	48			48 (75)	33 (63)	129 (186)
Austria	83		2 (2)	7 (9)	103 (290)	195 (384)
Luxembourg	34		15 (22)	42 (86)	60 (148)	151 (290)
India	45			29 (31)		74 (76)
Spain	29		2 (2)	35 (59)	126 (268)	192 (358)
Norway	44		16 (24)	3 (3)	55 (139)	118 (210)
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China	12		2 (3)	49 (61)		63 (76)
Brazil	16			44 (60)		60 (76)
Malaysia	7		2 (2)	47 (65)	2 (2)	58 (76)
Thailand			18 (18)	35 (57)	3 (6)	56 (81)
Bermuda	28		3 (23)	21 (35)		52 (86)
New Zealand	9		2 (2)	40 (73)		51 (84)
Cayman Islands	31			20 (77)	1 (1)	52 (109)
Mexico	28		2 (4)	16 (17)	1 (1)	47 (50)
Virgin Islands (British)	14	1		31 (53)	4 (8)	50 (76)
Chile	2			34 (44)	2 (2)	38 (48)
Russian Federation	26		2 (2)	5 (8)	68 (176)	101 (212)

Registrations by residents of foreign countries in 2012

Trials and appeals

Trials and appeals requested

	IPR type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Patents	11,055	9,533	8,200	8,535	9,021
	Utility models	450	513	307	260	208
Ex parte	Industrial designs	247 (279)	242 (243)	217 (219)	140 (141)	155 (155)
	Trademarks	2,843 (4,442)	1,903 (2,969)	1,676 (2,573)	1,979 (2,951)	1,855 (2,900)
	Subtotal	14,595 (16,226)	12,191 (13,258)	10,400 (11,299)	10,914 (11,887)	11,239 (12,284)
	Patents	1,183	1,028	1,070	1,129	1,018
	Utility models	456	315	252	213	194
Inter partes	Industrial designs	519 (527)	421 (434)	472 (472)	298 (298)	414 (422)
	Trademarks	2,111 (2,598)	1,628 (2,089)	1,678 (2,095)	1,876 (2,356)	1,882 (2,301)
	Subtotal	4,269 (4,764)	3,392 (3,866)	3,472 (3,889)	3,516 (3,996)	3,508 (3,935)
	Patents	12,238	10,561	9,270	9,664	10,039
	Utility models	906	828	559	473	402
Total	Industrial designs	766 (806)	663 (677)	689 (691)	438 (439)	569 (577)
	Trademarks	4,954 (7,040)	3,531 (5,058)	3,354 (4,668)	3,855 (5,307)	3,737 (5,201)
	Subtotal	18,864 (20,990)	15,583 (17,124)	13,872 (15,188)	14,430 (15,883)	14,747 (16,219)

 \cdot Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

• Ex parte: Appeals against examiners' decisions of refusal / Appeals against examiners' decisions of cancellation / Appeals against examiners' decisions to dismiss amendments / Trials for correction

• Inter partes: Invalidation trials / Trials to confirm scope of IP rights / Trials for invalidation of correction / Trials for granting non-exclusive licenses / Trials for invalidation of registrations for extension of patent right term / Trials for invalidation of registration for renewals of trademark right term / Cancellation trials on trademark registrations / Cancellation trials on registrations of exclusive or non-exclusive licenses / Trials for invalidation on registrations for conversion of classification of goods

(unit : cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Tota
Liechtenstein	12		14 (14)	1 (1)	24 (47)	51 (74
Saudi Arabia	9			17 (35)		26 (44
Indonesia	1			24 (30)		25 (31
United Arab Emirates	2			20 (46)	1 (5)	23 (53
Cyprus	4		7 (7)	8 (16)	14 (19)	33 (46
South Africa	9		2 (2)	7 (10)		18 (21
Barbados	6		1 (1)	8 (13)	3 (3)	18 (23
Samoa	1		11 (11)			12 (12
Monaco	2			9 (11)	4 (27)	15 (40
Mauritius	3			8 (15)		11 (18
Czech Republic	4		5 (18)	1 (1)	15 (22)	25 (45
Poland	6			4 (6)	17 (35)	27 (47
Sri Lanka	1			6 (7)		7 (8
Argentina	1			6 (9)	1 (1)	8 (11
Colombia	1			6 (10)	1 (3)	8 (14
Turkey	4			3 (4)	58 (126)	65 (134
Philippines	1			6 (8)		7 (9
Bahamas			4 (4)	2 (2)		6 (6
Ukraine	2			4 (4)	11 (18)	17 (24
Portugal	5			1 (1)	26 (42)	32 (48
Belize				4 (8)		4 (8
Uzbekistan			4 (4)			4 (4
Cuba	4				2 (2)	6 (6
Others	19		4 (4)	30 (55)	110 (256)	163 (334
Total	29,406	202	3,518 (4,243)	8,635 (14,182)	7,763 (15,795)	49,524 (63,828

