

ANNUAL REPORT 2014



YOUR INVENTION PARTNER, KIPO

ANNUAL REPORT
2014

Message from the Commissioner



With the establishment of a new administration, the Korean government adopted “Creative Economy” as its national agenda for stimulating economic growth. In 2014, we diligently strove to expand this agenda and enhance the infrastructure for a national creative economy.

“Creative economy” is an economic development paradigm that, in addition to fostering industrial partnerships and combining industry with culture, creates new jobs and markets through a merging of creative ideas with science and information technology.

Creative economy is closely connected with intellectual property rights (IPRs). As the primary governmental agency responsible for IPR, the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) has devoted its resources to enhancing examination services and fostering an economic climate that takes advantage of the virtuous cycle of IP creation, utilization, and protection. In addition, we strived diligently to intensify our cooperative ties with various international organizations and the world’s five largest IP offices (IP5).

We reduced our examination pendency while simultaneously innovating the entire examination system.

Although, in 2014, we continued to receive a surge in applications, we were nevertheless able to reduce our average first action pendency to 11 months for patents and utility models, 6.4 months for trademarks, and 6.5 months for designs. We also shortened the average trial pendency to 7.9 months.

We shifted our examination paradigm from the existing system—in which examiners simply give the reasons for refusal—to the customer-oriented examination system, which helps applicants acquire high-quality patents by boosting interactive communication with examiners regarding the proper scope of the inventions.

2014 was the year in which we dedicated ourselves to achieving an IP-based industrial economy by fostering a national environment of IP creation, utilization, and protection.

First and foremost, we prepared a patent strategy blueprint to encourage the proper usage of patent information during the initial stages leading up to R&D projects. We also launched the “IP-based Creative Companies’ Association” wherein companies, industries, universities, and research institutes can unite under a banner of mutual cooperation.

To help support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in possessing outstanding patents, we established an IP financing system that enabled them to offer their IP as collateral when attaining substantial loans. In 2014, we expanded this IP financing system to include participation from private banks, rather than limit it solely to those banks operated by the government. The result was a cumulative sum of KRW 165.8 billion lent to a total of 303 different SMEs.

In addition, our 196 Invention Education Centers nationwide were responsible for providing IP education to around 250,000 primary, middle,

and high school students, thereby contributing to increased IPR awareness and the fostering of a new talent pool of creative inventors.

To promote the importance of eradicating counterfeit goods, we launched our nationwide “Counterfeits OUT, Originals IN” campaign. Furthermore, as a way of effectively combating malicious infringements, we strive to enhance systems in order to increase the amount of damages for victims of patent right infringement.

We expanded our multilateral and bilateral cooperation so that stakeholders can more easily acquire and protect IPRs.

First, in 2014, during the 54th World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) General Assembly, we held a 10th anniversary ceremony for the “Korea Funds-in-Trust”(FIT) wherein we highlighted key achievements it helped bring about in enhancing the IP capacities of less developed countries and improving the quality of life for people living there. At the ceremony, we outlined our plan to further expand cooperation between KIPO and WIPO by utilizing the Korea FIT.

In addition, we held the “Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)—KIPO Appropriate Technology Conference,” which gave us the chance to update everyone on our strategies for AT development. Meanwhile, our development of sewage processing technology in Vietnam and bee farming technology in Ghana were two facets of Korea’s “IP Sharing Project.”

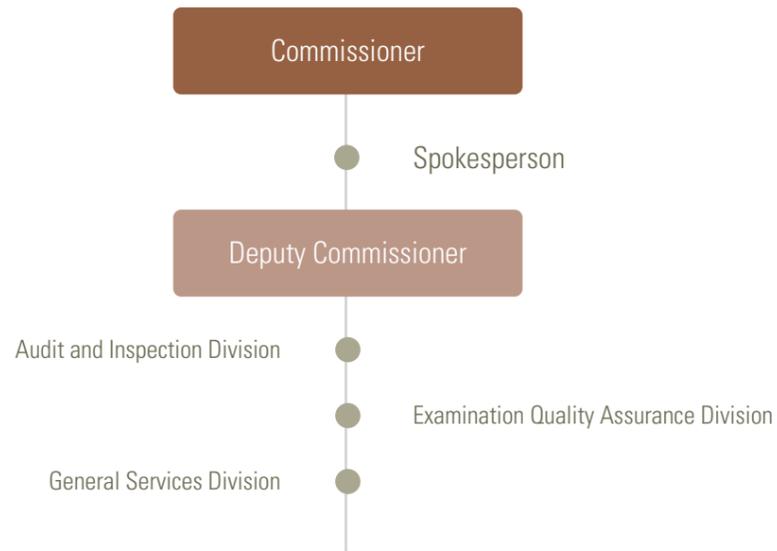
Secondly, in March 2014, we deposited our instrument of accession to the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs (Hague system), and, since the following July, have implemented the system, thereby contributing to the Hague system’s early establishment as a route for acquiring global design rights. Moreover, we worked to help applicants easily acquire design rights overseas.

