Annual Report 2013

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Korean Intellectual Property Office

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April 2014

Korean Intellectual Property Office

Korean Intellectual Property Office

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

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.

Our Vision

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.

Our Mission

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 CHANNEL OUR NATIONAL INNOVATIVE SPIRIT INTO A VAST CREATIVE ECONOMY THAT WILL USHER IN A NEW ERA WHERE CREATIVITY AND INVENTION ARE APPROPRIATELY VALUED AND REWARDED.

In the aftermath of the global economic crisis, countries throughout the world are seeking new growth engines and economic paradigms.

And yet, still we find ourselves faced with issues pertaining to torpid economic growth, unacceptable unemployment rates, diminished natural resources, and the necessity for economic sustainability.

What we need is to break free from outdated economic models and introduce new methods for achieving heightened productivity and profitability. With this in mind, the Republic of Korea is looking to the concept of "creative economy" in ferreting out innovative solutions.

Creative economy is a core economic strategy that, in addition to pairing industry with cultural innovations, creates new jobs and markets through a merging of creative ideas with science and information technology (IT).

Here at the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), we establish intellectual property (IP)-based policies aimed toward the invigoration of a creative economy. In fact, last year, we focused our resources on the development of an economic climate favorable to a virtuous cycle of IP creation, utilization, and protection. We took great strides in making sure that innovative thinkers receive adequate compensation for their creative efforts.

We shortened our examination pendency and enhanced the quality by offering customer-oriented examination services, thereby encouraging the use of powerful IP rights (IPRs) for the rapid protection of assets resulting from creative endeavors.

Although applications for industrial rights continue to surge, we nonetheless reduced the average first action pendency for patent and utility model examinations (down to 13.2 months), as well as that for trademarks and designs (down to 7.7 months and 7.4 months, respectively).

Another way we were able to increase the quality and efficiency of our examination was by undertaking the first holistic restructuring in our office's history. By doing so, we removed technological barriers that existed among our various examination divisions, allowing us to take greater advantage of recent trends in technological convergence.

In order to help IPs flourish, we spent much of last year relentlessly promoting the vast array of benefits IP has to offer.

We started off by reinforcing our infrastructure, including patent trend analysis and the dispatch of IP experts to public R&D facilities for the creation of outstanding patents and the prevention of an overlap in governmental R&D investments.

We also worked hand-in-hand with the Korea Development Bank and the Korea Credit Guarantee Fund in assisting Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in attaining substantial loans through the use of IP as collateral. Now, innovative companies can freely exploit such alternative methods of IP financing.

We worked daily to help the general public transform creative ideas into new business start-ups and commercially viable IPRs through the utilization of an online platform called "Creative Economy Town." We also held events like Korea Invention Day and the Design to Business Fair in order to get word out regarding the potential dividends of IP.

We also made great strides toward creating an environment that respects IPs, ensuring that people receive due compensation for their creative efforts. In conjunction with the Korea Customs Service, we worked tirelessly to stymie the influx of IPR violations.

We drew up new measures to ensure that creative ideas remain profitable and properly safeguarded by improving upon regulations and procedures pertaining to the Patent Act and the Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act.

In addition to nation-wide campaigns to raise awareness of the need for IPR protection, we enhanced our departmental divisions to crack down on illegal goods through the use of state-of-the-art equipment and increased cooperation with the Supreme Prosecutor's Office—ensuring better, more expedited results.

Internationally, we expanded our cooperative role in streamlining global IP examination and eliminating redundancies. We were proud to represent Korea in chairing last year's annual TM5 meeting, and it was an honor to head up important discussions on harmonizing international trademark systems and improving their accessibility.

We enacted the Patent Prosecution Highway in collaboration with 14 other countries, including such recent additions as Hungary, Singapore, and Austria. As of this writing, that number has increased to 21.

A sampling of multilateral meetings attended last year include: the General Assembly, the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP); and the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs, and Geographical Indications (SCT) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in which we strived for a confluence of global IPRs.

In collaboration with WIPO and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), we implemented IP-sharing projects to support key national allies through the provision of appropriate technologies and brand development.

Last year, we developed a local brand and produced an oil extractor for the Philippines, produced a bicycle-operated water pump for Papua New Guinea, and fashioned a grain brand called "Quinoa" for Bolivia.

Thanks to our country's unique experience of having risen from aid beneficiary to aid donor, we are in an advantageous position to share our know-how with countries wishing to improve their economic growth through the exploitation of IPs.

Ours is a creative and inventive country that ceaselessly pursues innovation for improving the welfare and prosperity of its people. Examples of groundbreaking Korean inventions include: the Korean alphabet (Hangul), the Korean sundial (Angbu Ilgu), and the world's first movable printing type.

We will channel this national innovative spirit into a vast creative economy that will usher in a new era where creativity and invention are appropriately valued and rewarded.

Kim Young-min | Commissioner

Organizational Chart of KIPO

- Commissioner
  - Spokesperson
  - Deputy Commissioner
    - Audit and Inspection Division
    - Examination Quality Assurance Division
    - General Services Division
    - Planning and Coordination Bureau
      - Planning and Budget Division
      - Creative Administration Division
      - Regulatory Reform and Legal Affairs Division
    - Intellectual Property Policy Bureau
      - Intellectual Property Policy Division
      - Intellectual Property Promotion Division
      - Intellectual Property Human Resources Division
      - Regional Intellectual Property Division
    - Intellectual Property Protection and International Cooperation Bureau
      - Intellectual Property Protection Policy Division
      - Intellectual Property Protection Support Division
      - Intellectual Property Investigation Division
      - International Cooperation Division
      - Multilateral Affairs Division
      - Intellectual Property Technical Cooperation Division
    - Information and Customer Service Bureau
      - Information & Customer Policy Division
      - Information Development Division
      - Information Management Division
      - Information Utilization Division
      - Application Division
      - Registration Division
      - International Application Division
    - Trademark and Design Examination Bureau
      - Trademark Examination Policy Division
      - Design Examination Policy Division
      - Trademark Examination Division I
      - Trademark Examination Division II
      - Complex Trademark Examination Division
      - Service Mark Examination Division
      - International Trademark Examination Division
      - Design Examination Division
      - Convergence Design Examination Division
    - 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
      - International Education Division
    - Seoul Branch Office
      - Administrative Division
      - Application and Registration Division
      - Electronic Documentation Division
    - Patent Examination Policy Bureau
      - Patent Examination Policy Division
      - Patent System Administration Division
      - Energy Technology Examination Division
      - Automobile Convergence Technology Examination Division
      - Information Technology Convergence Examination Division
      - Measurement & Analysis Technology Examination Division
      - Medical Technology Examination Division
      - PCT International Search & Preliminary Examination Division
      - Standard-Related Patent & Semiconductor Division
    - Patent Examination Bureau 1
      - Home Appliance Examination Division
      - Office Equipment Examination Division
      - Home Consumer Goods Examination Division
      - Civil Engineering & Environment Examination Division
      - Residential Technology Examination Division
      - Electric Power Technology Examination Division
      - Fine Chemistry Examination Division
      - Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Examination Division
      - Electronic Components Examination Division
    - Patent Examination Bureau 2
      - Processing System Examination Division
      - Precision Component Examination Division
      - Semiconductor Examination Division
      - Automobile Examination Division
      - Polymer & Textile Examination Division
      - Computer System Examination Division
      - Pharmaceutical Examination Division
      - Telecommunication Network Examination Division
    - Patent Examination Bureau 3
      - Applied Materials Examination Division
      - Robot & Automation Examination Division
      - Advanced Transportation Examination Division
      - Biotechnology Examination Division
      - Mobile Communication Examination Division
      - Metals Examination Division
      - Display Device Examination Division
      - Multimedia Broadcasting Examination Division

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Promoting Inventions

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Sharing IP
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Intellectual Property is

the driving force behind

a creative economy

Innovation

KIPO fosters IP innovation through fast patent examination service and reliable quality

Creative ideas have the power to change the world. KIPO continues to provide innovative, timely, and accurate IP examination services for ensuring that ideas receive adequate protection as IP.

Hunminjeongeum Haerye

The Korean alphabet is a unique and scientific language system established by King Sejong in 1443. The momentous document Hunminjeongeum Haerye, which explains how and why this alphabet was first created, was registered in UNESCO's Memory of the World Program, thereby acknowledging the lasting value of its historical innovation.

13.2 months

First action pendency for patents and utility models

Premium Examination Services

We aim to provide high-quality and customer-oriented examination services by improving examination systems, raising the overall quality of each of our IP administration processes (the application, examination and registration stages), and reducing examination pendency.

We carried out the largest organizational restructuring in our history to build a premium examination service for fusion technologies, enhance IP protection, and provide easier and better public access to IP information.

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

The average first action pendency is as follows:

- Patents and utility models: 16.8 months in 2011 > 14.8 months in 2012 > 13.2 months in 2013
- Trademarks: 10 months in 2011 > 8.9 months in 2012 > 7.7 months in 2013
- Designs: 10 months in 2011 > 8.8 months in 2012 > 7.4 months in 2013

A BETTER IP SERVICE

Competitiveness

KIPO increases its IP competitiveness by maintaining the highest number of resident patent applications per both GDP and population over the last several years

In this era of creative economies, IPRs are the core factor of any competent business strategy. KIPO is dedicated to establishing a competitive and rewarding IP system that nurtures IP creation and utilization by transforming novel ideas into strong IPRs.

Taekwondo
Taekwondo is a traditional Korean martial art form with a history that goes back thousands of years.

No.1

In the world for resident patent applications per GDP and population

IP Competitiveness

IPR applications

The total preliminary number of IPR applications, including patents, utility models, designs, and trademarks, submitted to KIPO in 2013 amounted to 430,164, an 8.4% growth rate year-on-year. Patent applications stood at around 200 in 1949 before jumping to around 5,000 in 1980 and 100,000 in 2000. Over the past 13 years, this number has doubled to more than 200,000.

Patent application competitiveness

According to the World IP Indicator unveiled by WIPO in December 2013, Korea ranked first for six consecutive years (2007 to 2012) in regard to the number of resident patent applications per GDP and population.

PCT applications

Korea increased its number of PCT applications by 4.5 percent, from 11,847 in 2012 to 12,386 in 2013, accounting for 6.0% of all PCT applications—the 5th largest amount by country of origin.

A HIGHER IP COMPETITIVENESS

Harmonization

KIPO, in collaboration with key national allies, makes a global community that appropriately values and rewards inventions

International cooperation is vital for the development and growth of today's global economy. KIPO contributes to the advancement of IP systems as it works to increase the value of IP holdings by participating in various activities worldwide.

Ganggangsullae

Ganggangsullae, which promotes unification and harmony among its practitioners, is a unique dancing technique associated with Korean folk music. This artistic blending of singing, dancing, and instrumentation was registered with UNESCO, in 2009, as part of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

21 Countries
Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH)

13 IP sharing projects

Worldwide IP Collaboration

In order to improve the efficiency and quality of examinations, we have become involved in various activities through active participation in the IP5 and the TM5. In 2013, we successfully hosted the TM5 Annual Meeting to harmonize global trademark and design systems. In the area of IT, we have built the One Portal Dossier as part of the Global Dossier for work-sharing among the IP5 offices.

We are implementing Patent Prosecution Highways with twenty-one countries to reduce the time and costs required to gain patents internationally.

• PPH countries: Japan, USA, China, Austria, Denmark, UK, Canada, Russia, Finland, Germany, Spain, Mexico, Singapore, Hungary, EPO, Australia, Israel, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, and Iceland

We have played an active role in various multilateral meetings organized by WIPO and APEC for harmonizing global IPR systems. We have also undergone FTA negotiations in order to form a stronger economic partnership.

In collaboration with WIPO and APEC, we are implementing IP-sharing projects to support key national allies through the provision of appropriate technologies and brand development.

Appropriate technologies developed and provided by KIPO are as follows:

- Sugar cane charcoal manufacturing for Chad in 2010
- Soil brick manufacturing for Nepal in 2010
- A simple water purifier for Cambodia in 2011
- A cooking stove for Guatemala in 2012
- Appropriate construction technology to improve insulation in bamboo housing for Nepal in 2012
- An oil extractor for farms in the province of Tarlac in the Philippines in 2013
- A bicycle-operated water pump for Pinu in Papua New Guinea in 2013

Brands developed and provided by KIPO are as follows:

- A Chadian mango brand in 2010
- Chinese bamboo products in 2011 and 2012
- Chilean fruit cocktail products in 2011 and 2012
- Cambodian red rice and longan (a tropical fruit) in 2012
- A Bolivian grain brand called Quinua in 2013
- A local brand for the province of Tarlac in the Philippines in 2013

A STRONGER IP PARTNERSHIP

Action Plan for an IP-based Creative Economy

In 2013, the concept of creative economy was selected by the Korean government as the preferred national economic development strategy. The strategy aims to create new jobs and markets by fusing creative ideas with technology and social innovation.

But what exactly lies at the heart of a creative economy? John Howkins, the British management strategist and author who initially advocated the theory, emphasized that: "Intellectual property is the circulation of money for a creative economy, and there cannot be any creative economy without IPs." In other words, intellectual property is crucial for realizing a creative economy.

Therefore, in 2013, we collected opinions from industry, academia, and consumer organizations in order to furnish an action plan that caters to an IP-based creative economy. This was done by taking advantage of our unique role as the governmental authority on IP policies that foster a virtuous cycle for key creative economic factors: IP creation, utilization, and protection.

The plan involves undergoing a macroanalysis of the entire IP process so as to generate synergy by forming a value-creating chain where ideas are turned into viable products via R&D and commercialization.

The primary directions of the action plan are outlined below:

The first step is to raise the overall quality of our IP administration processes, beginning with the application stage and moving on to the examination and registration stages. This can be accomplished this by strengthening the dialog between examiners and applicants, as well as by streamlining correctional procedures.

The second step is to reinforce an IP creation ecosystem that encourages creative endeavors and promotes widespread IP use within industry. For this, we will implement various invention education initiatives that nurture the creative talents of students, and cultivate a professional workforce equipped with the necessary skills for expert handling of IP. We also plan to guide people in fomenting their creative talents and assist them in unlocking future technologies through the increased dissemination of IP information.

The third step is to support capacity building for companies in possession of outstanding technologies, thereby enabling them to compete in the global IP market. We will accomplish this by continuing to improve our IP infrastructure that supports companies throughout the entire R&D process and methodically reinforces their customized IP strategies.

The fourth step is to solidify Korea's status in the global IP community. We are resolute in developing global IP standards and extending examination cooperation among leading countries through such channels as the IP5, the TM5, and WIPO.

The fifth step is to provide examination services that greatly benefit our customers. We will strengthen our current three-tiered examination system so that it complies with the specificities of applicants' schedules. Furthermore, we are developing a new Package Examination System that will allow applicants to apply for multiple IP rights regarding a single product. We will then be able to examine bulk applications within specifically requested timeframes.

The sixth step is to vitalize the IP service industry. We plan to reinforce IP valuation by fusing it with technology, as well as IP-based securitized loans and venture capital, while also expanding IP financial support for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The seventh step is to commercialize creative ideas and vitalize the national R&D system. To this end, we will implement the new Happiness Technology Project, which is a public contest that will serve as a platform for attaching IPs to submitted ideas aimed at improving the quality of everyday life. We will promote IP-centered R&D in both the governmental and public sectors by designing a blueprint for national IP strategies focused on creating high value IPs and strengthening Korea's research base.

2013 Statistical Overview

IPR applications

The total preliminary number of IPR applications—including patents, utility models, designs, and trademarks—submitted to KIPO in 2013 amounted to 430,164, an 8.4% growth rate year-on-year. In 2013, trademark applications totaled 147,667, showing an 11.4% increase year-on-year, the highest growth rate among all IPRs. Utility model applications decreased 11.7% year-on-year to total 10,968, while design applications increased 6.0% for a total of 66,940.

Patent applications for 2013 totaled 204,589, an 8.3% growth rate year-on-year. Volatility caused by the financial crisis lowered the number of patent applications by 4.2% in 2009, but this was soon rectified in 2010 by a 4.0% growth, which kicked off an upward trend that has since continued unabated.

Patent applications stood at around 200 in 1949, before jumping to around 5,000 in 1980, and 100,000 in 2000. Over the past 13 years, this number has doubled to over 200,000.

There were 44,611 foreign applications, accounting for 21.8% of the total number of patent applications. The greatest number of patent applications (16,297) was from Japan, posting a 1.8% growth rate year-on-year. This was followed by the United States (12,987, 14.5% year-on-year increase), Germany (4,419, 19.6%), France (1,949, 7.5%), Switzerland (1,330, 22.7%), and China (1,145, 16.6%).

Patent application competitiveness

According to the World IP Indicator, which was unveiled by WIPO in December of 2013, Korea ranked first for six consecutive years (2007 to 2012) in regard to the number of resident patent applications per GDP and population.

PCT & Madrid System

According to WIPO statistics in March 2014, the number of global international applications filed under the PCT amounted to 205,300, representing a 5.1% increase in comparison to 2012. Korea experienced a 4.5% increase in PCT applications (from 11,847 in 2012 to 12,386 in 2013), accounting for 6.0% of all PCT applications—the 5th largest amount by country of origin. The number of international applications filed under the PCT by Korean applicants has experienced a steady annual increase that is primarily due to a clearer understanding of the advantages of the PCT system, rising awareness as to the importance of IPRs, and continued efforts toward the consolidation of international patent rights.

Meanwhile, the total number of international trademark applications filed under the Madrid System in 2013 increased to 46,829, the highest number ever recorded, representing a 6.4% rise from 2012. Korea increased its number of Madrid international applications by 1.6% (from 502 in 2012 to 510 in 2013), the 18th largest amount by country of origin. The number of Madrid international applications submitted by foreigners designating Korea reached 10,967 in 2013, an 8.7% increase from 10,090 in 2012.