Requests for and decisions of trial in 2012

(unit : cases)

Cotor		D		Tet I			
Lategory		Kequest —	Acceptance	Rejection	Dismissal	Withdrawal	lotal
	Patents	8,887	1,395	2,328	358	199	4,280
	Utility models	190	53	92	26	11	182
Rejection*	Designs	141 (141)	49 (49)	35 (36)	27 (27)	15 (15)	126 (127)
	Trademarks	1,854 (2,899)	1,024 (1,651)	662 (932)	165 (238)	78 (96)	1,929 (2,917)
	Subtotal	11,072 (12,117)	2,521 (3,148)	3,117 (3,388)	576 (649)	303 (321)	6,517 (7,506)
	Patents	664	405	207	16	149	777
	Utility models	101	59	37	4	13	113
Invalidation**	Designs	260 (267)	112 (112)	62 (62)	9 (9)	43 (43)	226 (226)
	Trademarks	423 (493)	216 (251)	169 (214)	18 (21)	36 (36)	439 (522)
Cancellation trials on trademark registration	Subtotal	1,448 (1,525)	792 (827)	475 (520)	47 (50)	241 (241)	1,555 (1,638)
	Patents						
Cancellation	Utility models						
trials on tradomark	Designs						
trademark registration	Trademarks	1,379 (1,686)	937 (1,081)	156 (183)	132 (148)	187 (270)	1,412 (1,682)
-	Subtotal	1,379 (1,686)	937 (1,081)	156 (183)	132 (148)	187 (270)	1,412 (1,682)
Trials to	Patents	354	171	81	91	44	387
	Utility models	93	46	26	21	16	109
confirm scope	Designs	154 (155)	61 (62)	43 (43)	15 (15)	10 (10)	129 (130)
Trials to confirm scope of IP right	Trademarks	80 (122)	41 (44)	29 (31)	10 (19)	6 (9)	86 (103)
	Subtotal	681 (724)	319 (323)	179 (181)	137 (146)	76 (79)	711 (729)
	Patents	131	75	32	11	14	132
	Utility models	9	5	3	2	2	12
Trials for	Designs						
Concetion	Trademarks						
	Subtotal	140 (140)	80 (80)	35 (35)	13 (13)	16 (16)	144 (144)
Appeals	Patents	3	1				1
against	Utility models						
examiner's	Designs	4 (4)	1 (1)	1 (1)			2 (2)
to dismiss	Trademarks	1 (1)	1 (1)		1 (1)		2 (2)
amendment	Subtotal	8 (8)	3 (3)	1 (1)	1 (1)		5 (5)
	Patents		2	2			4
Appeals against	Utility models	9	3	3	2		8
examiner's	Designs	10 (10)		6 (6)			6 (6)
decision of	Trademarks						
cancenation	Subtotal	19 (19)	5 (5)	11 (11)	2 (2)		18 (18)

Tatal	Decision		Deguaat	0.4			
TULAI	Withdrawal	Dismissal	Rejection	Acceptance	nequest	Category	
5,581	406	476	2,650	2,049	10,039	Patents	
424	42	55	161	166	402	Utility models	
489 (491)	68 (68)	51 (51)	147 (148)	223 (224)	569 (577)	Designs	Total
3,868 (5,226)	307 (411)	326 (427)	1,016 (1,360)	2,219 (3,028)	3,737 (5,201)	Trademarks	
10,368 (11,722)	823 (927)	908 (1,009)	3,974 (4,319)	4,657 (5,467)	14,747 (16,219)	Grand total	

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

* Rejection refers to appeals against examiners' decisions of refusal and appeals against examiners' decisions to dismiss utility models. ** Invalidation refers to invalidation trials and trials for invalidation of corrections.