Last but not least, Korea served as the chairing country for the annual IP5 meeting, which was held in June 2014, in the city of Busan. This meeting resulted in the IP5 offices agreeing upon a strategy for sharing examination results with each other in order to increase examination efficiency and more effectively disseminate examination information to the general public.

We believe that last year’s achievements were made possible due to the interest and support of our numerous stakeholders, as well as our IPR clients, both foreign and domestic. It is my hope that this Annual Report for 2014 will help you glean a better understanding of our recent activities and vision for the future.

Choi Dongyou | Commissioner

Organizational Chart of KIPO



Intellectual Property Trial and Appeal Board

- Board 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



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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 to ensure that ideas are adequately protected as IP.



Cheomseongdae
Cheomseongdae is the oldest existing astronomical observatory in Asia. Constructed during the reign of Queen Seon-deok (632-647), it was used for observing the stars in order to forecast the weather. This stone structure is a beautiful combination of straight lines and curves, and was designated as National Treasure No. 31 on December 20th, 1962.

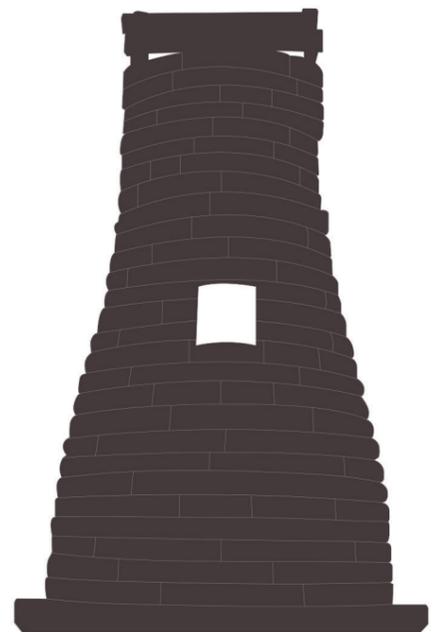
Premium Examination Services

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 first action pendency.

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 trial system.

The average first action pendency is as follows:

- Patents and utility models: 14.8 months in 2012 → 13.2 months in 2013 → 11 months in 2014
- Trademarks: 8.9 months in 2012 → 7.7 months in 2013 → 6.4 months in 2014
- Designs: 8.8 months in 2012 → 7.3 months in 2013 → 6.5 months in 2014



Prologue

Hangul

Koreans use their own unique alphabet called Hangul. It is considered to be one of the most efficient alphabets in the world and has garnered unanimous praise from language experts for its scientific design and excellence. Hangul was created under King Sejong during the Choson Dynasty (1393-1910). In 1446, the first Korean alphabet was proclaimed under the original name "Hunmin chong-um", which literally meant "the correct sounds for the instruction of the people."

Competitiveness

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

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.

IP Competitiveness

IP applications

The total preliminary number of IP applications, including patents, utility models, designs, and trademarks, submitted to KIPO in 2014 amounted to 434,047, an 0.9% 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 14 years, this number has doubled to more than 200,000.

Patent application competitiveness

According to the World IP Indicator unveiled by WIPO in December 2014, Korea ranked first for seven consecutive years (2007 to 2013) in regard to the number of resident patent applications per GDP and population.

PCT applications

Korea increased its number of PCT applications by 5.6 percent, from 12,439 in 2013 to 13,138 in 2014, accounting for 4.16 percent of all PCT applications—the 5th largest amount by country of origin.



Harmonization

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

International cooperation is important for the stakeholders to easily acquire and protect IPRs. KIPO contributes to the advancement of IP systems as it works to increase the value of IP holdings by participating in various activities worldwide.



Samulnori
The term Samulnori was first brought up in 1978 and describes a genre of music in addition to being the name of Korea's leading traditional performance group. When used to describe the music genre, Samulnori refers to the performance of four musicians playing and dancing, each with a different Korean traditional percussion instrument. The Korean word 'samul' means 'four things', and 'nori' means 'to play'. Hence 'four things playing.'

Worldwide IP Collaboration

Korea Funds-In-Trust (FIT)

Over the past 10 years, we have contributed around 8.1 million Swiss francs for the continued operation of the Korea FIT. A ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Korea FIT's establishment was held during the WIPO 2014 General Assembly. This ceremony served to celebrate the Korea FIT's achievements and reinforce Korea's future commitment to playing a pivotal role in bridging the IP divide among WIPO member states.