International search reports and international preliminary examinations

The number of PCT international search reports undertaken by KIPO totaled 29,531 in 2013, a 9.1% rise from 27,080 in 2012. Of these, the number of requests submitted by Korean applicants reached 11,971, a 11.5% increase from 2012, and the number of requests submitted by foreign applicants reached 17,560, a 7.4% increase from 2012.

The number of international preliminary examinations undertaken by KIPO in 2013 was 252, a 16.3% decrease from 301 in 2012. The numbers have continuously decreased over the last few years due to the PCT regulation amendments made 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 International Searching Authorities reviewing the patentability of applications since 2004.

Average first action pendency for examination

The average first action pendency for IP rights in 2013 was 13.2 months for patents and utility models, 7.7 months for trademarks, and 7.4 months for designs. The pendency was reduced by 1.6 months for patents and utility models, 1.2 months for trademarks, and 1.4 months for designs. We have set 11.7 months as our 2014 goal for patents and utility models, and 6.5 months for trademarks and designs.

Registrations

The total number of registrations for intellectual property rights in 2013 reached 280,689, a 15.1% rise from 243,869 in 2012. The registration trends for IPRs showed a four-consecutive-year increase since 2010.

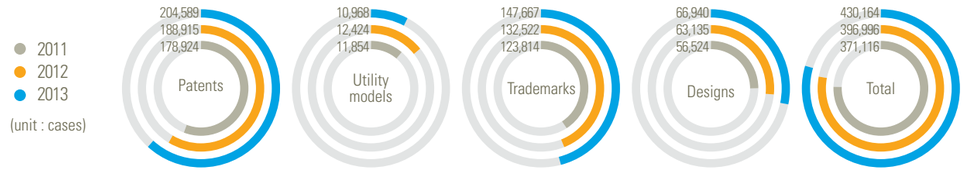
A breakdown of IP rights shows that patent registrations reached 127,330, a 12.2% growth rate year-on-year, utility models decreased by 6.2% to 5,959, and designs increased by 2.5% to 47,308. Trademark registrations showed the highest growth rate at 28.5%, reaching 100,092.

Trials

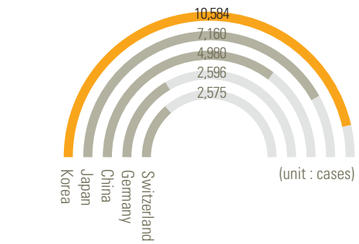
The number of trial requests decreased by 11.7% year-on-year to 13,014, down from 14,747 in 2012. A look at IP statistics shows that patents decreased by 19.2% to total 8,111, utility models decreased by 16.4% to total 336, designs decreased by 20.2% to total 454, while trademarks increased by 10.1% for a total of 4,113.

The number of closed trial cases totaled 10,194 in 2013 (5,353 patents, 370 utility models, 465 designs, and 4,006 trademarks), a decrease of 1.6% year-on-year. Trials for trademarks experienced a slight increase of 3.6%, while the number of other trials decreased.

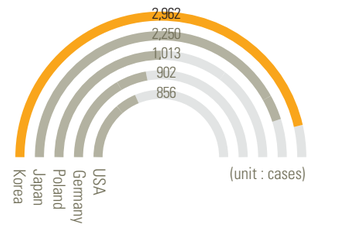
IPR applications



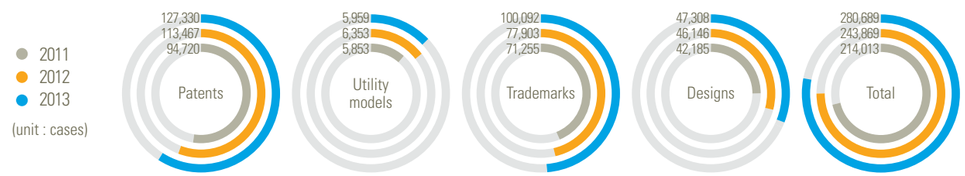
Resident patent applications per 100 billion USD GDP in 2012



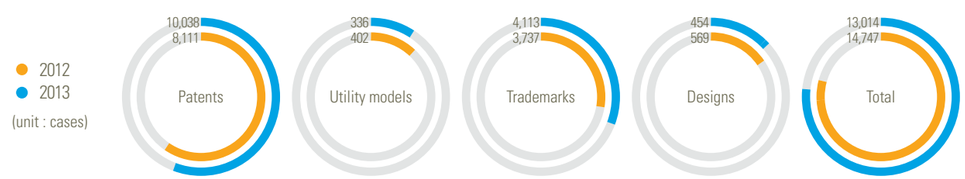
Resident patent applications per million population in 2012



IPR registrations



Requests for trial



2013 Highlights

01 JANUARY

23 Briefing held on strategies to create standard-related patents customized to SMEs

25 Manufacturer of counterfeit designer accessories worth about KRW 83 billion exposed

29 PPH2.0 program launched for patent applications from Korea to the U.S.

KIPO's Invention Education Center remodeled to boost invention education

02 FEBRUARY

15 The first IP conference for Scientists and Engineers

20 "Smart e-book" published as a patent and technology guideline for marine plants and shipbuilding

27 Invention education conference 2013

03 MARCH

01 PPH and PCT-PPH programs launched for applications from Korea to Australia

15 The first IP education contest held

20 MOU Signing with the Korea Development Bank to promote IP financing using IPR collateral

25 Work plan announced for building an IP ecosystem for the realization of a creative economy

04 APRIL

01 System launched to certify companies with outstanding compensation for employee inventions

11 The first regional IP policy meeting

16 Jecheon City, Chungcheongbuk-do, selected as "the most outstanding IP city"

17 Ceremony held for signing an agreement on IP expertise sharing

25 Branding for Development Conference

05 MAY

01 Korea International Women's Invention Exposition 2013

KIPO Commissioner visits a children's welfare facility during "Family Month" in May

15 The 48th Invention Day Ceremony

30 MOU Signing with Korea Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association to promote development of the domestic pharmaceutical industry

Consumer-oriented, anti-counterfeiting campaign launched (Theme: OUT with Counterfeits, IN with Originals!)

06 JUNE

03 Heads meeting between KIPO and USPTO

04 MOU Signing with Seoul National University to promote the creation and utilization of outstanding IPRs

IP5 heads meeting

07 IP-DESK in New York launched

17 MOU Signing with Korea Customs Service for the protection of IPRs

25 Action Plan announced for an IP-based creative economy

07 JULY

04 International Conference on Creative Economy & IP

05 IP Talk concert in Busan, Korea

25 Youth Invention Festival 2013

31 MOU Signing with the Seoul metropolitan government and the Industrial Bank of Korea to promote IPR commercialization and IPR-based business start-ups

08 AUGUST

06 IP statistics quarterly newsletter ("IP Focus") published

MOU Signing with the Korea Credit Guarantee Fund to promote IP financing

12 One Portal Dossier launched

13 Youth invention press corps event held

27 IP Festival in Gangwon, Korea

09 SEPTEMBER

04 Second Joint Seminar on the IPRs of Korea, China, and Japan

05 PATINEX 2013

09 Largest organizational restructuring in KIPO history

11 MOU Signing with the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning to help turn creative ideas into profitable patents

23 The 51st WIPO General Assembly

26 The launch of a comprehensive IP5 Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) pilot program agreed upon

10 OCTOBER

07 Meeting for the African launch of Korea's KIPOnet

15 MOU Signing with the Chinese Guangdong on IPR cooperation

30 Leading universities in IP education selected for 2013

Greater protection for creative ideas announced

11 NOVEMBER

05 University invention contests 2013

12 Employee Invention Forum 2013

Intellectual Property Protection Conference 2013

24 Campus Patent Strategies Universiade Award Ceremony 2013

29 Korea Intellectual Property Fair 2013

D2B (Design to Business) Award Ceremony 2013

12 DECEMBER

05 TM5 annual meeting 2013

06 IP forum in Gwangju, Korea

10 MOU Signing with China on IPR cooperation

18 MOU Signing with the Industrial Bank of Korea to promote IP financing

20 The second regional IP policy meeting

1

Providing IP Services

KIPO's examination and trial services are based on customized intellectual property right (IPR) strategies. We also strive to reduce examination pendency so as to provide expedited protection of IPRs and innovations. In 2013, our average first action pendency for patents and utility models was reduced to 13.2 months.

24 _ Examination Services
28 _ Trial Services
29 _ Improving the IP System
30 _ IP Office Automation System
32 _ Enhancing Customer Services

Examination Services

01

KIPO's organizational restructuring

On September 9, 2013, we carried out the largest organizational restructuring in our history for effectively accommodating fusion technologies, enhancing IP protection, and providing better public access to IP information.

Patent examination, our primary area of expertise, now places a greater focus on fusion technologies, allowing us to take advantage of the latest trends in cutting-edge technology. The Patent Examination Policy Bureau was established to efficiently handle fusion technologies and develop examination policies. Examination on technologies related to Korean industries (both primary and emerging) was also reorganized into various technological fields within Patent Examination Bureaus 1, 2, and 3.

Additionally, the International Cooperation and Customer Support Bureau was restructured with the Intellectual Property Protection & International Cooperation Bureau to enhance IPR enforcement and promote appreciation and respect for creative endeavors. On another front, the newly established Intellectual Property Investigation Division is now fully responsible for cracking down on counterfeit goods.

The Information Policy Bureau was restructured with the Information and Customer Support Bureau to improve upon a wide range of customer services, including applications and registrations submitted through KIPOnet, our information system. The Information Utilization Division was established to distribute IP information and lay a foundation for developing the IP information service industry (both mid- and long-term) to grant more efficient public access.

02

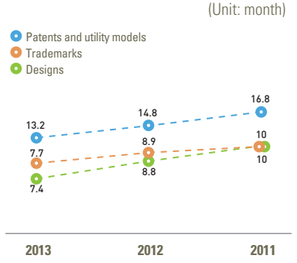
Reducing examination pendency

Early acquisition of IPRs is of equal importance to examination quality. Therefore, we are currently focused on improving both. That is, we set targets for the pendency of patents, utility models, trademarks, and designs at the start of each year and undertook various measures to reach those targets.

Average first action pendency for 2013 was 13.2 months for patents and utility models, 7.7 months for trademarks, and 7.4 months for designs. Compared with 2012, pendency was reduced by 1.6 months for patents and utility models, 1.2 months for trademarks, and 1.4 months for designs. Our 2014 target goals are 11.7 months for patents and utility models and 6.5 months for trademarks and designs. Since IPR applications and requests for international searches under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) are steadily increasing, we are in the process of recruiting additional examiners.

< Average first action pendency >

(Unit: month)



Outsourcing prior art searches

Last year, we outsourced prior art searches for 91,941 patent and utility model applications (47.4% of all applications), an increase of 7,711 applications over the previous year. In addition, we outsourced prior trademark searches for 50,010 trademark applications (27.2% of all applications) and prior design searches for 20,120 design applications (30.2% of all applications). The decision to outsource played a significant role in the overall reduction of our examination pendency.

In 2014, we plan to outsource prior art searches for 94,777 patent and utility model applications, as well as prior trademark searches for 57,942 trademark applications (30.9% of the expected total). We also plan to outsource prior design searches for 21,600 applications (31.7% of the expected total).

Recruiting additional examiners

To reduce first action and examination pendency, we are continuously increasing the number of examiners we have on staff. In 2013, we recruited a total of 28 PhD holders and experts in various technological fields, as well as 2 additional experts in the area of trademark and design—with plans for recruiting more. The number of our examination personnel totaled 732 for patents and utility models, and 160 for trademarks and designs.

03

Raising quality

Managing examination quality through examination review

The use of examination quality control for maintaining fairness and objectivity helps us to offer thoroughly reliable examination results.

Examination review is mainly conducted by the staff of the Examination Quality Assurance Division, which is directly supervised by the deputy commissioner. It has 12 reviewers for patents, utility models, and the PCT; and 4 reviewers for trademarks and designs.

Bi-annually, we take a sampling of completed examination cases and review them according to prescribed guidelines before providing feedback to the examiner in charge. We also perform tasks related to planning, diagnosis, and analysis in order to improve examination quality. Examination review is ultimately cross-checked by two directors from separate examination divisions.

In 2013, we reviewed examinations of 3,469 patents and utility models, 4,453 trademarks and designs, and 1,932 PCT reports to evaluate the efficiency of the overall examination process, as well as decisions on substantive requirements. As a result, the examination error rate was 1.0% for patents and utility models, 0.2% for trademarks and designs, and 0.8% for the PCT.

In addition to the above, examination review on 2,278 patents and utility models, in addition to 1,348 trademarks and designs, was carried out under the supervision of directors from each examination bureau.

In 2013, we underwent real-time reviews on examination quality and took monthly samples of examinations in order to assure accuracy and provide feedback to each examination bureau.

Community Patent Review

In our Community Patent Review system, patent applications selected by KIPO or requested by applicants are disclosed and posted on a dedicated website (www.k-cpr.or.kr) where the general public can provide related prior art documents and give assessments that will be of great help to patent examiners. We first introduced the system back in 2010, then ran a couple of pilot tests through 2011. As of 2012, the Community Patent Review system has been fully operational. In 2013, a total of 493 assessments were posted on 76 out of the 234 applications subject to review. Examiners took these into account when examining 31 of the applications (about 40% of the total number of 76), significantly contributing to enhanced examination quality.

On-the-job training for examiners and trial judges

In 2013, we created a training system for professionals at various levels and stages of their careers, thereby improving the expertise and capacity of examiners and trial judges. We established a total of 42 training courses, including 4 basic courses, 15 legal courses, 6 practical examination courses, 16 capacity-enhancing courses, a course in new technology for examiners, etc.

Course	Target
New examiners course	Grade 5 new examiners
Mid-level examiners course	Grade 5 examiners with over a year of experience who have completed the course for new examiners
Trial litigation course	Grade 5 examiners with over 3 years of experience who have completed the mid-level examiners course
Trial judge course	Grade 5 examiners with over 4 years of experience who have completed the trial litigation course

Courses offered ranged from basic courses tailored for new examiners to those focused on mid-level examiners, trial litigation experts, and trial judges. Our four-stage training program targets the needs of our staff while taking into account their level of career development. A total of 229 staff members participated in the 4 courses of the program.

In addition, we ran in-depth legal training courses for each career stage, beginning with basic theoretical training on important laws for examination and trials (the Patent Act, Trademark Act, Design Protection Act, and Civil Procedure Code), followed by debates on major issues and cases. We also provided training on civil law, the Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act, and the Copyright Act, among others. A total of 611 examiners participated in the 15 courses of the program.

Moreover, in order to enhance the working capacity of our staff, we established 6 courses on examination (i.e. research related to examination cases) and 16 courses on commercializing IPR technology. We also delivered lectures in collaboration with the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) to provide examiners and trial judges with knowledge and training on cutting-edge convergence technologies. A total of 1,481 staff members attended the 59 lectures.

04

Customized examination services

Three-track patent and utility model examination system

We provide examination services in accordance with our clients' IPR strategies and preferred time schedules. The customized three-track patent and utility model examination system implemented in October of 2008 enables customers to choose the most appropriate examination track for their patent strategy. Customers can choose from accelerated, regular, or customer-deferred examination tracks. Accelerated examination provides examination services within 3 to 5 months and is best suited for applicants in pursuit of immediate or exclusive market positions. Conversely, the customer-deferred examination track provides examination services within 3 months of the desired postponed examination date (24 months from the date of an examination request, and 5 years from the date of the patent application) and best suits applicants requiring greater preparation time.

As the three-track system stabilized, requests for preferential examination accounted for 14.7% of all examination requests with 25,609 in 2013, a slight increase from 24,066 in 2012. Requests for customer-deferred examination accounted for 0.085% of the total with 149, showing a slight decrease from 186 in 2012 (0.116%).

Meanwhile, since the introduction of the super-accelerated examination system for green technologies in October 2009, we have provided even faster examination results (within 1 month of request) for newly researched and developed technologies, such as those that reduce greenhouse gases, save energy, or boost energy use efficiency—as specified in the national strategy for "low carbon, green growth." Requests for super-accelerated examination on green technology totaled 165 in 2013, a decrease from 220 in 2012.

Collective and preliminary examination systems

In December 2013, we established a collective examination system that allows applicants to request mass examination on multiple patents, as well as expedite utility model applications for a single product or a complex convergence technology. The system requires applicants to give advance explanation of the technologies pertaining to their patent application, thereby enabling precise and simultaneous examination of multiple patents and allowing companies to create IPR portfolios timed to the launch of new products.

Starting April 2014, we plan to expand the collective examination system to include trademarks and designs in order to better support companies in building comprehensive IPR portfolios.

In January 2014, we launched a pilot program that allows applicants to personally explain their inventions to examiners before examination. This preliminary examination procedure will allow applicants to revise the scope of patent application claims before actual examination, thereby increasing their chances for the early acquisition of patent rights. This preliminary examination procedure also benefits examiners by allowing for greater precision in their work, and it reflects our goal of improved communication between government agencies and the general public.

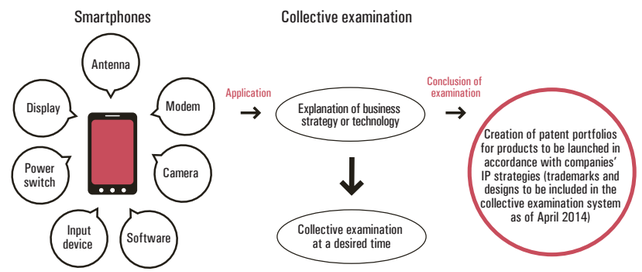
The pilot program for preliminary examination will most likely be limited to applications for expanded preferential examination[1] in cases where preliminary examination is requested by the applicant. The pilot program gives us a chance to evaluate the overall usefulness of the program and determine whether to expand the technological fields of applications available for preliminary examination.