Successful petitions

Cotogony			2008		2009	2010		2011		2012	
Category		Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio
	Patents	1,109	27.8%	868	23.9%	1,038	27.2%	1,193	28.4%	1,395	32.6%
Rejection*	Utility models	23	29.5%	42	29.6%	47	21.5%	63	26.9%	53	29.1 %
	Designs	(53)	(35.8%)	54 (54)	45.4% (45.4%)	56 (56)	37.6% (36.8%)	73 (73)	41.2% (41.2%)	49 (49)	38.9% (38.6%)
	Trademarks	(2,808)	(58.1%)	1,336 (2,146)	62.5% (66.4%)	1,008 (1,642)	62.3% (65.2%)	1,143 (1,893)	55.3% (61.0%)	1,024 (1,651)	53.1% (56.6%)
	Subtotal	(3,993)	(44.1%)	2,300 (3,110)	38.1% (43.7%)	2,149 (2,783)	37.0% (41.5%)	2,472 (3,222)	37.0% (41.7%)	2,521 (3,148)	38.7% (41.9%)
	Patents	360	58.5%	318	60.1%	336	53.1%	374	53.4%	405	52.1 %
	Utility models	134	56.8%	110	62.9%	85	62.5%	77	54.2%	59	52.2 %
Rejection*	Designs	(152)	(63.3%)	100 (100)	39.1% (38.2%)	161 (161)	58.1% (57.9%)	148 (148)	63.0% (63.0%)	112 (112)	49.6% (49.6%)
	Trademarks	(247)	(43.0%)	215 (254)	46.2% (45.8%)	159 (184)	41.7% (41.4%)	205 (237)	49.8% (47.2%)	216 (251)	49.2% (48.1%)
	Subtotal	(893)	(53.6%)	743 (782)	52.1% (51.4%)	741 (766)	51.9% (51.4%)	804 (836)	54.0% (52.9%)	792 (827)	50.9% (50.5%)

(unit : cases)

Category			2008		2009		2010		2011		2012
Category		Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio
	Patents										
	Utility models										
Cancellation trials on trademark registration	Designs										
	Trademarks	(1,026)	(66.2%)	826 (985)	70.6% (69.1%)	693 (903)	63.1% (62.2%)	928 (1,112)	68.6% (67.1%)	937 (1,081)	66.4% (64.3%)
	Subtotal	(1,026)	(66.2%)	826 (985)	70.6% (69.1%)	693 (903)	63.1% (62.2%)	928 (1,112)	68.6% (67.1%)	11 Acceptance io Acceptance io Acceptance io Io io 937 io (1,081) io 937 io 171 io 937 io 61 io 63	66.4% (64.3%)
	Patents	180	43.4%	181	43.5%	164	39.9%	178	40.8%	171	44.2%
	Utility models	92	40.9%	81	46.0%	45	41.3%	65	48.1%	46	42.2 %
Trials to confirm scope of IP right	Designs	(73)	(38.8%)	88 (90)	39.6% (39.1%)	87 (87)	45.8% (45.8%)	85 (85)	42.9% (42.9%)	61 (62)	47.3% (47.7%)
	Trademarks	(53)	(43.4%)	66 (73)	54.1% (53.7%)	42 (56)	48.8% (49.6%)	47 (53)	44.8% (45.7%)	41 (44)	47.7% (42.7%)
	Subtotal	(398)	(41.9%)	416 (425)	44.4% (44.4%)	338 (352)	42.5% (42.8%)	375 (381)	42.9% (43.1%)	5.7%) (44) 42.9% 319 3.1%) (323)	44.9% (44.3%)
	Patents	102	64.2%	46	39.0%	52	62.7%	51	41.5%	75	56.8%
	Utility models	9	50.0%	1	16.7%	5	50.0%	2	33.3%	5	41.7%
Trials for correction	Designs										
	Trademarks										
	Subtotal	(111)	(62.7%)	47 (47)	37.9% (37.9%)	57 (57)	61.3% (61.3%)	53 (53)	41.1% (41.1%)	80 (80)	55.6% (55.6%)
	Patents	26	81.3%	4	57.1%	1	25.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%
Appeals against	Utility models										
examiner's decision to dismiss	Designs			1 (1)	100.0% (100.0%)	1 (1)	100.0% (100.0%)	1 (1)	33.3% (33.3%)	1 (1)	50.0% (50.0%)
amendment	Trademarks							1 (1)	100.0% (100.0%)	1 (1)	50.0% (50.0%)
	Subtotal	(26)	(74.3%)	5 (5)	62.5% (62.5%)	2 (2)	40.0% (40.0%)	2 (2)	40.0% (40.0%)	3 (3)	60.0% (60.0%)