21 Countries Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH)

In order to improve the efficiency and quality of examinations, we have become actively involved in the IP5 and the TM5. In 2014, we successfully hosted the IP5 Annual Meeting to harmonize global patent systems. We are also implementing the Patent Prosecution Highway 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

17 IP Sharing Projects

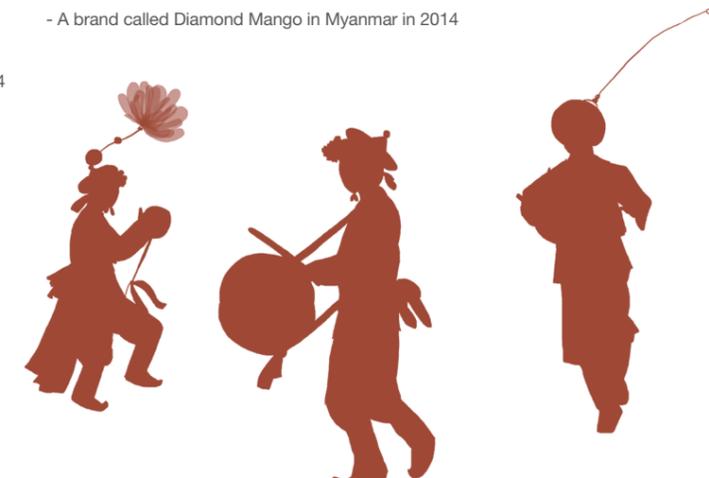
In collaboration with WIPO and APEC, we are implementing IP-sharing projects to support key national allies through the provision of appropriate technologies and brand development.

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
- Dispersing-type sewage processing equipment in the Vietnam in 2014
- Manual extractors for bee farms in Ghana in 2014

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 Quinoa in 2013
- A local brand for the province of Tarlac in the Philippines in 2013
- A brand for bee farms in Ghana in 2014
- A brand called Diamond Mango in Myanmar in 2014



2014 Statistical Overview

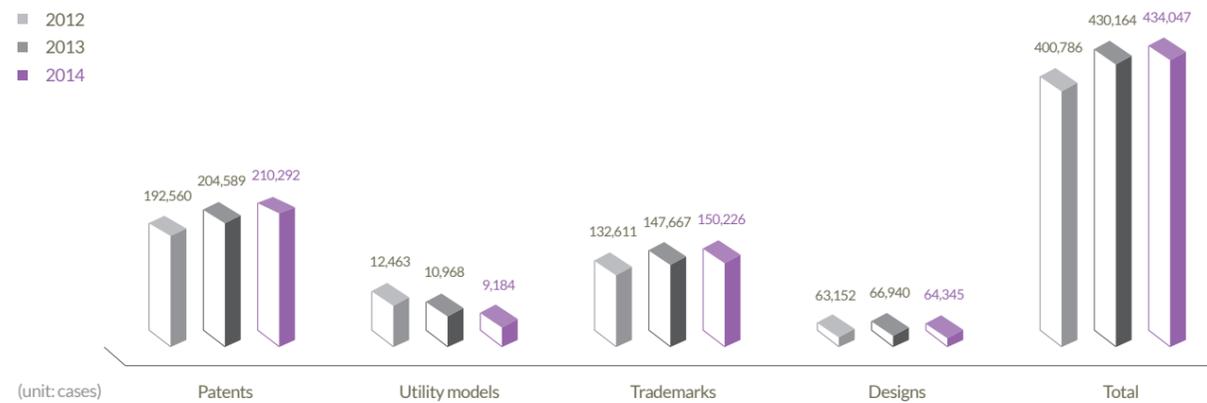
IPR applications

The total preliminary number of IPR applications—including patents, utility models, designs, and trademarks—submitted to KIPO in 2014 amounted to 434,047, an 0.9% growth rate year-on-year. In 2014, patent applications totaled 210,292, showing a 2.8% increase year-on-year, the highest growth rate among all IPRs.

Utility model applications decreased 16.3% year-on-year to total 9,184, and design applications decreased 3.9% for a total of 64,345. Trademark applications for 2014 totaled 150,226, a 1.7% 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% increase that kicked off an upward trend which 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 46,223 foreign applications, accounting for 21.9% of the total number of patent applications. The greatest number of patent applications (15,661) was from Japan, posting a 3.9% decrease year-on-year. This was followed by the United States (14,004, 7.8% year-on-year increase), Germany (4,224, -4.4%), France (2,211, 13.4%), Switzerland (1,319, -0.8%), and China (1,571, 37.2%).



International search reports and international preliminary examinations

The number of PCT international search reports undertaken by KIPO totaled 30,160 in 2014, a 2.1% rise from 29,531 in 2013.

Of these, the number of requests submitted by Korean applicants reached 12,442, a 3.9% increase from 2013, and the number of requests submitted by foreign applicants reached 17,718, a 0.9% increase from 2013.

The number of international preliminary examinations undertaken by KIPO in 2014 was 236, a 6.3% decrease from 252 in 2013.

The numbers have continuously decreased over the past few years due to 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.