< The number of three-track examination requests >

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Requests for accelerated examination	16,198	20,317	20,896	22,249	24,066	25,609
Requests for super-accelerated examination of green technology	-	52	230	196	220	165
Requests for regular examination	142,468	126,276	134,128	138,202	136,132	148,305
Requests for deferred examination	858	1,698	946	153	186	149
Total requests for examination	159,524	148,291	155,970	160,604	160,384	174,063

Expedited examination for trademarks and designs

To accommodate applicants in need of expedited trademark or design rights, we started a two-track examination system in April of 2009. Applicants requesting expedited examination can receive first examination results within 45 days of applying for trademarks, and within 2 months for designs, thereby allowing them to more rapidly commence with business activities or resolve disputes. There were 3,430 requests (2.2% of all



1 Applications for which there has been a request to a specialist institution designated by the KIPO commissioner for a prior art search and for which the search results are to be reported to the commissioner

Trial Services

< Status of the expedited examination system for trademarks and designs >

(Unit: cases)

Category	Trademarks			Designs		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Applications (A)	146,065	132,611	159,127	56,540	63,152	66,940
Requests for expedited examination (B)	2,389	2,899	3,430	4,021	3,766	3,792
Requests for expedited examination as a percentage of total (B/A)	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%	7.1%	6.0%	5.7%

applications) for expedited examination of trademarks in 2013, an increase from 2012. For designs, 3,792 requests for expedited examination (5.7% of all applications) were filed.

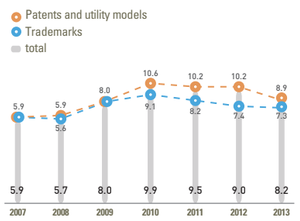
01

Reducing the trial pendency

With the recent surge in IPR disputes, IP5 countries are taking various measures to reduce trial pendency and solve IPR disputes as quickly as possible. The number of litigations for IPR infringement brought to Korean civil courts is also rapidly increasing. In response to these changes in the IP environment and increased customer demand, the IP Tribunal is taking steps to reduce trial pendency by drawing up plans and policies that will allow us to provide trials within 6 months by the year 2016. Last year, our target processing time for trials was 9 months so as to enhance the tribunal's leading role in resolving IP disputes. Despite limited trial resources, we reduced trial pendency by 0.5 months year-on-year (from 9.0 to 8.5) and are now capable of providing faster trial results for those subject to patent disputes.

< Trial pendency >

(Unit: month)



02

Customized three-track patent trial service

The IP Tribunal oversees three-track (super-accelerated, accelerated, and regular) trial examination to processes patent disputes more efficiently. For super-accelerated trials, an oral hearing is held within 1 month of the expiry of the period for answer submission, and trial decisions are made within 2 months of the oral hearing. Parties involved receive a final decision within 4 months of the trial request. Processing times for both accelerated and regular trial cases are 6 and 9 months, respectively.

Accelerated trials occur in the following scenarios: invalidation trials or trials to determine the scope of a right in pending infringement litigations; invalidation trials or trials to determine the scope of a right in unfair competition and trade cases referred by the Trade Commission; cases for which both parties have submitted an agreement for accelerated trial; invalidation trials for non-entitled patents; and appeals of examiner refusals to grant super-accelerated examination for patent applications directly related to green technology.

Improving the IP System

01

Patents and utility models

Amending the Patent Act and the Utility Model Act

In 2013, we amended the Patent Act and the Utility Model Act so as to provide greater opportunity for renewing extinguished patent applications or rights and making applications more expedient. The amendments were also aimed at strengthening the protection of patent applicants' rights and expanding the availability of refunds for patent fees (effective as of July 1, 2013).

We also amended the Patent Act and Utility Model Act to allow for an application date to be clearly acknowledged even if a claim has not yet been submitted. This will provide applicants means for more quickly acquiring an application date. Applicants will also be allowed to submit applications with specifications in foreign languages through the introduction of foreign language patent applications (target enforcement date: January 2015).

Amending examination standards under a unified guideline

Last year, after restructuring its examination service to take advantage of convergence technologies, we amended our examination guidelines by assimilating examination standards for separate technological fields. We are now pursuing individualized amendments to examination standards within such fields as computer programs and architectural designs.

< The number of requests for super-accelerated, accelerated, and regular trials in 2013 >

Requests made in 2013	Trademarks and designs	Patents and utility models	Total
Super-accelerated trials	12	78	90
Accelerated trials	334	715	1,049
Regular trials	4,221	7,653	11,874
Total	4,567	8,446	13,013

02

Trademarks and designs

Amendments to the Trademark Act

In 2013, we made holistic amendments to the Trademark Act for the first time in 23 years. Regulations included measures to stop the unjust registration and exercise of trademark rights (such as preventing the acquisition of rights in violation of the principle of good faith), solve the problem of the prior application principle, and crack down on trademark brokers. For better convenience, we also made it possible for examiners to

correct minor errors made by applicants and extended the period of redress from 14 days to 2 months in cases where certain procedures were missed due to unavoidable circumstances. Furthermore, amendments were made to enhance understanding among the general public. The amended Trademark Act is expected to come into force on July 1, 2015.

Amendments to the Design Protection Act

The design creativity requirements have been raised in order to allow examiners to reject applications for designs that mimic well-known forms or shapes. We also amended the Design Protection Act so as to maximize convenience for applicants by enabling them to apply for as many as 100 designs in a multiple design application. We also improved the Act so that applicants may submit documentation of claims for exception to lack of novelty at the same time they submit applications, opinions, oppositions, and requests for invalidation trials. Furthermore, we regulated special cases and procedures for enforcing the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs in Korea and introduced an international system for classification (to come into force on July 1, 2014).

Amendments to trademark and design examination standards

We revised our examination standards in 2013 so that examiners may now reject trademarks that are highly likely to disturb market order by mimicking famous trademarks, or that are filed to acquire rights to valuable preexisting trademarks. Our examiners now investigate similarities in prior use trademarks, both in Korea and abroad, in order to achieve more comprehensive results. Examiners are also now considered exo-officio amenders of typos and obvious mistakes in submitted applications, thus allowing for enhanced applicant convenience and more rapid examination.

We also expanded the scope of protection to cover such computer-generated images as screen savers, websites, icons, and Graphic User Interfaces that are applied to digital devices like smart phones, TVs, computers, etc.

In doing this, it has now become possible to acquire a wide range of design rights by simply submitting a single application indicating the name of the newly designed product—such as "display panel" or "LCD panel"—without the need for plural designations.

IP Office Automation System

01

KIPOnet III system

In 1999, we launched KIPOnet, an internet-based e-filing and work processing platform for the filing, receipt, examination, registration, trial, and publication of applications for patents, utility models, and trademark and design rights. Continual improvements to this system have led to a third generation version called KIPOnet III.

Work on KIPOnet III commenced in 2009 with the goal of fostering an environment for smart application and examination. The new platform was launched in January 2012 and completed in June 2013. In 2012, we developed strategies for PCT, trials, and international trademarks (Madrid). New additions include a server-based cloud (SBC) platform to enhance security. In 2013, we fully implemented an official certificate system to prevent identity theft, expanded our automatic payment banking options, and simplified the process for issuing certifying documents to make them instantly issuable upon request. In addition, fees can now be paid in foreign currencies—a first for any Korean governmental institution—and the application fee for the PCT is now payable in Swiss francs (CHF).

02

Augmenting IP resources

We have continuously striven to maximize usage of e-resources and augment KIPOnet services. In order to speed up searches, we transferred frequently-used indexes and blueprints onto a high performance solid state drive (SSD) for professional image clarity. The reworking of our system in June 2013 also reallocated e-resources to upgrade the performance of KIPOnet III.

Additionally, we transferred our specialized PCT outsourcing platform to a separate server due to the continual expansion of outsourcing for PCT international searches. This allows us to build an information environment for providing dependable service.

03

Reinforcing information protection

We continuously build and operate diverse management and security procedures for safeguarding valuable information, such as undisclosed patent documents, from cyber-attacks. In 2009, we separated our working and administrative networks according to newly introduced national guidelines for information security. Cloud computing was introduced in 2012, providing a centralized database for the saving and processing of all working documents, thereby reducing potential leakage of sensitive IP information.

In 2013, we tightened control over the transmission of documents between the web and cloud systems. For better overall security, we tightened our informational security throughout our subsidiary organizations and outsourcing companies. In addition to network and computer security, we plan to continue improving the security environments of our associates in an effort to ensure we remain well-prepared to deal with potential cyber-attacks and information leakage.

04

Korea IPRs Information Service (KIPRIS)

KIPRIS (www.kipris.or.kr) is a free online search service we provide to industry, universities, research institutes, and the general public so that they can conveniently browse IPR information, both international and domestic (i.e. full text data, bibliography, abstract, and legal status) from 12 international IP offices, and trademark information from 5 international offices.

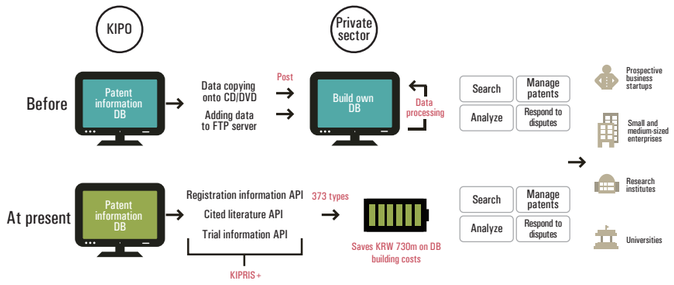
Under "Government 3.0," a key information strategy of the Korean government, we plan to gradually upload IP content—such as foreign designs, award-winning achievements at idea contests, and information regarding IP disputes—to KIPRIS for public access. We are also pursuing a diverse range of activities for publicizing and promoting IP information usage among the Korean citizenry. We now also provide first-time KIPRIS users with a Beginners' Program, in addition to a diverse range of free services, including mechanized translation services, online downloads, "Today KIPRIS" (which provides insight into the current state of data provision, as well as the number of searches for each type of IPR, patent issues, and popular patent searches), "My Patent of Interest," and "Door-to-Door Patent Services." In addition, we provide a mobile app (m.kipris.or.kr) so that people can use KIPRIS anywhere and anytime. We will continue to make improvements for allowing better access to KIPRIS' diverse IP resources.

Enhancing Customer Services

05

Patent Information Web Services (KIPRIS^{Plus})

KIPRIS^{Plus} (http://plus.kipris.or.kr) is a portal for open Application Programming Interface (API)-based web services providing real-time patent information from KIPO to organizations that wish to use the information without having to build their own databases. KIPRIS^{Plus} allows companies and research institutes, among other entities, to reduce the amount of cost and time involved with developing patent information databases. Currently, information on industrial property rights—such as patents, designs, and trademarks—is provided through Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)-method open APIs (about 370 versions). In 2014, we plan to provide Representational State Transfer (REST)-method open APIs, as well.



01

Improved fee payment system

We established regulations for our new free service (introduced on July 1, 2013) for reissuing patent registrations online. For enhanced customer convenience, we also extended the range of fees (with the exception of reissuance fees) payable via ATM—including annual registration fees and rights registration fees.

To reduce annual registration fees, we amended the Patent Act and the Design Protection Act. Additionally, we amended the Schedule of Fees that was put into force in March 2014. The main amendments are as follows:

① In line with international trends, we raised fees that are closely related to providing patent administration services, such as application and examination request fees, while reducing registration fees by 30% for the 4th to 6th years to reduce the financial burden on individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), public research institutes, and IP holding companies in maintaining their rights.

② To promote the introduction of employee invention compensation systems, we temporarily reduced the registration fee for the 4th to 6th years by 20% for 2 years (March 1, 2014, February 29, 2016) for SMEs selected for their potential to compensate employee inventions.

③ We reduced the application fee, examination request fee, and registration fee by 85% for young people (people aged between 19 and 30) and elderly inventors (people over 65) with creative ideas, thereby fostering job creation and the founding of creative business startups.

④ We improved the additional payment system by subdividing the previous 3 stages (within 1 month, within 2 to 3 months, and within 4 to 6 months) into 6 stages (between the 1st and the 6th months) and reducing the previous additional fee rates (20%, 30%, and 50%) into a monthly rate percentage (3% added each month) to minimize difficulties for our customers.

⑤ Based on the amended Patent Act (Law No. 11654, which came into force on July 10, 2013), we decided to consider all corrections made, aside from the final corrections, as a withdrawal in order to levy fees only on items requested for addition during the final correction stage when multiple corrections are made during the opinion submission period.

02

Improved application and registration systems

By providing user-friendly software for writing applications, we have made the submission process easier. In addition, we revamped the Patent Road website (www.patent.go.kr), which now offers samples of certifying documents and assists customers in requesting fee exemptions or reductions. Furthermore, the denomination for the PCT application fee was changed from Korean won to Swiss francs (CHF) as of January 1, 2013.

We run a weekly self-study program to provide formality examiners with training and deliberation on examination procedures so that they, in turn, can provide high-quality precision services to applicants. We also take time every quarter to evaluate formality checks.

In July 2013, we introduced an online service for issuing registration certificates. IPR holders can make an online reissuance request through the Patent Road website and print out the certificate at their convenience. In order to expand correctional opportunities in registration request forms, we have also reduced the number of forthright rejections that deny applicants the chance to make rectifications. For foreign rights holders, we have extended the registration correctional period from 1 month to 2 months in recognition of the additional time it takes for foreign enterprises and organizations to prepare responses. Furthermore, as of November 2013, we have reduced the pendency (from one month down to six days) for formality checks on domestic requests for PCT applications.

03

Improved customer service system

With the active participation of our customers, we oversee an IP administration monitoring team and run an IP administration idea contest to ascertain new areas for examination enhancement. We held an idea contest, open to the general public, which corresponded with the Day of Invention held last May, during which 89 ideas were submitted. Among them, 10 ideas were adopted as policies for systemic improvement.

The IP administration monitoring team was launched in November 2012 with a total of 36 staff members responsible for doing IP work with conglomerates and SMEs, patent attorneys, and law firm representatives. Since its launch, the team has discovered 39 details for systemic and institutional improvement. The team is closely linked with KIPO operations and strives to make policies based on the recommendations of active, experienced patent users.

< The number of proposals >

Category Year	Proposals	Adopted proposals
2nd half of 2012	57	11
1st half of 2013	95	14
2nd half of 2013	52	14
Total	204	39

2

Promoting the Creation and Utilization of IP

In an effort to promote IPRs with the potential to dominate future markets, we continuously strive to increase the capacity of researchers and businesses to create and use IP more effectively. We support governmental research and development (R&D) projects by providing patent analyses and rendering assistance for IP creation in SMEs at our 31 regional IP centers nationwide. We also work to implement policies that will help to develop future IP leaders.

36 _ Linking R&D with IPRs
36 _ Creating and Promoting the Utilization of Quality IP
37 _ Regional IP Capacity Building
38 _ Enhancing IP Capacity of SMEs
39 _ Fostering the Development of an IP Workforce
42 _ Promoting Inventions

Linking R&D with IPRs

Analyzing patent trends of government R&D projects

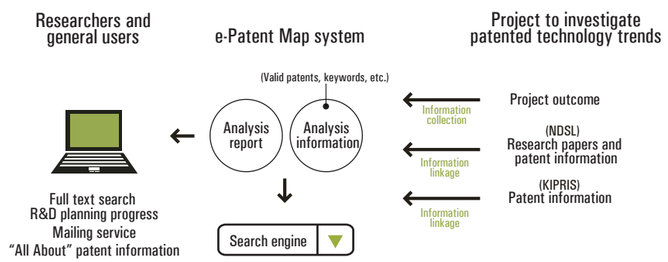
We have been analyzing patent technology trends for governmental R&D projects in order to prevent duplicate investment and ensure the efficiency of said projects.

Our goal in analyzing patent technology trends is to help create strong and useful patents that will prove successful in future markets. Regarding large, mid- to long-term R&D projects for government agencies—such as the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy and the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning—we undergo patent analyses of said projects at the research planning or project selection stages.

Under current regulations for managing state R&D projects, patent trends must be analyzed at the research planning stage, while prior patents and notified technologies must be analyzed at the project selection stage. Results of the patent trend analysis are reflected in the project evaluation stage.

Since 2005, we have consistently carried out this project after running a number of pilot projects. In 2011, we supported the analysis of patent trends and prior patents in 4,424 governmental R&D projects; in 2012, the number was 3,649; and, in 2013, the number has again risen to 3,885.

Reports of patent trend analysis are available on the Patent Map website (www.patentmap.or.kr). Contents are easily accessible and useful for R&D.



Creating and Promoting the Utilization of Quality IP

In terms of sheer quantity, the rate of patent registration by Korean universities and public research institutes has come to match that of other major countries. However, there is still plenty of room for qualitative improvement in terms of patent usage rates, technologically-derived income, and R&D productivity.

As a way of supporting the discovery and commercialization of quality patents, we dispatch teams of patent management experts to consult with various universities and public research institutes. We also continuously strive to augment projects that support the building of IP ecosystems.

First, we support the development of a human resource pool of IP specialists. We dispatch various experts in IP management, including patent examiners, to apply their vast experience toward helping universities and public research institutes improve their capabilities for the creation, utilization, and protection of IP, while also generally improving IP infrastructures. Since 2006, we have annually dispatched experts for three-year secondments to about 20 institutions. By the end of 2013, we had dispatched experts to a total of 54 institutions.

Second, we support the commercialization of technology transfers to promote IPR usage among universities and public research institutes, as well as to prevent overproduction of non-used patents. To this end, we aided in discovering quality patents while also holding invention-related interviews at 27 institutions. We also linked 26 institutions with industrial partners to help revitalize non-used patents, resulting in the signing of 30 contracts pertaining to technology transfer.

One example on this was the Korean National Cancer Center, which possessed a promising patent for a DNA treatment for liver cancer. Through the support of our patent management experts and invention-related interviews, they succeeded in transferring the technology to a pharmaceutical company and getting it commercialized.

Third, we are carrying out a project to support the building of a cooperative ecosystem linking industrial and financial institutions to outstanding patented technologies acquired by universities and public research institutes. The R&D-IP Consultative Group, which is composed of 95 universities and public research institutes, was launched to support the building of patent portfolios and patent transfers. In the financial world, we saw the formation of an IP Investment Consultative Group for investors, which holds consultations and briefings to help design investment strategies. Within the IP industry, a Technological Needs Matching Consultative Group was formed for demand-driven technology transfers and commercialization. They successfully met the technological demands of various companies thanks to the transfer of patented technologies possessed by universities and public research institutes.