(unit : cases)

0.1			2008		2009	2010		2011		2012	
Category		Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio	Accep- tance	Ratio
	Patents	11	25.6%	8	42.1%	9	56.3%	4	66.7%	2	50.0 %
	Utility models	58	33.1%	18	39.1%	6	23.1%	9	34.6%	3	37.5%
Appears against examiner's decision	Designs			1 (1)	14.3% (14.3%)	2 (2)	40.0% (40.0%)		0.0% (0.0%)		
or cancellation	Trademarks										
	Subtotal	(69)	(31.1%)	27 (27)	37.5% (37.5%)	17 (17)	36.2% (36.2%)	13 (13)	34.2% (34.2%)	5 (5)	27.8% (27.8%)
	Patents	1,788	34.0%	1,425	30.2%	1,600	32.2%	1,800	32.9%	2,049	36.7 %
	Utility models	316	43.2%	252	46.2%	188	37.6%	216	39.8%	166	39.2%
Total	Designs	(278)	(47.7%)	244 (246)	40.3% (39.7%)	307 (307)	49.4% (49.0%)	307 (307)	49.6% (49.6%)	223 (224)	45.6% (45.6%)
	Trademarks	(4,134)	58.3%	2,443 (3,458)	62.7% (64.7%)	1,902 (2,785)	59.8% (61.5%)	2,324 (3,296)	59.0% (61.3%)	2,219 (3,028)	57.4% (57.9%)
	Grand total	(6,516)	(47.7%)	4,364 (5,381)	44.7% (47.9%)	3,997 (4,880)	43.1% (45.9%)	4,647 (5,619)	44.0% (46.8%)	4,657 (5,467)	44.9% (46.6%)

Note1: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Note2: 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.

* Rejection refers to appeals against examiners' decisions of refusal and appeals against examiners' decisions to dismiss utility models. ** Invalidation refers to invalidation trials and trials for invalidation of corrections.

Comparison of domestic and foreign trial requests

		2008		2009		2010	2011		2012	
	Domestic	Foreign								
Patents	7,650	4,588	6,698	3,863	5,747	3,523	5,813	3,851	4,848	5,191
Utility models	900	6	817	11	543	16	468	5	396	6
Industrial designs	763	43	636	41	649	42	374	65	515	62
Trademarks	3,474	3,566	2,530	2,528	2,689	1,979	3,080	2,227	2,528	2,673
Total	12,787	8,203	10,681	6,443	9,628	5,560	9,735	6,148	8,287	7,932

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

(unit : cases)

Income and expenditure

Income

(unit : US dollar)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income from fees	232,847,826	237,828,696	269,338,261	302,015,652	330,351,304
Income carried over from the previous year	58,116,522	41,127,826	11,947,826	29,694,783	32,616,522
Internal income and others	12,110,435	16,778,261	37,747,826	5,639,130	7,969,565
Total	303,074,783	295,734,783	319,033,913	337,349,565	370,937,391

Exchange rates: US \$1 = 1,150 (in Korean won)

Expenditure

(unit : US dollar)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013
					2011
Non-personnel resources (projects)	185,733,913	205,258,261	177,972,174	198,105,217	218,087,826
Personnel resources	71,192,174	72,124,348	74,527,826	83,977,391	91,656,522
Deposit for special fund	8,695,652	8,695,652	39,130,435	26,086,957	40,000,000
Total	265,621,739	286,078,261	291,630,435	308,169,565	349,744,348

Exchange rates: US \$1 = 1,150 (in Korean won)

Staff

(unit : number of positions)

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Examiners F Trial judges Administrative staff Total	Patent and utility models	678	675	712	711	726
	Industrial designs and Trademarks	129	121	131	154	162
Trial judges		99	99	99	99	99
Administrative staff		605	616	606	612	592
Total		1,511	1,511	1,548	1,576	1,579