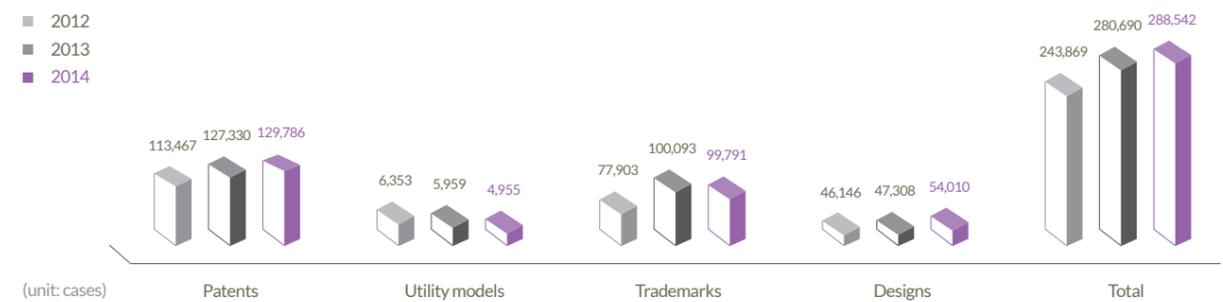


Registrations

The total number of registrations for intellectual property rights in 2014 reached 288,542, a 2.8% rise from 280,690 in 2013.

The registration trends for IPRs have shown a four-consecutive-year increase since 2010.

A breakdown of IP rights shows that patent registrations reached 129,786, a 1.9% growth rate year-on-year, utility models decreased by 16.8% to 4,955, and designs increased by 14.2% to 54,010. Trademark registrations decreased by 0.3%, totaling 99,791.



Trials

The number of trial requests decreased by 7.9% year-on-year to 11,981, down from 13,014 in 2013. A look at IP statistics shows that patents decreased by 9.6% to total 7,335, utility models decreased by 25.3% to total 251, trademarks decreased by 7.1% for a total of 3,823, while designs increased by 26% to total 572.

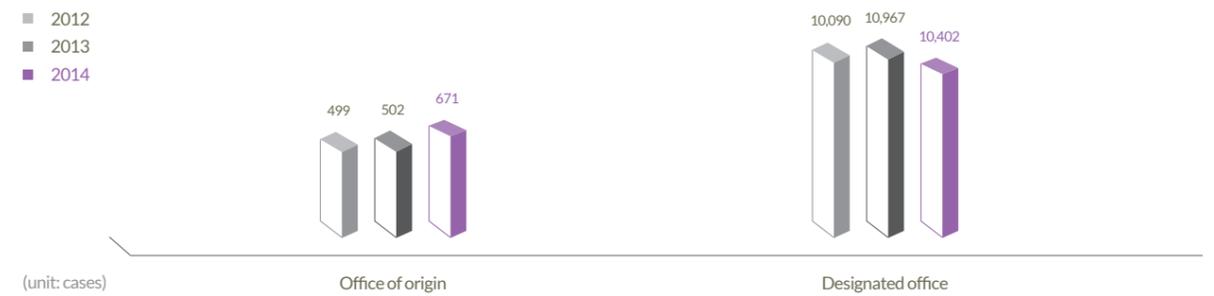
The number of closed trial cases totaled 9,549 in 2014, a decrease of 6.3% year-on-year.



Madrid

The total number of international trademark applications filed under the Madrid System in 2014 increased to 47,885, the highest number ever recorded, representing a 2.3% rise from 2013. Korea increased its number of Madrid international applications by 33% (from 502 in 2013 to 671 in 2014).

The number of Madrid international applications submitted by foreigners designating Korea reached 10,402 in 2014, a 5.1% decrease from 10,967 in 2013.



PCT, Madrid, Hague system

PCT

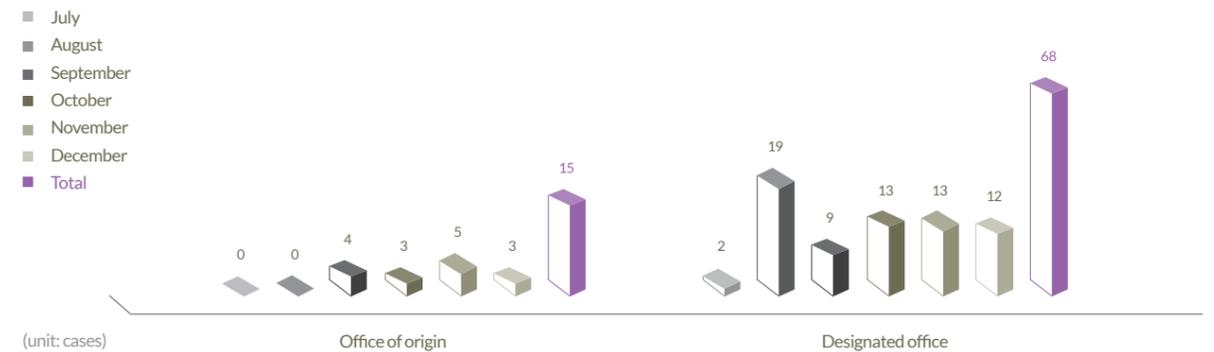
According to WIPO statistics in March 2014, the number of international applications filed globally under the PCT amounted to 213,820, representing a 4.16% increase compared to 2013. Korea experienced a 5.6% increase in PCT applications (from 12,439 in 2013 to 13,138 in 2014)—the 5th largest amount by country of origin.