In October of last year, we held a forum to spread awareness of IP achievements and the visionary "Government 3.0" program, thereby promoting and publicizing the success of IP projects in Korea.

Additionally, in November, we jointly held the 2013 Technology Transfer Roadshow in association with the Small and Medium Business Administration, which is an agency of the Korean government, to enhance collaboration between the various ministries, and to promote technology transfers for the commercialization of promising patents. In the process, we prepared a forum on open technological innovation to encourage universities and public research institutes to transfer their patented technologies to SMEs in hopes of getting them commercialized.

Regional IP Capacity Building

01

Regional IP centers

As of 2013, we have been managing, in concert with local governments, 31 regional IP centers nationwide as strategic hubs for the development of regional IPs. The centers habitually execute various joint projects—such as the provision of IP information services, comprehensive IPR consultation, IPR field training, and the sharing of IP expertise—in collaboration with regional organizations.

In 2013, the centers responded to 6,990 requests for patent information, provided 3,428 brand consultations, and gave 2,558 design consultations. They also held 20 promotional events for increasing the number of regional inventions.

We outreached to SMEs to provide 286 training courses (for a total of 4,676 trainees) customized to their needs. We also expanded the IP expertise sharing project nationwide, with 80 experts participating in 118 events.

Our IP centers have installed a thorough IPR support infrastructure for providing one-stop services and promoting the creation and utilization of regional IPRs, thereby contributing to regional economic vitalization. In the future, the centers plan to cater support to specific regions by closely cooperating with local governments.

Enhancing IP Capacity of SMEs

02

Regional IPR awareness

Regional IP forums and the IP Policy Meeting

It has become mandatory for cities and provinces to draw up their IP plans under the Framework Act on IP enacted in 2011. As a result, the need for a general understanding of IP is growing throughout Korea, and KIPO responded by holding national IP forums in Chuncheon, Busan, Cheongju, and Gwangju after starting out at Incheon in June 2013. These forums naturally progressed out of the successful tour we did of 8 metropolitan cities in 2012. The forums, which focused on topics like "the importance of the creative economy and IP," provided a great opportunity to share each provincial government's management philosophy with regional leaders.

Additionally, 2013 saw the launch of Regional IP Policy Meetings for discussing ways of implementing consistent IP policies for a virtuous cycle of IP creation, utilization, and protection, which, together with local governments, is the key factor in developing a creative economy ecosystem.

The meetings were held twice last year (April 11th and December 20th) with the participation of KIPO and 17 metropolitan cities. These events contributed greatly toward extending current IP policies to local governments, as well as consolidating a framework for establishing IP policies that remain consistent between federal and local governments.

01

Expanding IP financial services

Together with Korea Development Bank (March 2013) and the Korea Credit Guarantee Fund (August 2013), we enabled SMEs to acquire loans with only their IPRs to serve as collateral. When companies ask for these kinds of loans, banks request KIPO-designated organizations to valuate the IPRs. The banks then provide loans based on the valuation results. This process set the foundation for IPR-based financial support—including the development of IPR valuation models, as well as regulations for practices involving the putting up of collateral for acquiring loans and the redemption of said loans.

02

Fostering "star" IP companies

KIPO is working to nurture the potential of Korea's "star IP companies" as a method for improving the creation and utilization of IPs by regional SMEs. The Star Project involves identifying regional SMEs with impressive growth potential and assisting them in transforming their ideas into patents through the use of customized patent maps, simulations, and the developing of brands and designs throughout the course of a three-year period. These strategies allow IP management consultants to successfully promote regional business standouts.

Since 2010, a total of 619 SMEs (151 in 2013) have received support through their star IP status. The companies selected in 2013 posted a revenue increase of 21.4% and an employment growth rate of 24.8% year-on-year.

Fostering the Development of an IP Workforce

< Achievements of star IP companies >

(Unit: %)

Category	Star IP companies in 2012 (157)	Star IP companies in 2013 (151)
IP application growth rate	12.6	39.8
Revenue growth rate	10.2	21.4
Employment growth rate	4.5	24.8
Increase in rate of companies with exclusive IP personnel	2.1	2.8
Increase in rate of companies compensating employee inventions	36.7	7.7

01

Increasing IPR competency in academic institutions

University IP courses

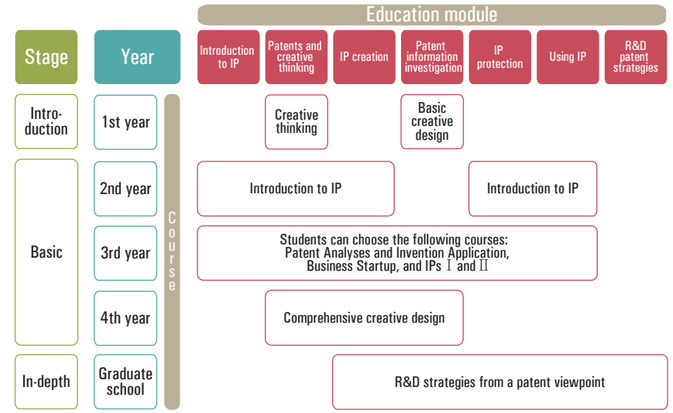
Since 2006, we have supported the management of IP courses, both graduate and undergraduate, in training competent and talented IP workers. Additionally, by selecting and supporting leading universities in the field of IP, we have applied the foundation for these universities to provide independent IP education. We also continue to operate our own courses for nurturing IP professors.

In particular, by applying standard IP education to college curriculums, we have been able to provide students with systemic IP tutelage beginning in their freshman year and continuing all the way through graduate school.

< Support for IP education at universities >

Category	2011		2012		2013	
	No. of universities	No. of participants	No. of universities	No. of participants	No. of universities	No. of participants
IP education courses	60	9,762	57	8,345	57	8,067
Educating IP professors	66	228	71	285	64	268
Leading universities for IP education	-		3 universities		6 universities	

< Undergraduate and graduate IP education courses (science and engineering departments) >



Special IP degree programs

Since 2010, we have operated a special Master of IP graduate course at KAIST and Hongik University as a way of systematically fostering IP experts. The program provides an interdisciplinary approach based on IP-related subjects like engineering, law, and business management. Furthermore, we have introduced a scholarship program for SMEs, which generally lack staff members exclusively responsible for the handling of IP.

02

Promoting academic-industrial cooperation

Campus Patent Strategy Universiade

Since 2008, we have held, in collaboration with the National Academy of Engineering of Korea, an annual Campus Patent Strategies Universiade. At this KIPO-run contest, students at both the graduate and undergraduate level, with the help of their academic advisors, offer solutions to questions prepared by private companies. The private companies then screen the answers and award monetary prizes to their top choices. This event provides companies with ideas that are both practical and creative, and allows students to grasp the real-world applications of the theories they have been studying. The Universiade has drawn much attention, as it represents a new type of cooperation between government, industry, and universities. It has also seen a huge jump in the number of participants: from 21 companies and 68 universities in 2008, to 41 companies and 106 universities in 2013.

Promoting collegiate invention activities and academic-industrial cooperation

As yet another way to boost inventions by universities and graduate students, we go out of our way in supporting university invention clubs and sponsoring a university invention contest. The contest is composed of two sections: (1) an invention contest where students undertake tasks pertaining to technologies currently in-demand by companies and (2) an invention research section where ideas are transformed into inventions. In 2013, 3,442 works were submitted to the contest from a total of 94 universities. We also provided 3D printers to 25 invention clubs nationwide in support of collegiate invention activities.

Design to Business (D2B) Fair

Since 2006, we have held a series of design fairs as part of a concerted effort to introduce innovative new designs and allow the talents of innovative IP designers to flourish. In 2013, 3,278 designs were submitted from 95 universities, resulting in a whopping 171 IPR applications and 8 licensing contracts. The Grand Prize was ultimately awarded to a new type of drainable bathroom slipper that is expected to launch in March 2014. The design that was awarded the Gold Prize has also been commercialized and is now on sale.

Grand Prize: bathroom slippers that drain water easily

Gold Prize: cupid spoon and fork set

03

Fostering creative inventors

Systemizing invention education

Throughout the past year, we promoted invention education in numerous ways. We made qualitative and quantitative improvements to invention education in primary, middle, and high school classes and supported special class activities related to inventions. We also supported teacher workshops, research contests, and job training for an increase in overall expertise related to invention. Furthermore, we ran creative invention classes in a total of 194 schools in 17 locations nationwide. We plan on continuing to finance such programs in hopes of cultivating IP awareness and interest among students and their parents.

Student invention contests

At the 26th Korea Student Invention Exhibition in 2013, 9,538 inventions were submitted under the themes “Inventions to Benefit the Disabled, the Elderly and the Young” and “Inventions that can Conserve Energy.” Three -hundred inventions received awards after undergoing rigorous screening in 4 separate stages: document screening → prior art search → product evaluation → comprehensive evaluation.
For the Korean Student Creativity Championship, teams of 5 to 7 students used science, technology and artistic expression (including improvisational acting) to solve assigned tasks. A total of 1,256 teams took part, with 100 receiving awards for their efforts. In the Young Inventors Program, students presented invention ideas that they felt would be of commercial interest. In turn, the companies provided them with complementary IPR education on technology and commercialization. Nine companies and 2,200 teams took part in the program, and 80 of those teams eventually went on to become award recipients.

Invention scholarships and instructor prizes

In an effort to support student inventors and encourage invention creation, we awarded scholarships and gave 102 promising student inventors the opportunity to visit foreign IP offices. We also founded creative invention camps for students. Finally, we established a new grand prize for outstanding instructors in the invention field and awarded it to 7 teachers.

Promoting Inventions

Fostering the next generation of entrepreneurs

We have run educational programs at KAIST and Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), the top-ranked science and engineering universities in Korea, to develop entrepreneurial talent. We have offered various educational programs to reflect core entrepreneurial skills, including creative problem solving and future technology forecasting, while simultaneously expanding expertise in IP.

In addition, we ran a session for the next generation of talented entrepreneurs at the Future Creative Entrepreneurs and Global Leaders Forum to give attendees a better understanding of youth business startups and boost their motivation for becoming entrepreneurs.

01

Events to promote inventions

Korea's Invention Day, enacted in 1957, commemorates the invention of the world's first rain gauge, which took place May 19, 1441, during the reign of King Sejong. To commemorate the day and raise awareness on the importance of inventions, we hold a ceremony to award those whose inventive efforts have contributed to the industrial development of Korea. The 48th Invention Day took place in 2013, with a roster of special guests—including Korean President Park Geun-hye and the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy; as well as the heads of major invention-related organizations—demonstrating the government's willingness to support IP. Awards were handed out to 79 individuals for their inventive contributions to industrial development. The top inventor was granted the title of Invention King of the Year in recognition of his role in enhancing Korea's competitiveness through innovative new products and technologies. The winner also received a laurel wreath, which will be exhibited along with examples of his inventions in the Korean Inventors Hall of Fame. This will serve to commemorate the event and allow for public viewing of the inventions.

Furthermore, on November 29, 2013, we held the Korea Invention Patent Exhibition, the Trademark and Design Contest, and the Seoul International Invention Fair as part of the 2013 Korea IP Fair. The exhibitions, held for international networking purposes, promote dialog between Korean and foreign inventors and open new global sales routes for outstanding inventions presented therein—including 702 excellent inventions from 31 countries worldwide, including the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Russia.

Every year, we hold the Korea Women's Invention Fair and the Korea International Women's Invention Exposition with the support of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Korea Women Inventors Association. These events specifically promote and further stimulate scientific innovation by women. The Korea Women's Invention Fair was held at the COEX Convention & Exhibition Center in Seoul from May 1 to 4, 2013, attracting around 70,000 visitors. At the Korea International Women's Invention Exposition, 152 Korean inventions and 138 foreign inventions were displayed in honor of the accomplishments and contributions of female inventors.

The Korea International Women's Invention Exposition was held under the banner of "Creative Economy, IP, and Women's Inventions." Participants included female inventors and entrepreneurs, expert academics (both international and domestic), and governmental representatives from countries all around the world, including such places as Moldova, Georgia, and Kenya. Participants engaged in rigorous debate for drawing up IP strategies, improving the competitiveness of women inventors and entrepreneurs, and expounding on the state of national IP policies within the fluctuating global economy.

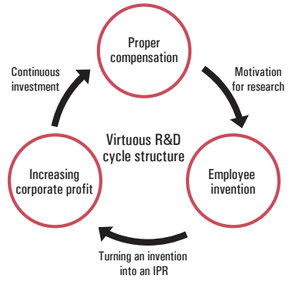
02

Employee Invention Forum

In November 2013, we held the Employee Invention Forum as a method for determining the best course of action in developing an economic strategy that provides due compensation for employee inventions and promotes first-rate business practices. At the forum, 10 companies were selected to receive awards for managing the top compensation systems for employee inventions. The forum dealt with major issues related to employee inventions, such as amendments to the Invention Promotion Act and certification of companies with excellent compensation for employee inventions.

We presented Excellent Awards to the 10 companies with the best compensation schemes for employee inventions; these included Samsung Electronics (Grand Excellence Award), KC Tech (Excellence Award), SFA (Excellence Award), and Woojin Electro-Nite (Excellence Award). In addition, prevailing employee invention-related issues, such as various non-monetary compensation schemes (i.e. promotion, training, plaques, and employee leave), as well as university professor employee inventions, were discussed.

Furthermore, the main content of the amended Invention Promotion Act, which limits the non-exclusive licensing of large companies that have not implemented regulations for compensating employee inventions, was introduced to establish measures for the development of an economic strategy that would be of greatest benefit to both employers and employees.



3 Enhancing IP Protection

In order to foster a culture that both respects and protects intellectual property, we are striving to raise public awareness of counterfeit products. In response to the growth boom of online markets, we expanded our crackdown efforts by establishing a virtual law enforcement division equipped with digital forensic equipment for tracking online transactions of counterfeit goods. We also operate an IP Desk program to create and protect the IP rights of Korean companies in foreign markets.

46 _ Activities to protect IPs in Korea

49 _ Helping Industries Protect IPs Overseas

Activities to protect IPs in Korea

01

Enhancing IP protection against counterfeits

In September 2010, we launched the Special Police Squad for Trademark Rights as a way of enhancing law enforcement on counterfeits, and we established offices in Seoul, Busan, and Daejeon. The squad has criminally arraigned 376 individuals found producing and/or selling counterfeit goods, and, in 2013, was responsible for seizing a total of 822,360 counterfeit items.

Due to the boom in e-commerce, online transactions of counterfeit goods via internet shopping sites have been rapidly increasing. To efficiently handle this issue, in December of 2011, we established a virtual law enforcement division based in Seoul and equipped them with digital forensic equipment to firmly regulate online transactions of counterfeits. We plan to expand our efforts by continuing to restrict sellers of online counterfeit goods and also by shutting down or blocking access to offending websites.

< Law enforcement results >

Category		Before police squad (Jan. - Aug. 2010)	After introduction of police squad				
			Sept.-Dec. 2010	'11	'12	'13	Total
Criminal arrests	No. of individuals	15 (joint crackdowns)	45	139	302	376	862
	No. of confiscated goods	2,860	28,629	28,589	131,599	822,360	1,011,177

02

Raising awareness of IP protection

We conducted a series of public awareness activities and collaborated with civic consumer groups to launch national campaigns urging consumers to buy genuine goods. We conducted 22 training sessions and encouraged consumers to volunteer in helping stanch the flow of counterfeit goods. In addition, we used various media outlets—including televised advertisements, portal websites, and social media networks—to publicize the urgent need for IP protection and the damaging effects of counterfeits.

We developed cartoons to raise awareness of IP protection among children and young teens, then conducted practical learning on how to distinguish genuine goods from counterfeit. We also increased our online presence through publicity on various social media websites.

03

Amended laws related to IP protection

In July 2013, we amended the Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act to better respond to diverse new types of unfair competition. The main amendments are as follows:

First, a new clause was inserted for the further definition of unfair competition, thereby establishing a broader legal basis for punishing acts involving unauthorized use of another person's creative achievements—in other words, acts that violate fair commercial practice or competition order.

Second, a legal basis was prepared for the Trade Secret Certification Service that examines original documents in order to certify trade secrets. This service alleviates the difficulty of proving trade secret ownership during infringement litigation. We are confident it will provide effective rights protection for trade secret holders.

Third, we prepared regulations for a system that provides compensation for the reporting counterfeit goods. We prepared a legal basis for the system in hopes of effectively tackling the distribution of counterfeit goods, as well as raising public awareness of their illegality and destructive potential.

Fourth, we expanded the legal definition of trade secret possessors from "enterprises" to "individuals" as a way of increasing the scope of punishable trade secret violations. This became necessary due to the increasing involvement of individuals in economic activities and the growing need to protect their trade secrets from leaks.

04

Improved systems to protect corporate trade secrets

In June of 2012, we established the Trade Secret Protection Center

(http://www.tradesecret.or.kr), a specialized and exclusive organization that provides useful information for protecting corporate trade secrets.

We produced a series of TV commercials to raise awareness and publicize the severity of trade secret leakage. We also provided field training for improved understanding of the trade secret protection system.

To alleviate the difficulty of authenticating trade secret ownership during infringement litigations, we also introduced, in November of 2010, the Trade Secret Certification Service, which received a total of 49,485 cases by the end of December 2013. This service operates by taking the hash values from trade secret e-documents and combining them with authorized time values from trusted third-parties, thereby creating time stamps. Time stamps are then registered with the Korea Institute of Patent Information (KIPI) to prove the existence of original copies of trade secrets, and well as and their initial dates of possession.

In addition, we developed a standard management system to provide low-cost management with minimal staff requirements for companies struggling to effectively manage their trade secrets.

05

Reward system for reporting counterfeits

Since 2006, we have implemented a reward system to encourage the reporting of counterfeit goods and their distribution, as well as to raise public awareness of the harmful effects of counterfeits.

The manufacturers, distributors, and sellers of counterfeits are all subject to reporting. Citizens are required to identify themselves when reporting illegal activities, thereby ensuring reliability and cutting down on false reports. In 2013, an amount of KRW 84 million was awarded in a total of 101 cases. Wholesale and retail distribution accounted for the largest number of cases at 55, with an amount of KRW 38 million awarded.

There have been 1,144 cases submitted during the 8 years since the system was first introduced in 2006, with a total of KRW 1.69 billion awarded. The seized counterfeit goods were valued at KRW 2.84 trillion when matched to the retail prices of the genuine articles.

By encouraging individuals to voluntarily report counterfeiting activities, we have paved the way for a wider public understanding of the harmful effects of counterfeits.

06

Collaboration with Korea Customs Service

On June 2013, we cooperated with the Korea Customs Service in actively protecting IPRs by signing an MOU to address the problem of imported and exported goods that infringe on them.

IPR infringement issues are becoming increasingly global. July 2013 marked the second anniversary of the Republic of Korea-European Union Free Trade Agreement (ROK-EU FTA), and the items that fall under IPR protection when passing through Korean customs will expand from trademarks and copyrights to also including patents and design rights—proof that the IPR protection environment is rapidly changing.

The Korea Customs Service remains fully responsible for imported and exported goods crossing Korean borders, while we remain in possession of manpower expert in IPRs—rendering this a golden opportunity for both organizations to forge an active alliance.

Helping Industries Protect IPs Overseas

Such an alliance would make it possible for our examiners and trial judges to work alongside the Korea Customs Service in determining whether imported and exported goods passing through customs infringe on IPRs. This would help ensure the precise and timely protection of IPRs.

In addition, this collaboration, by implementing rapid customs screening and authentications, as well as taking stiff countermeasures against businesses that falsely advertise counterfeits as genuine, is expected to minimize the damage caused to consumers by counterfeit goods, which have seen a trafficking increase with online vendors over recent years.

In the future, both organizations plan to actively conjoin their work so as to enhance the effectiveness of IPR protection.

IP Desk

In an effort to enhance the protection and creation of IPRs of Korean companies in foreign markets, we operate IP Desks. By 2013, we had IP Desks in 9 cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao, Shenyang, and Guangzhou in China, Bangkok in Thailand, Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam, and Los Angeles and New York in the United States. In 2014, we plan to establish additional IP Desks in regions where IP disputes commonly occur.

IP Desks provide consultation services on the registration and protection of IPRs to Korean companies that are either active in or preparing to enter foreign markets. We also hold briefings and seminars to share information on preventing infringements.

We are also making efforts to build cooperative channels with foreign organizations involved in IPRs. We invited civil servants responsible for IPR protection in China, Thailand, and Vietnam to participate in a training session in Korea. In December 2013, we dispatched delegates and business representatives overseas to work on ways to create a favorable IP protection environment.

4

Global IP Cooperation

International cooperation has been at the forefront of our endeavors to fashion a global IP community that values and rewards inventions. We have played an important role in various multilateral meetings organized by WIPO and APEC, not to mention actively participating in IP5 meetings. In 2013, we successfully hosted the TM5 Annual Meeting for harmonizing global trademark and design systems. We have also undergone FTA negotiations in order to form a stronger economic partnership. We have a deep commitment to using IP-based programs as platforms for sharing with foreign countries the success story of our cumulative economic experience.

52 _ Lead role in multilateral fora

53 _ FTA Negotiations on IP

53 _ Sharing IP

56 _ Examination Cooperation

58 _ International IT Cooperation

61 _ International Seminars and Training Courses

Lead role in multilateral fora

01

Multilateral meetings at WIPO

At the 51st WIPO General Assembly, which was held in Geneva from September 23 to October 2, 2013, KIPO Commissioner Kim Young-min delivered his keynote speech to introduce the Korean government's strategies for an IP-based creative economy. He proposed the general direction for collaboration among the global IP community by highlighting the need to support developing countries, collaborate on examination, harmonize IP systems, and bolster the global economy through international cooperation.

In addition, Kim was the first KIPO commissioner to participate in the Group B+ meeting, where discussions for actual harmonization took place. There, he introduced achievements made in international patent examination cooperation, such as KIPO's amendment of the Patent Act and expansion of international collaboration for the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) for simpler and more efficient acquisition of patents.

Meanwhile, we participated in working group meetings to expand global IP services like the PCT, Madrid, and Hague systems. We also participated in WIPO standing committees—such as the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT), and the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)—to discuss global IP norm setting. Furthermore, we participated in permanent WIPO committees—including the Program and Budget Committee (PBC), the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP), and the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC)—to discuss the WIPO budget, WIPO development agendas, and genetic resource protection.

02

Constructive Involvement in APEC Meeting

We have been constructively involved in IPR discussions under the APEC IPEG (Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group). We proposed an initiative on "IP-based Knowledge Sharing for Sustainable Development," which was endorsed at the 36th IPEG meeting in January 2013 with the support of Chile, Mexico, Vietnam, and Papua New Guinea.

This project was aimed at enhancing APEC's capacity for utilizing IPR strategies tailored towards developing economies and to raise awareness on the importance of developing appropriate technology in APEC economies. The initiative was divided into the following: 1) a survey to identify and share information and experiences related to developing appropriate technology by using IP information within APEC economies; 2) case studies to demonstrate the development of the appropriate technology; and 3) a workshop to disseminate the experiences and information gained through surveys and case studies.

In accordance with the plan, we developed an oil-extractor prototype for the Philippines and a water pump for Papua New Guinea as appropriate technologies fitted to the local environment.

In addition, we proposed the "APEC Workshop on Appropriate Technology, Strategic IP Utilization for Sustainable Development," and obtained APEC funding. We will work together with APEC and the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs to hold the workshop in Seoul in July of 2014.

FTA Negotiations on IP

Korea's first free trade agreement (FTA) was signed with Chile (effective as of April 1, 2004), and since then further FTAs have been agreed upon with Singapore (effective as of March 2, 2006), EFTA[2] (effective as of September 1, 2006), ASEAN[3] (effective as of June 1, 2007), the United States (signed on June 30, 2007, and effective as of March 15, 2011), the EU (effective as of July 1, 2011), Peru (effective as of August 1, 2011) and Turkey (effective as of May 1, 2013). In conjunction with India, Korea signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA[4]), which came into effect on January 1, 2010.

By signing FTAs with the EU and the United States, Korea has already reached a high level of IPR protection. Korea is expected to instigate future major FTA negotiations under the government's FTA diversification policy.

In addition, FTAs between Korea and 3 other countries (Colombia, Australia, and Canada) are scheduled to come into effect soon.

FTAs between Korea and 6 other countries and organizations (New Zealand, Indonesia, Vietnam, China, RCEP[5], and China-Japan) are currently under negotiation. Korea is establishing terms for resuming negotiations with 3 countries and organizations (Japan, Mexico, and the GCC[6]). In 2013, Korea also agreed on a modality with China during the 7th round of FTA negotiations.

Sharing IP

01

Appropriate technology

Appropriate technology refers to technology tailored to the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic factors of a particular region. Often developed to help eradicate poverty or improve the quality of life for low-income groups, it is more economical and easier to implement and maintain than cutting-edge technologies.

We have provided appropriate technology to key national allies via technological information obtained from patent documents.

In 2011, in order to improve the quality of drinking water in Kountrei, Cambodia, we developed a low-maintenance water purifier with a simple design and structure that does not require electricity

2 European Free Trade Association: composed of Switzerland, Lichtenstein, Norway, and Iceland.

3 Association of Southeast Asian Nations: composed of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam.

4 Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement: term used for the agreement between Korea-India to emphasize the comprehensive nature of the economic relationship, involving economic cooperation, investment, service and trade. In actuality, it is equivalent to an FTA.

5 Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) scheme of the 10 ASEAN Member States and other countries (Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, and New Zealand).

6 Gulf Cooperation Council is a political and economic union of Arab states bordering the Persian Gulf, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

for power.

We also expanded cooperation with two NGOs—Good Neighbors and Korea Habitat—in order to spread the benefits of the project and both advance and supply further appropriate technology throughout 2012.

In 2012, in collaboration with Good Neighbors, we developed a stove to improve home cooking facilities in Guatemala. In addition, with the help of Habitat Korea, we improved the insulation of bamboo houses in Nepal.

In 2013, we developed an oil extractor and provided it to farms in the province of Tarlac in the Philippines. We also developed and provided bicycle-operated water pumps to Pinu in Papua New Guinea.

02

Brand development project

Although there are many high quality local products in developing countries, because of a lack of attention to brand development, the majority do not receive the benefits of a proper marketing campaign. To resolve this problem, we, in collaboration with APEC in 2011 and 2012, supported brand acquisition through the One Village One Brand Project.

In 2012, we helped communities to acquire trademarks within their native Cambodia. After carrying out a demand survey, Cambodia's Ministry of Commerce requested a brand-support project that would raise the quality and added value of its farmed goods. First, we helped them to develop brands for red rice and longan, a tropical fruit native to Southeast Asia. Then we helped them to secure the appropriate trademark rights.

In 2013, we developed a grain brand called Quinua in Bolivia and a certified local brand in Tarlac. We also held a One Village One Brand seminar in the Philippines to share insights into brand development, as well as instances of IP utilization.

Furthermore, in April of 2013, we held, in collaboration with WIPO and the Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency, the Global Brand Strategy Conference for raising awareness of the benefits of brand development and the role of trademarks.

03

Korea Funds-in-Trust projects

In July 2004, we established a Funds-in-Trust (FIT) arrangement for Industrial Property with WIPO under the voluntary contribution of KIPO. The Korea FIT has no geographical limitation and covers all WIPO Member States.

The main objectives of the Korea Funds-in-Trust are as follows:

- To enhance cooperation between KIPO and WIPO for the strengthening of the intellectual property (IP) system for economic, social, and cultural development;
- To initiate long-term cooperation amongst countries of different regions on the use of IP as a tool for economic and technological development;
- To assist developing countries and least developed countries in enhancing their capacity for administering intellectual property rights (IPRs);
- To develop human resources and the use of IP for innovation promotion in developing countries; and
- To contribute to the promotion and utilization of global IP systems.

Over the past 10 years, the Korea FIT has made major achievements in enhancing socio-economic development, building capacities for IP offices, and increasing public awareness on IP in developing and least developing countries.

It has also contributed to the dissemination and widespread use of PCT-ROAD—an electronic PCT application system—and IP Panorama among WIPO member countries. Projects such as IT consulting and the establishment of IP centers have provided KIPO with an opportunity to promote its advanced information technologies to the international community.

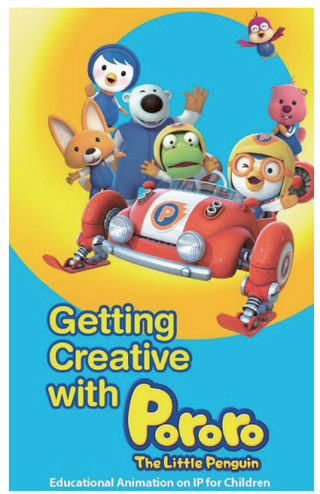
Under the goal of enhancing socio-economic development, annual appropriate technology competitions were held in a total of six nations. In 2013, the AT competitions were held in Vietnam, where a pool of 146 ideas for appropriate technologies were submitted and from which 15 were selected. About 300 people, including Vietnam's Minister of Science and Technology, took part in the competition's award ceremony, which was broadcast live on national public television.

In an effort to build human resource capacity in the IP field, the ROK-FIT has performed 27 workshops, 7 study visits, and 21 expert missions to support capacity building of national IP Offices. The workshops mainly focus on the training of patent and trademark examiners, use of IP information, promotion of innovation, and technology transfer. The workshops provided the officials of IP Offices with opportunities to learn about advanced IP systems and policies. Expert delegates consulted with IP officials and tailored their training to local needs.

With the aim of increasing the general public's IP awareness, WIPO and KIPO jointly developed multimedia educational materials to familiarize children with the basic elements of IP. To appeal to the younger generation, an animation was created featuring the world-famous penguin character "Pororo."

In 2013, dubbed versions were produced in French and Spanish to help children easily grasp the concept of creative IP. A guide and workbooks were also produced to support teachers in educating children on the fundamental concepts of IP.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the creation of ROK-FIT. Therefore, KIPO will hold a special ceremony



Examination Cooperation

during the WIPO General Assembly in September to commemorate ROK-FIT's achievements over the past ten years and further promote global IP systems among WIPO member countries.

01

Bilateral cooperation

Throughout 2013, we remained actively involved in bilateral cooperation and held over 20 bilateral meetings with foreign IPR agencies.

First and foremost, we expanded the number of countries involved with the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) and the PCT-PPH (Patent Cooperation Treaty-Patent Prosecution Highway). In 2013, we established PPH with Singapore and Hungary, as well as PPH and PCT-PPH with Austria. By the end of 2013, we had established PPHs with a total of 14 countries, and PCT-PPHs with 4 countries. Agreements were also made to execute PPHs with Sweden, Israel, Portugal, and Spain beginning in 2014. This year, we plan to expand PPH to over 20 countries and PCT-PPH to over 16 countries, primarily through the Global PPH, which will involve 13 countries, and the IP5 PPH.

We held the Republic of Korea (ROK)-U.S. IP Judicial Conference in Korea in October of 2013 to broaden our understanding of each other's IPR litigation process. In addition, we held a heads meeting between the two IP offices, during which we agreed to expand and enhance cooperation through the pilot Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) project, expert exchanges, joint development of invention education textbooks, and annual IT experts' meetings. In conjunction with the European Patent Office (EPO), we held meetings on the timely provision of search results. This was done as a follow-up measure to our MOU on Exemptions from the Mandatory Submission of Search Result Copies according to Amendments to Article 141 of the Convention on the Grant of European Patents (EPC). We also agreed to hold joint seminars on the CPC and the unitary patent system of the EU.

We held a heads meeting with the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) of China in December of 2013 as part our offices' long-standing business partnership, and we signed an MOU on comprehensive cooperation, thereby ushering in a new era of IPR cooperation between China and Korea. With Japan, we agreed to review current cooperation in a wide range of areas, including patent examination, trademarks and designs, trial examinations, education, and IT. We also agreed to strive to further develop the relationship between our two offices.

In addition, the IP offices of Korea, China, and Japan held the 13th Policy Dialogue Meeting among the three countries. It was held in Sapporo, Japan, in November of 2013 and served to draw up measures for more effectively responding to increasing workloads. IPR user groups took part in the meeting and worked to enhance communication and information exchange with our key stakeholders.

We are also working hard to further our IPR cooperation with emerging economies in Asia and Latin America. During the Korea-Singapore IPR Heads Meeting, we agreed to joint research on IPR issues, cooperation on IPR education, and examiner exchanges. In addition, Singapore agreed to actively support the Korea-ASEAN cooperation as one of the leading countries within the ASEAN Working Group on Intellectual Property Cooperation (AWGIPC). Singapore and Vietnam also agreed to cooperate with us in improving IPR protection and providing training to examiners. With the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the Middle East, we held in-depth discussions for vitalizing IPR cooperation (including examiner training), exchanging patent publicity data, and cooperation in patent examination. In addition, we held IPR heads meetings with countries such as Chile, Israel, Australia, and Portugal to debate diverse measures for IPR cooperation as we seek to strengthen relationships with these increasingly important trade partners.

02

The IP5 framework

With examination backlog (the result of a rapid increase in patent applications) becoming a global issue, the patent offices of Europe, Japan, China, the United States, and Korea took time at the IP5 Heads Meeting held in Jeju, Korea, in 2008, to reach an agreement for the joint undertaking, through the three working-level groups of the IP5, of ten fundamental work-sharing projects.

In October of 2012, we successfully completed the Common Application Format (CAF) project to produce one common application format for use among the five offices. At the 2012 IP5 Heads Meeting held in Corsica, France, we discussed the need for a realignment of the IP5, as five years had passed since the launch of the IP5 framework in 2007. As a result, we formed the Patent Harmonization Expert Panel (PHEP) as a platform for discussing the harmonization of patent systems and also the Global Dossier Task Force, which aims to develop the Global Dossier, an IT platform that provides patent information to the various IP offices via a single channel. There is expected to be much progress on the global examination program under the leadership of the IP5 now that they have agreed to cover global work-sharing issues, including the PCT and PPH, as discussion topics during the IP5 working group meetings.

The IP5 Patent Information Policy was adopted at the 2013 IP5 Heads Meeting held in Cupertino, California, allowing for patent information produced or collected by the IP5 to be readily provided at low-cost to IP5 offices or third-party patent offices, thereby streamlining prior art searches among the IP5 offices. Furthermore, we agreed on a basic plan for building the Global Dossier, a platform for managing and viewing applications filed within the IP5 offices. We also agreed on an IP5 cooperation mechanism for enacting and amending international patent classification.

The next IP5 Heads Meeting, Deputy Heads Meeting, and Heads Industry Meeting are expected to be held in Korea in June of 2014.

03

The TM5 framework

As the chair office for the December 2013 TM5 Meeting, we hosted the annual event in downtown Seoul. The TM5 is an international trademark cooperation framework for the five

International IT Cooperation

leading trademark offices (KIPO, USTPO, OHIM, JPO, and SAIC). It was officially launched in May of 2012 as a cooperative effort for harmonizing various trademark systems. At the initial meeting, the five offices discussed enhancing applicant convenience and the harmonization of trademark systems via nine cooperative projects. At the 2013 TM5 meeting, we proposed a new project for comparing and analyzing examination, and it was met with the approval of the other member offices. This project is expected to enable comparisons of examination results among TM5 members when applicants apply for the same mark in multiple offices, and it should help examiners in making the results easier to predict.