The number of international applications filed under the PCT by Korean applicants has experienced a steady annual increase primarily due to a clearer understanding of the advantages of the PCT system, raising awareness as to the importance of IPRs, and continued efforts toward the consolidation of international patent rights.



Hague

From the time of Korea's joining the Hague Agreement in July 2014 until the end of that same year, We oversaw a total of 15 international trademark applications as the office of origin, and 68 such applications as the designated office.



2014 Highlights



15 Opening ceremony for the Korea Institute of Intellectual Property Evaluation & Transaction

22 MOU between KIPO and the Korea Broadcast Advertising Corporation (KOBACO)

01
JANUARY



07 MOU between the KIPO and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for examination agency service

27 MOU for IPR cooperation with the Russian Federal Service for Intellectual Property

02
FEBRUARY



06 Opening ceremony for the Smart Lecture Hall in the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI)

20 Launch ceremony for the ROK-United Kingdom Joint Research Agreement Guidelines

31 Deposited accession to the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs

03
MARCH



02 Kick-off ceremony for the "Patent Strategy Support Team"

15 Launch ceremony for the IP-based Creative Companies' Association

30 Contract between KIPO and the UAE for examination agency service

04
APRIL



16 Commemoration ceremony for Korea's Invention Day

22 Launch ceremony for the Counterfeit Goods Distribution Prevention Association

23 Working agreement between KIPO and the Bank of Korea

28 On-site briefing for exporting SMEs

31 MOU for the National IP Protecting Campaign

05
MAY



03 KIPO-European Patent Office (EPO) Heads Meeting

04 KIPO-State Intellectual Property Office of the P.R.C. (SIPO) Heads Meeting

06 IP5 Heads Meeting

23 Opening ceremony for the Patent Information Utilization Support Center

27 KIPO-Companies Registration Agency of Zambia (PACRA) Heads Meeting

06
JUNE



01 KIPO-Mexican Institute of Intellectual Property (IMPI) Heads Meeting

02 APEC-KIPO Conference on Appropriate Technology

10 IP DESK launch in Frankfurt, Germany

11 KIPO-German Patent and Trademark Office Heads Meeting

07
JULY



11 Commemoration of the Korea Institute of Patent Information's relocation to Daejeon

08
AUGUST



03 PATINEX (PATent INformation EXpo) 2014

16 MOU between KIPO and Kookmin Bank

21 KIPO-UAE High-level Meeting on IPRs, and MOU for cooperation in patent information systems

22 WIPO General Assembly, and commemoration ceremony for the 10th anniversary of the Korea Funds-in-Trust (FIT)

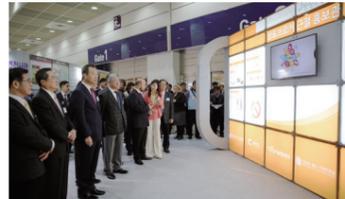
09
SEPTEMBER



21 The 15th Korea Semiconductor Design Contest

29 KIPO-Japan Patent Office (JPO) Heads Meeting

10
OCTOBER



10 KIPO-SIPO-JPO Heads Meeting

11 Korea-China-Japan IPR Users' Symposium

17 2014 Conference on Nontraditional Trademarks, including Sound and Smell

28 The 2014 Korea IP Fair

11
NOVEMBER



03 Conference on Promising Future Technologies from a Patent Viewpoint

11 Patent Technology Awards Ceremony

18 Youth Sharing Campaign for eradicating counterfeits

12
DECEMBER

Providing IP Services



- 24 Examination Services
- 27 Trial Services
- 28 PCT International Search Service
- 29 IP System
- 30 IP administrative Automation System
- 32 Demand-driven Customer Service

Examination Services

01 Reducing First Action pendency

As the cycle of technological development continues to shorten, the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) is reducing the first action pendency of intellectual property rights (IPRs) for the sake of affording timely protection.

At the start of each year, we set targets for first action pendency for patents, utility models, trademarks, and designs, and undertake various measures to reach those targets.

In 2014, first action pendency was 11 months for patents and utility models, 6.4 months for trademarks, and 6.5 months for designs.

Compared to 2013, first action pendency for 2014 was reduced by 2.2 months for patents and utility models, 1.3 months for trademarks, and 0.8 months for designs. Our 2015 target goals are 10 months for patents and utility models, and 5 months for trademarks and designs. As IPR filings and requests for international searches under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) steadily increase, we are working to recruit additional examiners and expand our outsourcing of prior art searches.

Recruiting additional examiners

To reduce first action pendency, we are constantly increasing the number of examiners on our staff. In 2014, we recruited 23 new examiners for patents and utility models, and 4 new examiners for trademarks and designs. By the end of 2014, the number of our examination personnel totaled 835 for patents and utility models, and 160 for trademarks and designs.

Expanding KIPO's outsourcing of prior art searches

In 2014, we outsourced prior art searches for 92,983 patent and utility model applications (52.8% of all applications), an increase of 1,042 applications over the previous year.

In addition, we outsourced prior trademark searches for 62,896 trademark applications (30.5% of all applications) and prior design searches for 23,868 design applications (34.9% of all applications).