01

IT-related bilateral cooperation

At the 1st KIPO-OHIM (Office of Harmonization for the Internal Market) IT Experts' Meeting held in Korea in January of 2013, the two offices introduced internal trademark automation systems and drew up measures for linking them together. We also agreed that continued discussion on IT is necessary, and decided to hold further meetings regularly. In September of 2013, KIPO and OHIM signed an MOU for regular bilateral exchanges of trademark information, thereby preparing the foundation for a conjoining of the two offices' automation systems.

The KIPO-SIPO (State Intellectual Property Office of China) IT Experts' Meeting was held in China in May of 2013. Discussions focused on each office's role (in addition to other specific details) in pursuing the IP5 Patent Information Policy, the primary aim of which is free data exchange. In addition, we agreed as to the necessity for constructing a bilateral exchange system for right of priority documents (TDA-PDX). In December of 2013, we signed an MOU that allowed for the electronic exchange of documents.

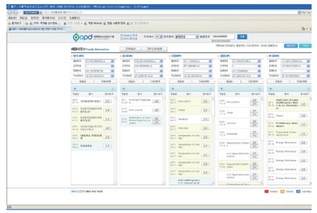
At the KIPO-JPO IT Experts' Meeting, held in Japan in May of 2013, KIPO and the JPO (Japan Patent Office) discussed the current state of IT in each office and touched on future development plans. We shared information on KIPOnet III, as well as the progress of our patent administration IT Strategy Plan (ISP) and other future targets; while the JPO provided patent application updates, in addition to the revision of its office automation-optimization plan.

02

IT cooperation among the IP5 offices

From 2011 to 2012, in our role as lead Office of the IP5 Machine Translation Project, an IT-based IP5 project, KIPO successfully completed the error-checking and quality evaluations of the IP5 Machine Translation Project. Three of the patent Offices reached an appropriate quality level for possible utilization in prior art searches—which was the initial target of the Machine Translation Project in 2008. Furthermore, we proposed measures to integrate and link the machine translation services of each Office into an IP5 web-based service. We continue to strive to improve the quality and convenience of the IP5's machine translation services.

In addition, we completed development on the Korean version of the One Portal Dossier (OPD) in 2013, providing examiners with simultaneous access to examination status updates from the various IP5 Offices. Pilot tests were carried out among the IP5 Offices from April to June of 2013, and our local variation of the OPD was opened to all IP5 offices later in August.



03

IT-related official development assistance (ODA)

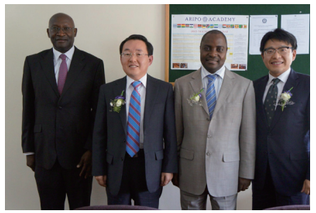
We have been using official development assistance (ODA) funds to support key national allies in developing office automation systems, thereby expanding our partnerships with those countries.

In May 2013, we completed the Azerbaijan patent informatization project, an ODA project of the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) that we had been working on since February of 2011. Through the project, we built a platform for online fee payments, automated searches, and e-applications for Azerbaijan's State Committee on Standardization, Metrology and Patents. In addition, in June of 2013, we participated in an international conference held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Azerbaijan's patent office. There, we took the opportunity to publicize KIPOnet, which drew a great deal of interest from surrounding countries. We also held a bilateral working-level IT meeting with Azerbaijan, during which we agreed to sign an MOU for future cooperation on IPRs.

As of October 2013, we also started work on a project to improve patent informatization for the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), an organization for IP cooperation among 18 English-speaking African countries. The project is funded through a grant from KOICA and is expected to be completed within the next 2 years. Meanwhile, the KIPO-ARIPO High-Level Officers' Meeting was held, and both organizations agreed to hold regular

working-level meetings involving designated officials for increased bilateral contact.

At the same time, through the Korea's Ministry of Strategy and Finance's System Consulting Project, in 2013 we consulted Vietnam and Angola as to the current state of office automation and future development plans.



04

Development of global IP content

We believe that the development of high-quality e-learning content is furthering us toward our objective of enhancing public education and raising IP awareness. Therefore, in collaboration with the WIPO SMEs Department, KIPO developed an e-learning program called "IP Panorama" to help businesses use and manage IP in their business strategies. IP Panorama integrates practical knowledge on using business-related IP with easy-to-understand storytelling methods and flash animation.

In 2009, IP Panorama was made available in the official UN languages, starting with the release of the Arabic version later that same year. Spanish and French versions soon followed, and the Russian version was released in 2013.

Last year, we also released international language versions of IP Panorama for Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Korea, bringing the total number of versions to 24.

In 2013, IP Panorama provided training to 600 people from 86 different countries.

The year 2013 also saw development on IP Ignite, an e-learning program based on WIPO's DL-101 content. IP Ignite consists of 12 modules and gives an international legal perspective on IPR fundamentals, such as patents, trademarks, industrial design, copyright, etc.

Later this year, we plan to conduct a pilot test through WIPO Summer School Program, then undergo extensive feedback assessments. Our goal is to release IP Ignite to the world sometime in 2015.

We are also working to create new IP educational content for children. Game-based learning is especially effective in reaching out to today's youth, considering how increasingly accustomed they have become to accessing digital mobile environments.

Last year, we developed a mobile game prototype for IPR instruction, and this year we plan to further refine the game in collaboration with international organizations and software developers in hopes of a 2015 launch.

International Seminars and Training Courses

In 2013, we cooperated with WIPO and KOICA to hold international seminars and provide 10 training courses customized for patent examiners at the Gulf Cooperation Council Patent Office, as well as patent and trademark examiners of such key national allies as Vietnam. A total of 152 people participated in the training courses. In addition, we successfully held 2013's 4th Korea-China-Japan Heads of Training Centers Meeting and the 2nd Korea-China-Japan Joint Seminar, helping to increase IPR capacities in the private sector, as well as stimulate general public awareness of IPRs. We also participated in the 6th annual Global Symposium for IP Training Organization Heads, in which global IP training organizations shared experiences and drew up measures for the further development of IPR training. This led to a strengthening in our cooperation with worldwide training organizations and elevated our international status as an IP5 training organization.

< Statistics on international training courses in 2013 >

Category	Course	Main content	Dates	No. of partici pants
WIPO courses	WIPO Course on Patent Laws and Examination	Working-Level Training on Korea's Patent System and Examination	Mar 5~14	15
	WIPO Course on Trademark Laws and Examination	Working-Level Training on Korea's Trademark System and Examination	Apr 17~26	19
	WIPO Course on Design Laws and Examination	Working-Level Training on Korea's Design System and Examination	June 11~14	13
	WIPO IP Summer School	IPR Education for College Students and Young Professionals	July 1~12	14
	WIPO Asia-Pacific Seminar	Joint Research on Measures for IPR Development in Asia-Pacific (Income Projection and Financial Forecasting for IP Offices)	Oct 22~24	21
KOICA course	KOICA-OAPI IP System Course	Understanding Korea's IPR Policies and Visiting Industries	July 25~ Aug 10	17
Customized courses	Course for GCCPO (Middle East) Patent Examiners	Introduction to Korea's Patent Laws and Examination System	Aug 26~29	9
	Course for Vietnamese Patent Examiners	Introduction to Korea's Patent Laws and Examination System	Sept 24~27	10
	Course for Vietnamese Trademark Examiners	Introduction to Korea's Trademark Examination System	Nov 5~8	25
	IP5 Joint Training Course for Patent Examiners	Introduction to Korea's Patent Laws and Examination	Dec 3~6	9
Total	10 courses	-	-	152

OAPI: Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle
GCCPO: The Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

Statistical Data

Applications

Application by IPR type

(unit: cases)

IPR type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Patents	163,523	170,101	178,924	188,915	**204,589**
Utility models	17,144	13,661	11,854	12,424	**10,968**
Subtotal	180,667	183,762	190,778	201,339	**215,557**
Designs	57,903 (59,537)	57,187 (59,204)	56,524 (58,571)	63,135 (65,469)	**66,940 (70,076)**
Trademarks	126,420 (162,682)	121,125 (153,179)	123,814 (150,977)	132,522 (160,447)	**147,667 (177,685)**
Total	364,990 (402,886)	362,074 (396,145)	371,116 (400,326)	396,996 (427,255)	**430,164 (463,318)**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary
Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

PCT applications

(unit: cases)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of applications	8,035	9,669	10,447	11,848	**12,386**
Growth rate (%)	1.7	20.3	8.0	13.4	**4.5**

Note: Based on WIPO statistics. (March 2014)

International trademark applications under the Madrid System

(unit: cases)

Period	Office of origin	Designated office
2010	405	8,017
2011	536	10,420
2012	502	10,090
2013	**510**	**10,967**

Note: Based on WIPO statistics. (March 2014)

Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

(unit: cases)

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Patents	2009	127,316	77.9	36,207	22.1	163,523
	2010	131,805	77.5	38,296	22.5	170,101
	2011	138,034	77.1	40,890	22.9	178,924
	2012	148,136	37.3	40,779	10.3	188,915
	2013	**159,933**	**78.2**	**44,596**	**21.8**	**204,589**
Utility models	2009	16,801	98.0	343	2.0	17,144
	2010	13,193	96.6	468	3.4	13,661
	2011	11,462	96.7	392	3.3	11,854
	2012	11,899	3.0	525	0.1	12,424
	2013	**10.463**	**95.4**	**505**	**4.6**	**10,968**
Designs	2009	54,934 (56,391)	94.9 (94.7)	2,969 (3,146)	5.1 (5.3)	57,903 (59,537)
	2010	53,601 (55,369)	93.7 (93.5)	3,586 (3,835)	6.3 (6.5)	57,187 (59,204)
	2011	52,812 (54,300)	93.4 (92.7)	3,712 (4,271)	6.6 (7.3)	56,524 (58,571)
	2012	59,487 (60,867)	15.0 (14.2)	3,648 (4,602)	0.9 (1.1)	63,135 (65,469)
	2013	**63,117 (65,505)**	**94.3 (93.5)**	**3,823 (4,571)**	**5.7 (6.5)**	**66,940 (70,076)**
Trademarks	2009	108,170 (134,019)	85.6 (82.4)	18,250 (28,663)	14.4 (17.6)	126,420 (162,682)
	2010	106,896 (129,993)	88.3 (84.9)	14,229 (23,186)	11.7 (15.1)	121,125 (153,179)
	2011	112,575 (132,864)	90.9 (88.0)	11,239 (18,113)	9.1 (12.0)	123,814 (150,977)
	2012	120,341 (140,908)	30.3 (33.0)	12,181 (19,539)	3.1 (4.6)	132,522 (160,447)
	2013	**135,269 (158,100)**	**91.6 (89.0)**	**12,398 (19,585)**	**8.4 (11.0)**	**147,667 (177,685)**
Total	2009	307,221 (334,527)	84.2 (83.0)	57,769 (68,359)	15.8 (17.0)	364,990 (402,886)
	2010	305,495 (330,360)	84.4 (83.4)	56,579 (65,785)	15.6 (16.6)	362,074 (396,145)
	2011	314,883 (336,660)	84.8 (84.1)	56,233 (63,666)	15.2 (15.9)	371,116 (400,326)
	2012	339,863 (361,810)	85.6 (84.7)	57,133 (65,445)	14.4 (15.3)	396,996 (427,255)
	2013	**368,842 (394,061)**	**85.7 (85.1)**	**61,322 (69,257)**	**14.3 (14.9)**	**430,164 (463,318)**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Patent and utility model applications by technological field in 2013

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents			Utility models		
	Domestic	Foreign	**Total**	Domestic	Foreign	**Total**
Agriculture	2,792 (1.7%)	212 (0.5%)	**3004 (1.5%)**	461 (4.4%)	4 (0.8%)	**465 (4.2%)**
Foodstuffs, Tobacco	3,517 (2.2%)	259 (0.6%)	**3776 (1.8%)**	112 (1.1%)	7 (1.4%)	**119 (1.1%)**
Personal of domestic articles	6,712 (4.2%)	536 (1.2%)	**7248 (3.5%)**	2,314 (22.1%)	66 (13.1%)	**2,380 (21.7%)**
Health, Amusement	6,050 (3.8%)	1,554 (3.5%)	**7604 (3.7%)**	738 (7.1%)	47 (9.3%)	**785 (7.2%)**
Dental, or toilet purposes	3,244 (2.0%)	1,402 (3.1%)	**4,646 (2.3%)**	11 (0.1%)	1 (0.2%)	**12 (0.1%)**
Separating, Mixing	3,549 (2.2%)	870 (2.0%)	**4,419 (2.2%)**	202 (1.9%)	9 (1.8%)	**211 (1.9%)**
Shaping	3,786 (2.4%)	819 (1.8%)	**4,605(2.3%)**	262 (2.5%)	21 (4.2%)	**283 (2.6%)**
Grinding, Polishing, etc	3,416 (2.1%)	1,040 (2.3%)	**4,456 (2.2%)**	307 (2.9%)	18 (3.6%)	**325 (3.0%)**
Printing	1,005 (0.6%)	240 (0.5%)	**1,245 (0.6%)**	188 (1.8%)	5 (1.0%)	**193 (1.8%)**
Transporting	13,183 (8.2%)	1,927 (4.3%)	**15,110 (7.4%)**	1,815 (17.3%)	42 (8.3%)	**1,857 (16.9%)**
Technology, Nano-technology	321 (0.2%)	55 (0.1%)	**376 (0.2%)**	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	**(0.0%)**
Chemistry	3,037 (1.9%)	911 (2.0%)	**3948 (1.9%)**	28 (0.3%)	5 (1.0%)	**33 (0.3%)**
Organic chemistry	2,050 (1.3%)	2,441 (5.5%)	**4,491 (2.2%)**	1 (0.0%)	(0.0%)	**1 (0.0%)**
Organic macromolecular compounds	2,063 (1.3%)	1,745 (3.9%)	**3,808 (1.9%)**	1 (0.0%)	(0.0%)	**1 (0.0%)**
Dyes, Petroleum	2,325 (1.5%)	1,216 (3.0%)	**3,657 (1.8%)**	19 (0.2%)	2 (0.4%)	**21 (0.2%)**
Biochemistry	2,235 (1.4%)	525 (1.3%)	**2,805 (1.4%)**	13 (0.1%)	2 (0.4%)	**15 (0.1%)**
Metallurgy	2,748 (1.7%)	1,313 (2.9%)	**4,061 (2.0%)**	21 (0.2%)	4 (0.8%)	**25 (0.2%)**
Textiles or flexible materials	1,887 (1.2%)	321 (0.7%)	**2,208 (1.1%)**	21 (0.2%)	6 (1.2%)	**94 (0.9%)**
Paper	204 (0.1%)	77 (0.2%)	**281 (0.1%)**	12 (0.1%)	(0.0%)	**12 (0.1%)**
Building	8,346 (5.2%)	430 (1.0%)	**8,776 (4.3%)**	915 (8.7%)	8 (1.6%)	**923 (8.4%)**
Earth or rock drilling, Mining	511 (0.3%)	49 (0.1%)	**560 (0.3%)**	24 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	**25 (0.2%)**
Engines of pumps	3,508 (2.2%)	1,178 (2.6%)	**4,686 (2.3%)**	140 (1.3%)	13 (2.6%)	**153 (1.4%)**
Engineering in general	2,962 (1.9%)	941 (2.1%)	**3,903 (1.9%)**	299 (2.9%)	17 (3.4%)	**316 (2.9%)**
Lighting, Heating	6,181 (3.9%)	657 (1.5%)	**6,838 (3.3%)**	567 (5.4%)	28 (5.5%)	**595 (5.4%)**
Weapons, Blasting	398 (0.2%)	38 (0.1%)	**436 (0.2%)**	19 (0.2%)	2 (0.4%)	**21 (0.2%)**
Instruments	10,467 (6.5%)	3,014 (6.8%)	**13,481 (6.6%)**	306 (2.9%)	22 (4.4%)	**328 (3.0%)**
Horology, Computing	19,290 (12.1%)	2,801 (6.3%)	**22,091 (10.8%)**	246 (2.4%)	50 (9.9%)	**296 (2.7%)**
Educating, Information storage	4,298 (2.7%)	741 (1.7%)	**5,039 (2.5%)**	196 (1.9%)	4 (0.8%)	**200 (1.8%)**
Nucleonics	357 (0.2%)	93 (0.2%)	**450 (0.2%)**	9 (0.1%)	(0.0%)	**9 (0.1%)**

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents			Utility models		
	Domestic	Foreign	**Total**	Domestic	Foreign	**Total**
Electric elements, Electric techniques	20,879 (13.0%)	7,340 (16.5%)	**28,219 (13.8%)**	494 (4.7%)	81 (16.0%)	**575 (5.2%)**
Electric communication technique	12,493 (7.8%)	4,010 (9.0%)	**16,503 (8.1%)**	194 (1.9%)	18 (3.6%)	**212 (1.9%)**
Others	6,179 (3.9%)	5,680 (12.7%)	**11,859 (5.8%)**	461 (4.4%)	22 (4.4%)	**483 (4.4%)**
Total	159,993 (100.0%)	44,596 (100.0%)	**204,589 (100.0%)**	10,463 (100.0%)	505 (100.0%)	**10,968 (100.0%)**

Note: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.

Patent applications in biotechnology

(unit: cases)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		**2013**	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	**Cases**	**Ratio**
Domestic	3,789	73.3	4,339	72.5	4,556	72.7	4,852	74.6	**5,121**	**76.4**
Foreign	1,380	26.7	1,648	27.5	1,750	27.8	1,654	25.4	**1,579**	**23.6**
Total	5,169	100.0	5,987	100.0	6,306	100.0	6,506	100.0	**6,700**	**100.0**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Based on the following biotechnological categories of the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification: A01H; A01K 67/00~67/04; A01N 63/00~65/00; A61K 8/97~8/99; A61K 8/64~8/68; A61K 35/12~35/76; 36/00~36/9068; A61K 38/00~38/58, 39/00~39/44, 48/00, 51/00~51/10; C02F 3/00~3/34, 11/02~11/04; C07H 19/00~21/04; C07K; C12C~M; C12N; C12P; C12Q; C12S; G01N 33/50~33/98.