In 2015, we plan to outsource prior art searches for 96,378 patent and utility model applications, prior trademark searches for 74,220 trademark applications, and prior design searches for 28,812 design applications.

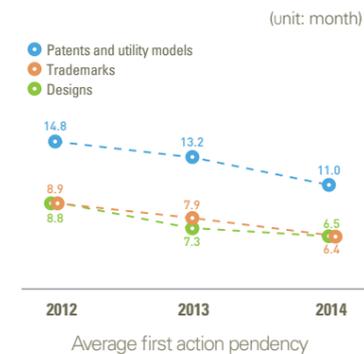
02 Enhancing examination quality

Managing examination quality through examination review

One way we ensure examination quality is by double-checking randomly selected cases of IPR examination, as well as international search reports (ISRs) under the PCT, in order to determine areas for potential improvement.

Examination review is primarily conducted by the 16 reviewers of the Examination Quality Assurance Division, as well as by the directors of each examination bureau, who review examinations according to specific guidelines.

In 2014, this division reviewed examinations conducted on 3,343 patents and utility models, 4,365 trademarks and designs, and 1,519 ISRs. In addition to the abovementioned, examination reviews of 2,236 patents and utility models, as well as 1,376 trademarks and designs, were carried out by the directors of the examination



bureaus.

On December 11, 2014, our office acquired ISO 9001 certification, thereby inspiring worldwide confidence in our examination quality.



On-the-job training for examiners and administrative judges

In 2014, we operated a variety of training courses for examiners and administrative judges in every career stage in order to improve their expertise and capacities. We organized a total of 4 basic courses, 16 legal courses, 10 practical examination courses, 16 capacity-enhancing courses, and a course on cutting-edge technology for examiners, for a total of 47 courses (held a combined total of 113 times).

The basic courses we offered ranged from courses tailored toward new examiners to ones focused on mid-grade examiners, litigation system experts, and administrative judges. A total of 341 examiners participated in these 4 basic courses.

In addition, we ran in-depth legal training courses, beginning with

basic theoretical training on important laws for examinations and trials (the Patent Act, Trademark Act, etc.), followed by debates on major issues and cases. We also provided training on the Civil Act, the Copyright Act, etc. A total of 476 examiners participated in the 16 courses of this program.

Moreover, to enhance the working capacity of our staff, we established 10 capacity-building courses (including basic and in-depth case studies on examinations) for examiners and administrative judges, as well as 16 practical examination courses—including a course on commercializing IPR technology. In 2014, 643 examiners attended the courses, which were held a total of 29 times. We also delivered 63 lectures to provide examiners and administrative judges with knowledge and training on cutting-edge convergence technologies, and 1,569 of them attended these lectures.

03 Customized examination services

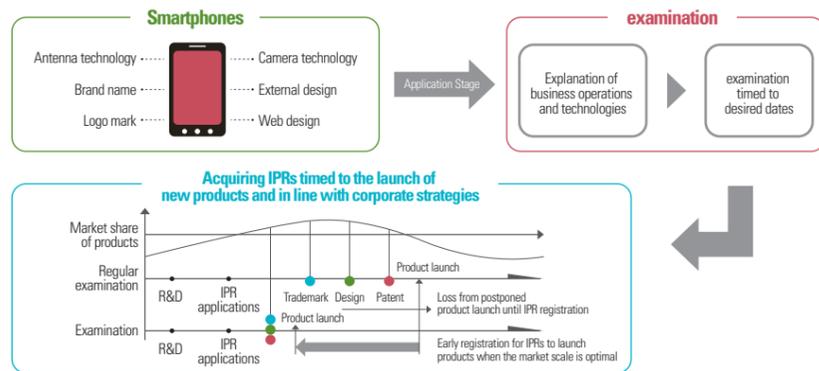
Customer-oriented examination

We shifted our examination paradigm from the existing system—in which examiners simply give the reasons for refusal—to the customer-oriented examination system, which helps applicants acquire high-quality patents by boosting interactive communication with examiners regarding the proper scope of the inventions. Services include:

A) Preliminary examination
Preliminary examination, a service pilot-tested among qualifying applicants in 2014, includes face-to-face interviews between applicants and examiners prior to first office actions. These interviews give applicants a chance to resolve possible reasons for rejection, and they give examiners a chance to share relevant art and explain their own views on a particular application's chances for success. We plan to carry out preliminary examinations on all applications for accelerated examination in 2015.

B) Giving advice for amendments
Our examiners give advice on how to amend applications so that applicants can easily resolve reasons for rejection.

C) Provision of amendment guidelines
Until recently, because individual applicants without legal counsel were likely to improperly amend their applications due to a lack



Example of collective examination

of understanding of the Patent Act, such applications were often rejected, even when the ideas behind the patents were sound. We, therefore, began providing simplified amendment guidelines when notifying applicants of reasons for rejection, so that applicants without legal counsel can more easily resolve such reasons on their own.

D) Collective examination
It is important for companies to simultaneously acquire multiple IPRs for a single product as part of their corporate strategies. In order to support the acquisition of multiple IPRs, we introduced a collective examination system geared to various business strategies.

We are expanding our customized patent examination services by introducing a collective examination system in which multiple applications (patents, utility models, trademarks, and designs) related to one product can be examined all at once.

Three-track patent and utility model examination service

We provide examination services in accordance with our clients' IPR strategies and preferred time schedules. In the case of patents and utility models, applicants can choose the most appropriate examination track for their patent strategy: accelerated, regular, or customer-deferred.

Accelerated examination provides examination services within three to five months. Conversely, the customer-deferred examination track provides examination services within three months of the desired postponed examination date.

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accelerated examination	20,317 (13.7%)	20,896 (13.4%)	22,249 (13.9%)	24,205 (14.6%)	25,609 (14.7%)	27,437 (15.4%)
Regular examination	126,276 (85.2%)	134,128 (86.0%)	138,202 (86.1%)	141,217 (85.3%)	148,427 (85.2%)	150,763 (84.6%)
Customer-deferred examination	1,698 (1.1%)	946 (0.6%)	153 (0.1%)	190 (0.1%)	149 (0.1%)	54 (0.1%)
Total requests for examination	148,291	155,970	160,604	165,612	174,185	178,254

Statistics on three-track examination requests

Two-track trademark and design examination service

To accommodate applicants in need of expedited trademark or design rights, we implemented a two-track examination system.

Applicants who qualify for accelerated examination receive the initial examination results within 45 days of applying for a trademark, and within 2 months of applying for a design, thereby enabling them to commence more rapidly with business activities and dispute resolution. In 2014, there were 3,497 (2.3% of all applications) requests for accelerated examination of trademarks, and 4,143 (6.4% of all applications) requests for accelerated examination of designs.

Trial Services

Category	Trademarks			Designs		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Total no. of applications (A)	132,522	147,667	150,226	63,135	66,940	64,345
Requests for expedited examination (B)	2,899	3,430	3,497	3,766	3,792	4,143
Requests for expedited examination as a percentage of the total (B/A)	2.2%	2.3	2.3	6.0%	5.7	6.4

Statistics on two-track examination requests



01 | Reducing trial pendency

With the recent surge in IPR disputes, we are taking various measures to reduce trial pendency and resolve IPR disputes as quickly as possible.

In 2014, we strove to reduce trial pendency in order to enhance our leading role in settling IPR disputes. As a result, we achieved a trial pendency of 7.9 months.

In 2015, we plan to dualize our trial pendency targets according to *ex parte* trials and *inter partes* trials, and provide quick and precise trial results within six months for *inter parte* cases and nine months for *ex parte* cases. This, in addition to our other endeavors to improve

trial quality, will enable us to settle disputes more quickly and effectively.

02 | Three-track trial service

The Intellectual Property Trial and Appeal Board (IPTAB) oversees a three-track (super-accelerated, accelerated, and regular) trial system in order to more efficiently handle trials that require expedited processing.

Accelerated trials include trials to confirm the scope of a right, trials returned due to the revocation of trial decisions from the patent court, etc.

Super-accelerated trials consist of an oral hearing within one month

from the expiry date of the written opinion submission, and trial decisions are made within two months after the oral hearing. The parties will receive a trial decision within four months after the trial request. They are more quickly processed than accelerated trials.

Cases subject to super-accelerated trials include the following: trials to confirm the scope of a right, invalidation trials corresponding to infringement lawsuits, etc.



Requests made in 2014	Patents and utility models	Trademarks and designs	Total
Super-accelerated trials	79	14	93
Accelerated trials	678	325	1,003
Regular trials	4,682	3,771	8,453
Total	5,439	4,110	9,549

Statistics on superaccelerated, accelerated, and regular trials in 2014

PCT International Search Service

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Koreans	8,830	9,950	10,736	11,971	12,442
Foreigners	U.S.A	13,319	15,167	15,778	16,968
	Others	558	549	566	592
	Subtotal	13,877	15,716	16,344	17,560
Total	22,707	25,666	27,080	29,531	30,160

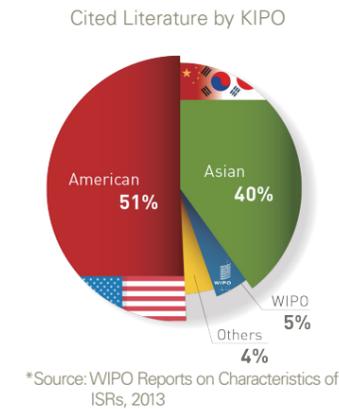
Requests for PCT international searches

PCT applications are filed with the Receiving Office (RO). A PCT international search entails perusing prior art related to the submitted invention, reviewing its patentability, and providing the results to the applicant.

We were designated as an international authority in September of 1997. We have been conducting PCT international searches since December of 1999, and providing PCT international search services to foreign applicants since 2002.

As of January 2015, from among the 148 PCT member states, only 20 patent offices¹ have been designated as international authorities.