Patent applications in business methods

(unit: cases)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		**2013**	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	**Cases**	**Ratio**
Domestic	4,903	94.2	4,944	93.7	6,167	94.3	7,259	96.0	**6,794**	**95.5**
Foreign	301	5.8	337	6.3	375	5.7	305	4.0	**320**	**4.5**
Total	5,204	100.0	5,331	100.0	6,542	100.0	7,564	100.0	**7,114**	**100.0**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Based on the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification.

Applications by residents of foreign countries in 2013

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Japan	16,300	44	1,306 (1,391)	2,668 (4,520)	1,132 (2,373)	**21,450 (24,628)**
United States of America	12,977	50	996 (1,422)	4,418 (6,825)	2,070 (3,381)	**20,511 (24,655)**
Germany	4,418	13	221 (246)	256 (504)	1,455 (3,636)	**6,363 (8,817)**
China	1,144	89	120 (127)	1,240 (1,707)	1,101 (1,723)	**3,694 (4,790)**
France	1,952	9	119 (139)	366 (495)	908 (2,110)	**3,354 (4,705)**
Switzerland	1,330	2	164 (169)	327 (469)	903 (2,032)	**2,726 (4,002)**
United Kingdom	773	3	112 (129)	631 (1,127)	644 (1,600)	**2,163 (3,632)**
Taiwan, Province of China	768	257	51 (51)	438 (553)		**1,514 (1,629)**
Italy	393	3	91 (131)	225 (362)	783 (1,605)	**1,495 (2,494)**
Netherlands	623		127 (131)	112 (153)	247 (534)	**1,109 (1,441)**
Sweden	584	2	164 (207)	63 (108)	206 (550)	**1,019 (1,451)**
Canada	410	7	12 (12)	257 (452)	11 (22)	**697 (903)**
Australia	182	2	31 (32)	130 (194)	199 (474)	**544 (884)**
Finland	312	1	59 (59)	30 (95)	94 (538)	**496 (1,005)**
Austria	292	2	13 (29)	13 (28)	165 (390)	**485 (741)**
Belgium	274	2	47 (49)	15 (29)	126 (292)	**464 (646)**
Spain	136		9 (9)	76 (99)	232 (387)	**453 (631)**
Singapore	165		14 (14)	133 (288)	99 (150)	**411 (617)**
Denmark	210	2	19 (19)	16 (29)	140 (299)	**387 (559)**
Israel	224	1	21 (21)	27 (39)	37 (53)	**310 (338)**
Luxembourg	98		8 (11)	78 (137)	88 (277)	**272 (523)**
Ireland	106	1	3 (3)	71 (78)	56 (92)	**237 (280)**
India	160		6 (6)	23 (44)		**189 (210)**
Turkey	22	1		11 (20)	149 (290)	**183 (333)**
Norway	109		5 (8)	7 (16)	61 (163)	**182 (296)**
Russian Federation	54	5		3 (3)	103 (308)	**165 (370)**
Bermuda	63		28 (79)	33 (50)	3 (4)	**127 (196)**
New Zealand	44		1 (1)	33 (67)	42 (65)	**120 (177)**
Brazil	55		13 (13)	43 (59)		**111 (127)**
British Virgin Islands	26			59 (96)	22 (60)	**107 (182)**
Thailand	9	3	8 (8)	76 (91)	3 (3)	**99 (114)**
Malaysia	24		3 (3)	66 (93)	4(9)	**97 (129)**
Mexico	25			48 (65)	6(7)	**79 (97)**
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	5	2	22 (22)	48 (82)		**77 (111)**
Cayman Islands	35			36 (106)	1 (2)	**72 (143)**
Barbados	66	1			2 (2)	**69 (69)**

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Poland	19		1 (1)	9 (9)	31 (71)	**60 (100)**
Cyprus	5		2 (2)	3 (4)	49 (180)	**59 (191)**
Vietnam	3		3 (3)	10 (10)	38 (44)	**54 (60)**
Liechtenstein	12		16 (16)	1 (1)	23 (42)	**52 (71)**
South Africa	23		2 (2)	24 (61)		**49 (86)**
Portugal	11			9 (12)	27 (47)	**47 (70)**
Czech Republic	14	3		3 (3)	25 (54)	**45 (74)**
Malta	4			16 (38)	23 (90)	**43 (132)**
Philippines			1 (1)	15 (16)	27 (32)	**43 (49)**
Chile	9			25 (29)		**34 (38)**
Saudi Arabia	28			3 (3)		**31 (31)**
Bulgaria	3			1 (3)	26 (84)	**30 (90)**
Indonesia	4			25 (31)	1 (3)	**30 (38)**
Bahamas	5			21 (45)	1 (1)	**27 (51)**
Ukraine	6				21 (49)	**27 (55)**
Hungary	11			3 (3)	12 (30)	**26 (44)**
Monaco	1			13 (16)	9 (61)	**23 (78)**
United Arab Emirates	3			19 (24)	1 (2)	**23 (29)**
Mauritius	1			19 (34)	2 (3)	**22 (38)**
Greece	6			2 (2)	12 (30)	**20 (38)**
Iceland					19 (50)	**19 (50)**
Romania	2				17 (21)	**19 (23)**
Belize	1			15 (15)		**16 (16)**
Argentina	1			14 (14)		**15 (15)**
Jersey(U.K.)				13 (24)		**13 (24)**
Panama	3		1 (1)	6 (11)	3 (3)	**13 (18)**
Estonia	5				7 (13)	**12 (18)**
Slovakia	1				11 (100)	**12 (101)**
Colombia	3		1 (1)	4 (7)	3 (3)	**11 (14)**
Slovenia	1				10 (26)	**11 (27)**
Qatar			1 (1)	9 (28)		**10 (29)**
Belarus				1 (2)	8 (19)	**9 (21)**
Cuba	8				1 (1)	**9 (9)**
Jordan	5		1 (1)	3 (4)		**9 (10)**
Croatia	5				3 (6)	**8 (11)**
Samoa				8 (15)		**8 (15)**

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	**Total**
Serbia	2				5 (11)	**7 (13)**
Seychelles	5			1 (2)		**6 (7)**
Kazakhstan	1				4 (9)	**5 (10)**
Latvia	1				4 (4)	**5 (5)**
Lithuania				2 (2)	3 (5)	**5 (7)**
San Marino	1				4 (8)	**5 (9)**
Egypt	2				2 (2)	**4 (4)**
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1			1 (1)	2 (6)	**4 (8)**
Sri Lanka	3			1 (1)		**4 (4)**
Uzbekistan	1			2 (5)	1 (1)	**4 (7)**
Curacao					3 (3)	**3 (3)**
Georgia					3 (3)	**3 (3)**
Nigeria				3 (4)		**3 (4)**
Peru	1			2 (2)		**3 (3)**
Bangladesh	1			1 (1)		**2 (2)**
Dominica					2 (6)	**2 (6)**
Fiji					2 (12)	**2 (12)**
Gibraltar	2					**2 (2)**
Jamaica	2					**2 (2)**
Kuwait	1		1 (1)			**2 (2)**
Mongolia				1 (2)	1 (1)	**2 (3)**
Morocco					**2 (2)**	**2 (2)**
Angola				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Antigua and Barbuda				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Azerbaijan					1 (3)	**1 (3)**
Kenya	1					**1 (1)**
Lebanon				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Macao					1 (4)	**1 (4)**
Maldives				1 (3)		**1 (3)**
Myanmar				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Syrian Arab Republic				1 (2)		**1 (2)**
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					1 (1)	**1 (1)**
Uruguay				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Others	3			8 (9)		**11 (12)**
Total	44,599	505	3,823 (4,571)	12,399 (19,586)	11,543 (24,577)	**72,869 (93,838)**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Examinations

Patents and utility models

(unit: cases)

		First Action					Final Decisions			
		Approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection or amendment	Other notices	Withdrawal or abandonment	Total	Approval of registration	Rejectionor cancellation	Withdrawal abandonment, annulment, or rejection	Total
Patents	2009	7,682	83,280	491	2,847	94,300	52,728	33,697	2,847	89,272
	2010	11,276	110,822	573	2,962	125,633	69,162	38,232	2,962	110,356
	2011	17,280	153,326	676	3,001	174,283	98,979	49,204	3,001	151,184
	2012	17,115	141,890	477	3,764	163,246	108,236	51,912	3,764	163,912
	2013	**18,713**	**158,828**	**431**	**3,899**	**181,871**	**121,866**	**54,029**	**3,899**	**179,794**
Utility models	2009	958	9,222	47	505	10,732	4,202	6,084	505	10,791
	2010	1,286	10,189	52	516	12,043	4,862	5,838	516	11,216
	2011	2,220	14,968	72	536	17,796	7,013	8,010	536	15,559
	2012	1,714	11,352	51	432	13,549	7,003	7,459	432	14,894
	2013	**1,451**	**10,085**	**41**	**441**	**12,018**	**6,086**	**6,192**	**441**	**12,719**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.

Designs and trademarks

(unit: cases)

		First Action				Final Decisions		
		Publication/approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection	Other notices	Total	Approval of registration	Rejection	Total
Designs	2009	22,060 (23,404)	19,424 (20,365)	- (-)	41,484 (43,769)	34,321 (36,179)	7,684 (7,999)	42,005 (44,178)
	2010	25,889 (26,985)	22,134 (22,793)	- (-)	48,023 (49,778)	38,882 (40,387)	7,621 (7,850)	46,503 (48,237)
	2011	28,104 (30,274)	26,977 (30,276)	- (-)	55,081 (60,550)	45,379 (49,330)	8,166 (8,892)	53,545 (58,222)
	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)
	2013	**29,809 (30,757)**	**34,612 (36,264)**	**- (-)**	**64,421 (67,021)**	**51,636 (53,538)**	**10,945 (11,381)**	**62,581 (64,919)**
Trademarks	2009	54,376 (63,285)	35,262 (45,960)	- (-)	89,638 (109,245)	74,285 (92,013)	19,129 (23,138)	93,414 (115,151)
	2010	62,272 (75,423)	44,673 (57,789)	- (-)	106,945 (133,212)	78,218 (99,127)	21,369 (26,034)	99,587 (125,161)
	2011	63,823 (72,732)	59,950 (80,590)	- (-)	123,773 (153,322)	78,763 (94,913)	27,141 (32,820)	105,904 (127,733)
	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)
	2013	**74,674 (81,674)**	**70,398 (90,933)**	- (-)	**145,072 (172,607)**	**110,118 (130,158)**	**32,168 (38,601)**	**142,286 (168,759)**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Pendency period for patents, utility models, trademarks and designs

Average first action pendency

(unit: month)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**
Patents / Utility models	15.4	18.5	16.8	14.8	**13.2**
Trademarks	9.7	10.6	10.0	8.9	**7.7**
Designs	9	10	10	8.8	**7.4**

Average total pendency

(unit: month)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**
Patents / Utility models	22.2	24.6	22.8	21.6	**19.1**
Trademarks	13.0	14.1	14.6	13.5	**12.7**
Designs	8.3	11.4	10.4	10.5	**9.2**

International search reports and preliminary examinations undertaken by KIPO

(unit: cases)

Year	International Search Reports	International Preliminary Examinations
2009	21,068	341
2010	22,707	270
2011	25,666	226
2012	27,109	301
2013	**29,531**	**252**

Note: Based on KIPO data

Registrations

Registrations by IPR type

(unit: cases)

IPR type	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**	**Percent change for 2013**
Patents	56,732	68,843	94,720	113,467	**127,330**	**12.2%**
Utility models	3,949	4,301	5,853	6,353	**5,959**	**-6.2%**
Subtotal	60,681	73,144	100,573	119,820	**133,289**	**11.2%**
Designs	32,091	33,697	42,185	46,146	**47,308**	**2.5%**
Trademarks	53,155	53,136	71,255	77,903	**100,094**	**28.5%**
Total	145,927	159,977	214,013	243,869	**280,691**	**15.1%**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations

(unit: cases)

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Patents	2009	42,129	74.3	14,603	25.7	56,732
	2010	51,404	74.7	17,439	25.3	68,843
	2011	72,258	76.3	22,462	23.7	94,720
	2012	84,061	74.1	29,406	25.9	113,467
	2013	**95,667**	**75.1**	**31,663**	**24.9**	**127,330**
Utility models	2009	3,880	98.3	69	1.7	3,949
	2010	4,199	97.6	102	2.4	4,301
	2011	5,705	97.5	148	2.5	5,853
	2012	6,151	96.8	202	3.2	6,353
	2013	**5,718**	**96.0**	**241**	**4.0**	**5,959**
Designs	2009	29,628	92.3	2,463	7.7	32,091
	2010	31,523	93.5	2,174	6.5	33,697
	2011	39,443	93.5	2,742	6.5	42,185
	2012	42,628	92.4	3,518	7.6	46,146
	2013	**43,866**	**92.7**	**3,442**	**7.3**	**47,308**

(unit: cases)

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
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
	2013	**80,372**	**80.3**	**19,722**	**19.7**	**100,094**
Total	2009	114,175	78.2	31,752	21.8	145,927
	2010	128,838	80.5	31,139	19.5	159,977
	2011	172,977	80.8	41,036	19.2	214,013
	2012	194,345	79.7	49,524	20.3	243,869
	2013	**225,623**	**80.4**	**55,068**	**19.6**	**280,691**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Patent and utility model registrations by technological field in 2013

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents			Utility models		
	Korean	Foreign	**Total**	Korean	Foreign	**Total**
Agriculture	1,921 (1.4%)	123 (0.1%)	**2,044 (1.5%)**	318 (0.2%)	2 (0.0%)	**320 (0.2%)**
Foodstuffs, Tobacco	2,432 (1.8%)	236 (0.2%)	**2,668 (2.0%)**	74 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	**76 (0.1%)**
Personal of domestic articles	3,684 (2.8%)	445 (0.3%)	**4,129 (3.1%)**	1,374 (1.0%)	34 (0.0%)	**1,408 (1.1%)**
Health, Amusement	4,003 (3.0%)	1,131 (0.8%)	**5,134 (3.9%)**	505 (0.4%)	24 (0.0%)	**529 (0.4%)**
Preparations for medical, dental, or cosmetic usage	1,687 (1.3%)	890 (0.7%)	**2,577 (1.9%)**	3 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	**4 (0.0%)**
Separating, Mixing	2,679 (2.0%)	702 (0.5%)	**3,381 (2.5%)**	121 (0.1%)	7 (0.0%)	**128 (0.1%)**
Shaping	2,844 (2.1%)	768 (0.6%)	**3,612 (2.7%)**	88 (0.1%)	14 (0.0%)	**102 (0.1%)**
Grinding, Polishing	2,748 (2.1%)	837 (0.6%)	**3,585 (2.7%)**	118 (0.1%)	11 (0.0%)	**129 (0.1%)**
Printing	577 (0.4%)	247 (0.2%)	**824 (0.6%)**	70 (0.1%)	3 (0.0%)	**73 (0.1%)**
Transporting	7,843 (5.9%)	1,460 (1.1%)	**9,303 (7.0%)**	703 (0.5%)	15 (0.0%)	**718 (0.5%)**
Micro-structural technology, Nano-technology	341 (0.3%)	54 (0.0%)	**395 (0.3%)**	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**0 (0.0%)**

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents			Utility models		
	Korean	Foreign	**Total**	Korean	Foreign	**Total**
Chemistry	2,472 (1.9%)	769 (0.6%)	**3,241 (2.4%)**	27 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**27 (0.0%)**
Organic chemistry	975 (0.7%)	1,560 (1.2%)	**2,535 (1.9%)**	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**0 (0.0%)**
Organic macromolecular compounds	1,332 (1.0%)	1,458 (1.1%)	**2,790 (2.1%)**	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**1 (0.0%)**
Dyes, Petroleum	1,639 (1.2%)	931 (0.7%)	**2,570 (1.9%)**	4 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**4 (0.0%)**
Biochemistry	1,526 (1.1%)	343 (0.3%)	**1,869 (1.4%)**	5 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	**6 (0.0%)**
Metallurgy	2,043 (1.5%)	981 (0.7%)	**3,024 (2.3%)**	13 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	**14 (0.0%)**
Textiles or flexible materials	1,673 (1.3%)	440 (0.3%)	**2,113 (1.6%)**	88 (0.1%)	4 (0.0%)	**92 (0.1%)**
Paper	156 (0.1%)	82 (0.1%)	**238 (0.2%)**	3 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**3 (0.0%)**
Building	6,146 (4.6%)	298 (0.2%)	**6,444 (4.8%)**	637 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	**643 (0.5%)**
Earth or rock drilling, Mining	265 (0.2%)	16 (0.0%)	**281 (.2%)**	12 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**12 (0.0%)**
Engines of pumps	2,454 (1.8%)	969 (0.7%)	**3,423 (2.6%)**	88 (0.1%)	7 (0.0%)	**95 (0.1%)**
Engineering in general	1,980 (1.5%)	842 (0.6%)	**2,822 (2.1%)**	148 (0.1%)	11 (0.0%)	**159 (0.1%)**
Lighting, Heating	4,390 (3.3%)	580 (0.4%)	**4,970 (3.7%)**	375 (0.3%)	13 (0.0%)	**388 (0.3%)**
Weapons, Blasting	388 (0.3%)	33 (0.0%)	**421 (0.3%)**	11 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**11 (0.0%)**
Instruments	8,798 (6.6%)	2,571 (1.9%)	**11,369 (8.5%)**	169 (0.1%)	7 (0.0%)	**176 (0.1%)**
Horology, Computing	7,217 (5.4%)	2,074 (1.6%)	**9,291 (7.0%)**	117 (0.1%)	23 (0.0%)	**140 (0.1%)**
Educating, Information strorage	1,985 (1.5%)	777 (0.6%)	**2,762 (2.1%)**	148 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	**150 (0.1%)**
Nucleonics	242 (0.2%)	52 (0.0%)	**294 (0.2%)**	6 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**6 (0.0%)**
Electric elements, Electric techniques	11,712 (8.8%)	5,570 (0.0%)	**17,282 (13.0%)**	385 (0.3)	50 (0.0%)	**435 (0.3%)**
Electric circuitry, Electriccommunicationtechnique	6,351 (4.8%)	3,340 (2.5%)	**9,691 (7.3%)**	105 (0.1%)	3 (0.0%)	**108 (0.1%)**
Others	1,164 (0.9%)	1,084 (0.8%)	**2,248 (1.7)**	2 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**2 (0.0%)**
Total	95,667	31,663	**127,330**	5,718	241	**5,959**

Note: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.

Patent registrations in biotechnology

(unit: cases)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		**2013**	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	**Cases**	**Ratio**
Domestic	1,029	71.3%	1,391	79.3%	2,207	82.7%	2,911	78.5%	**3,294**	**76.9%**
Foreign	414	28.7%	364	20.7%	462	17.3%	797	21.5%	**989**	**23.1%**
Total	1,443	100%	1,755	100%	2,669	100%	3,708	100%	**4,283**	**100%**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Based on the following biotechnological categories of the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification: A01H; A01K 67/00~67/04; A01N 63/00~65/00; A61K 8/97~8/99; A61K 8/64~8/68; A61K 35/12~35/76; 36/00~36/9068; A61K 38/00~38/58, 39/00~39/44, 48/00, 51/00~51/10; C02F 3/00~3/34, 11/02~11/04; C07H 19/00~21/04; C07K; C12C~M; C12N; C12P; C12Q; C12S; G01N 33/50~33/98.

Patent registrations in business methods

(unit: cases)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		**2013**	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	**Cases**	**Ratio**
Domestic	843	90.9%	1,040	87.4%	1,579	91.4%	1,966	88.6%	**1,857**	**90.9%**
Foreign	84	9.1%	150	12.6%	148	8.65%	253	11.4%	**185**	**9.1%**
Total	927	100%	1,190	100%	1,727	100%	2,219	100%	**2,042**	**100%**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Based on the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification.

Registrations by residents of foreign countries in 2013

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	**Total**
Japan	13,514	36	1,473 (1,546)	3,129 (5,269)	978 (1,914)	**19,130 (22,279)**
United States of America	8,835	17	712 (1,155)	4,075 (6,445)	1,372 (2,057)	**15,011 (18,509)**
Germany	2,593	6	258 (315)	227 (336)	1,275 (3,045)	**4,359 (6,295)**
France	1,324	2	70 (76)	374 (532)	765 (1,595)	**2,535 (3,529)**
Switzerland	859	1	142 (146)	303 (456)	689 (1,513)	**1,994 (2,975)**
Netherlands	593	1	83 (85)	84 (109)	205 (424)	**966 (1,212)**
China	565	23	83 (88)	917 (1,225)	673 (963)	**2,261 (2,864)**
Taiwan	494	147	95 (95)	334 (442)		**1,070 (1,178)**
Sweden	430		97 (97)	56 (114)	158 (359)	**741 (1,000)**
United Kingdom	394		78 (91)	382 (636)	348 (774)	**1,202 (1,895)**
Canada	268		5 (5)	176 (263)	8 (11)	**457 (547)**
Italy	243	3	95 (155)	156 (254)	574 (1,105)	**1,071 (1,760)**
Finland	235		37 (37)	10 (18)	64 (219)	**346 (509)**
Belgium	187		16 (19)	20 (29)	95 (164)	**318 (399)**
Denmark	117	2	52 (52)	25 (40)	100 (177)	**296 (388)**
Australia	114		24 (25)	95 (174)	126 (230)	**359 (543)**
Israel	111		8 (8)	37 (40)	19 (39)	**175 (198)**
Austria	106	1	9 (10)	5 (7)	77 (205)	**198 (329)**
Singapore	103		8 (8)	100 (146)	92 (210)	**303 (467)**
India	76			20 (27)	8 (8)	**104 (111)**
Luxembourg	53		7 (10)	56 (110)	58 (138)	**174 (311)**
Ireland	49		1 (1)	50 (98)	43 (81)	**143 (229)**
Norway	39		8 (8)	5 (5)	38 (83)	**90 (135)**
Mexico	32			30 (5)	1 (1)	**63 (72)**
Cayman Islands	31			34 (85)		**65 (116)**
Russian Federation	31	1	1 (1)	10 (44)	63 (152)	**106 (229)**
Spain	30		12 (12)	30 (36)	172 (292)	**244 (370)**
Bermuda	21		7 (42)	30 (45)		**58 (108)**
South Africa	20			14		**34 (20)**
Brazil	19		4(4)	31 (40)		**54 (63)**
british Virgin Islands	19			73 (123)	6 (19)	**98 (161)**
Barbados	15		2 (2)	3 (3)		**20 (20)**
New Zealand	15		1 (1)	54 (95)	7 (7)	**77 (118)**
Liechtenstein	14		32 (33)	11 (12)	22 (47)	**79 (106)**
Saudi Arabia	13			23 (26)		**36 (39)**
Turkey	12			6 (7)	45 (80)	**63 (99)**

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	**Total**
Malaysia	9		3 (3)	48 (58)	2 (6)	**62 (76)**
Hong Kong	8		7 (7)	37 (61)		**52 (76)**
Hungary	7				10 (15)	**17 (22)**
Malta	7			1 (1)	12 (50)	**20 58)**
Portugal	6		1 (2)	3 (5)	17 (30)	**27 (43)**
Cuba	5			3 (3)		**8 (8)**
Greece	4			4 (9)	5 (15)	**13 (28)**
Panama	4		1 (1)	3 (3)	1 (1)	**9 (9)**
Argentina	3			12 (12)		**15 (15)**
Bahamas	3			16 (16)	4 (7)	**23 (26)**
Czech Republic	3			3 (3)	25 (55)	**31 (61)**
Poland	3		1 (1)	2 (4)	18 (38)	**24 (46)**
Slovenia	3		1 (1)		2 (4)	**6 (8)**
Thailand	3		3 (3)	55 (76)	3 (5)	**64 (87)**
Ukraine	3			1 (2)	9 (11)	**13 (16)**
United Arab Emirates	2			29 (45)		**31 (47)**
Seychelles	2		2 (2)	3 (3)		**7 (7)**
Brunei Darussalam	1					**1 (1)**
Belarus	1				6 (10)	**7 (11)**
Chile	1			40 (45)		**41 (46)**
Cyprus	1			11 (20)	42 (312)	**54 (333)**
Estonia	1				4 (10)	**5 (11)**
Egypt	1				3 (5)	**4 (6)**
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1			2 (2)	1 (3)	**4 (6)**
Iceland	1				2 (2)	**3 (3)**
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1					**1 (1)**
Mauritius	1			1 (4)		**2 (5)**
Philippines	1			8 (10)	4 (4)	**13 (15)**
Swaziland	1					**1 (1)**
Turks and Caicos Islands	1					**1 (1)**
Tunisia	1					**1 (1)**
Andorra					2 (4)	**2 (4)**
Armenia					3 (3)	**3 (3)**
Angola				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Azerbaijan					1 (3)	**1 (3)**

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	**Total**
Bulgaria				5 (9)	11 (16)	**16 (25)**
Bahrain				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Colombia				6 (6)		**6 (6)**
Curacao					5 (19)	**5 (19)**
Dominican Republic				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Gibraltar					1 (1)	**1 (1)**
Greenland				2 (2)		**2 (2)**
Croatia				1 (2)	1 (1)	**2 (3)**
Indonesia				42 (43)	1 (1)	**43 (44)**
Jamaica				1 (2)		**1 (2)**
Jordan				1 (3)		**1 (3)**
Republic of Korea					6 (14)	**6 (14)**
Kuwait			1 (1)	1 (1)		**2 (2)**
Lebanon				1 (1)	2 (6)	**3 (7)**
Sri Lanka				2 (2)		**2 (2)**
Lithuania					1 (1)	**1 (1)**
Latvia					4 (7)	**4 (7)**
Morocco					3 (9)	**3 (9)**
Monaco				25 (29)	3 (7)	**28 (36)**
Republic of Moldova					1 (2)	**1 (2)**
Mongolia				5 (5)		**5 (5)**
Nigeria				3 (5)		**3 (5)**
Nepal				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Oman					1 (1)	**1 (1)**
Peru				1 (1)	1 (1)	**2 (2)**
Paraguay				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Qatar			1 (1)	7 (29)		**8 (30)**
Slovakia			1 (1)	1 (1)	6 (7)	**8 (9)**
Uruguay				1 (1)	2 (3)	**3 (4)**
Uzbekistan		1				**1 (1)**
Vietnam					27 (36)	**27 (36)**
Samoa				1 (1)		**1 (1)**
Orther				11 (25)		**11 (25)**
Total	31,663	241	3,442 (4,150)	11,389 (17,885)	8,333 (16,637)	**55,068 (70,576)**

Note: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.

Trials and appeals

Trials and appeals requested

(unit: cases)

	IPR type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rejection	Patents	10,839	9,419	8,098	8,421	8,887	**7,019**
	Utility models	348	466	286	245	190	**147**
	Designs	237 (269)	228 (229)	212 (214)	135 (136)	141 (141)	**124 (135)**
	Trademarks	2,843 (4,442)	1,903 (2,969)	1,676 (2,573)	1,977 (2,949)	1,854 (2,899)	**1,907 (2,776)**
	Subtotal	14,267 (15,898)	12,016 (13,083)	10,272 (11,171)	10,778 (11,751)	11,072 (12,117)	**9,197 (10,077)**
Appeals against examiner's decision to dismiss amendment	Patents	22	6	2	2	3	**1**
	Utility models	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Designs	5 (2)	2 (2)	- (-)	3 (3)	4 (4)	**12 (12)**
	Trademarks	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (2)	1 (1)	**4 (8)**
	Subtotal	27 (27)	8 (8)	2 (2)	7 (7)	8 (8)	**17 (21)**
Appeals against examiner's decision of cancellation	Patents	39	12	5	1	-	**1**
	Utility models	91	33	16	8	9	**2**
	Designs	5 (5)	12 (12)	5 (5)	2 (2)	10 (10)	**2 (1)**
	Trademarks	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	**- (-)**
	Subtotal	135 (135)	57 (57)	26 (26)	11 (11)	19 (19)	**5 (5)**
Trials for correction	Patents	158	96	95	111	131	**142**
	Utility models	12	14	5	7	9	**6**
	Designs	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	**- (-)**
	Trademarks	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	**- (-)**
	Subtotal	170 (170)	110 (110)	100 (100)	118 (118)	140 (140)	**148 (148)**
Invalidation	Patents	703	630	651	722	664	**568**
	Utility models	236	166	120	121	101	**94**
	Designs	277 (277)	239 (246)	265 (265)	179 (179)	260 (267)	**191 (201)**
	Trademarks	578 (673)	403 (474)	390 (466)	411 (502)	423 (493)	**443 (544)**
	Subtotal	1,794 (1,889)	1,438 (1,516)	1,426 (1,502)	1,433 (1,524)	1,448 (1,525)	**1,296 (1,407)**

(unit: cases)

	IPR type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trials to confirm scope of IP right	Patents	477	398	418	405	354	**375**
	Utility models	219	149	132	92	93	**84**
	Designs	242 (250)	182 (188)	207 (207)	119 (119)	154 (155)	**125 (126)**
	Trademarks	125 (167)	108 (123)	107 (124)	89 (109)	80 (122)	**83 (186)**
	Subtotal	1,063 (1,113)	837 (858)	864 (881)	705 (725)	681 (724)	**667 (771)**
Cancellation trials on trademark registration	Patents	-	-	1	2	-	**-**
	Utility models	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
	Designs	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	**- (-)**
	Trademarks	1,408 (1,758)	1,117 (1,492)	1,181 (1,505)	1,376 (1,745)	1,379 (1,686)	**1,676 (2,069)**
	Subtotal	1,408 (1,758)	1,117 (1,492)	1,182 (1,506)	1,378 (1,747)	1,379 (1,686)	**1,677 (2,070)**
Grand total	Patents	12,238	10,561	9,270	9,664	10,039	**8,111**
	Utility models	906	828	559	473	402	**336**
	Designs	766 (806)	663 (677)	689 (691)	438 (439)	569 (577)	**454 (476)**
	Trademarks	4,954 (7,040)	3,531 (5,058)	3,354 (4,668)	3,855 (5,307)	3,737 (5,201)	**4,113 (5,583)**
	Grand total	18,864 (20,990)	15,583 (17,124)	13,872 (15,188)	14,430 (15,883)	14,747 (16,219)	**13,014(14,506)**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.
Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

· Ex partes: 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

* 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

(unit: cases)

Category		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		**2013**	
		Accep-tance	Ratio	Accep-tance	Ratio	Accep-tance	Ratio	Accep-tance	Ratio	Accep-tance	Ratio	**Accep-tance**	**Ratio**
Ex partes	Patents	1,247	29.5%	926	24.5%	1,100	28.0%	1,248	28.8%	1,473	33.3%	**1,394**	**32.1%**
	Utility models	89	33.0%	61	31.4%	58	22.7%	74	27.8%	61	30.2%	**65**	**38.7%**
	Designs	53 (53)	43.4% (34.2%)	56 (56)	44.1% (44.1%)	59 (59)	38.1% (37.3%)	74 (74)	39.8% (39.8%)	50 (50)	37.3% (37.0%)	**37 (37)**	**30.6% (30.6%)**
	Trademarks	1,734 (2,808)	54.3% (58.1%)	1,336 (2,146)	62.5% (66.4%)	1,008 (1,642)	62.3% (65.2%)	1,144 (1,894)	55.3% (61.0%)	1,025 (1,652)	53.1% (56.6%)	**1,062 (1,825)**	**52.9% (58.1%)**
	Subtotal	3,123 (4,197)	40.0% (44.2%)	2,379 (3,189)	38.2% (43.5%)	2,225 (2,859)	37.4% (41.7%)	2,540 (3,290)	37.1% (41.7%)	2,609 (3,236)	39.0% (42.2%)	**2,558 (3,321)**	**38.6% (42.8%)**
Inter partes	Patents	541	52.4%	499	52.8%	500	47.9%	552	48.5%	576	49.5%	**463**	**45.6%**
	Utility models	227	49.1%	191	54.4%	130	53.1%	142	51.3%	105	47.3%	**95**	**47.0%**
	Designs	223 (225)	53.1 (52.6%)	188 (190)	39.3% (38.6%)	248 (248)	53.1% (53.0%)	233 (233)	53.8% (53.8%)	173 (174)	48.7% (48.9%)	**160 (176)**	**46.5% (48.9%)**
	Trademarks	1,136 (1,326)	59.8% (59.0%)	1,107 (1,312)	63.0% (62.0%)	894 (1,143)	57.1% (56.9%)	1,180 (1,402)	63.1% (61.6%)	1,194 (1,376)	61.6% (59.6%)	**1,321 (1,579)**	**66.1% (66.3%)**
	Subtotal	2,127 (2,319)	55.8% (55.6%)	1,985 (2,192)	56.2% (56.1%)	1,772 (2,021)	53.4% (53.7%)	2,107 (2,329)	56.7% (56.5%)	2,048 (2,231)	55.7% (55.1%)	**2,039 (2,313)**	**57.3 % (58.4%)**
Grand total	Patents	1,788	34.0%	1,425	30.2%	1,600	32.2%	1,800	32.9%	2,049	36.7%	**1,857**	**34.7 %**
	Utility models	316	43.2%	252	46.2%	188	37.6%	216	39.8%	166	39.2%	**160**	**43.2 %**
	Designs	276 (278)	50.9% (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%)	**197 (213)**	**42.4 % (44.3%)**
	Trademarks	2,870 (4,134)	56.3% (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%)	**2,383 (3,404)**	**59.5 % (61.6%)**
	Grand total	5,250 (6,516)	45.1% (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%)	**4,597 (5,634)**	**45.1 % (48.0%)**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.

Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Note3: 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.

· Ex partes: 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

Comparison of domestic and foreign trial requests

(unit: cases)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		**2013**	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	**Domestic**	**Foreign**
Patents	6,698	3,863	5,747	3,523	5,813	3,851	4,848	5,191	**4,098**	**4,013**
Utility models	817	11	543	16	468	5	396	6	**329**	**7**
Designs	636	41	649	42	374	65	515	62	**419**	**57**
Trademarks	2,530	2,528	2,689	1,979	3,080	2,227	2,528	2,673	**2,957**	**2,626**
Total	10,681	6,443	9,628	5,560	9,735	6,148	8,287	7,932	**7,803**	**6,703**

Note1: Figures for 2013 are preliminary.

Note2: Multiple applications for trademarks and designs are treated as single applications.

Income and expenditure / KIPO staff

Income

(unit: US dollar)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**
Income from fees	248,639,091	281,580,909	315,743,636	345,367,273	**375,804,545**
Income carried over from the previous year	42,997,273	12,490,909	31,044,545	34,099,091	**28,054,545**
Internal income and others	17,540,909	39,463,636	5,895,455	8,350,000	**15,750,000**
Total	309,177,273	333,535,455	352,683,636	387,816,364	**419,609,091**

Exchange rates: US $1 = 1,100 (in Korean won)

Expenditure

(unit: US dollar)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**
Non-personnel resources (projects)	214,588,182	186,061,818	207,110,000	228,000,909	**236,025,455**
Personnel resources	75,402,727	77,915,455	87,794,545	95,822,727	**100,612,727**
Deposit for special fund	9,090,909	40,909,091	27,272,727	41,818,182	**52,727,273**
Total	299,081,818	304,886,364	322,177,273	365,641,818	**389,365,455**

Exchange rates: US $1 = 1,100 (in Korean won)

Staff

(unit: number of positions)

		2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**
Examiners	Patent and utility models	675	712	711	726	**732**
	Industrial designs and Trademarks	121	131	154	162	**160**
Trial judges		99	99	99	99	**99**
Administrative staff		616	606	612	592	**577**
Total		1,511	1,548	1,576	1,579	**1,568**