Since 2006, there has been a surge in international search requests made by U.S. applicants, and, in 2014, they accounted for 96.9% of all foreign applicants requesting international searches from us.



*Source: WIPO Reports on Characteristics of ISRs, 2013

High quality

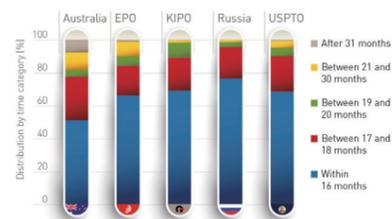
Cited references in ISRs are particularly important for ensuring overall quality. As of May 2014, our X/Y/E citation rate was about 70% and expected to rise steadily onwards.

We cite literature in various languages in our ISRs, demonstrating a balanced distribution of global sources. With patent applications from China, Japan, and Korea making up half of all global applications, 40% of the ISRs published by

us cite Asian literature, 51% cite American literature, 5% are from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and the rest come from other sources.

In March 2013, a U.S. IP service firm conducted a survey of KIPO clients, showing their high satisfaction rate with our search service, which was assessed as having “the best value,” “very thorough and quality searches,” and “cost-effective and meaningful search results.”

Time taken in transmitting ISRs to IB – measured from priority date by time category and ISA (2013)



*Source: WIPO Yearly Review, July 2014

Prompt delivery of reports

We have improved the timeliness of our ISRs. In 2013, our ISR completion rate within 16 months was 68%, similar to the EPO and USPTO’s rates of 65.5% and 64.9% respectively.

By May 2014, we were completing 88.3% of our international search reports within 16 months of the priority date. In the near future, we plan to complete 90% of all reports within that deadline.

IP system



*Source: WIPO, 1. Sep. 2014

Reasonable prices

Our international search fee is around half that of other major patent offices, offering quality search services at a fraction of the cost.

When applicants enter the Korean national phase, the examination fee is reduced by 30% for an individual International Search Report (ISR) or International Preliminary Examination Report (IPER) established by KIPO, and by 70% for an ISR and IPER simultaneously established by KIPO.

01 | Patents and utility models

Amendments to the Patent Act and the Utility Model Act

In 2014, we amended the Patent Act and the Utility Model Act in view of enhancing customer convenience. We allowed for patent applications to be filed in either Korean or English, and, starting January 2015, we eased formality requirements that prevented us from allowing

pages from lab notebooks and research journals to count toward the application process.

Moreover, starting in July 2015, the time period for arguing against exception to public disclosure, which previously ended at the time of application, will be extended all the way to patent registration, and divisional applications will be made possible even after the time when the examiner has decided to grant the patent.

Amendments to patent and utility model examination standards

To ensure accurate examinations on newly introduced foreign language applications, in January 2015, we revised examination guidelines to include procedures for correcting mistranslations, translation errors, etc.

02 | Trademarks

Amendments to trademark examination standards

After making whole amendments to the Trademark Act for the first time in 23 years (effective as of July 2014), we also made whole amendments to trademark examination standards. These amendments allowed us to re-arrange the previous legal provisions by classifying them according to “part, chapter, and

number,” and to update other examples and cases, thus ensuring that trademark examination standards are easy to understand and that examinations are properly conducted in accordance with the fundamental purpose of the trademark system. Furthermore, we implemented a new chapter for non-visual trademarks (such as sounds and scent marks) in the examination standards.

Adding names of goods and services

We designated (as of 2014) 15,000 names of goods and services as a reference for applicants. In order to increase applicant convenience and reflect industrial development, we plan to designate an additional 31,000 names of goods and services in 2015.

03 | Designs

Amendments to the Design Protection Act and examination standards

In response to the amended Design Protection Act (effective as of July 2014), we fully amended our design examination standards.

We enhanced applicant convenience by allowing up to 100 designs in a multiple design application, and we expanded the grounds for granting re-examination requests. Also, applicants were enabled to submit

¹ Korea, European Union, the United States, Japan, Sweden, Austria, Russia, Australia, China, Spain, Canada, Finland, Nordic countries, Brazil, Israel, Egypt, India, Chile, Ukraine, and Singapore

IP administrative Automation System

evidentiary documents of claims for exception to lack of novelty at the same time they submit opinions, oppositions, and requests for invalidation trials. Finally, we also introduced a time limit (one year from the filing date of the principal design) that applicants must comply with when registering related designs.

We introduced provisions for implementing the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs (effective as of July 2014).

Introducing the Locarno Classification

We also introduced the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (the Locarno Classification) to restructure the design classification system. Also, we designated the subjects of non-substantive examination to class 2 for items subject to regular examination (clothes and fashion accessories), class 5 (fiber products and sheet fabrics [artificial or natural]), and class 19 (stationery, office goods, art materials, and teaching materials) in accordance with the Locarno Classification.



01 | KIPOnet

In 1999, we launched KIPO's automation system (KIPOnet), which serves as an e-filing platform for the filing, receipt, examination, registration, and trials, as well as the publication of official gazettes.

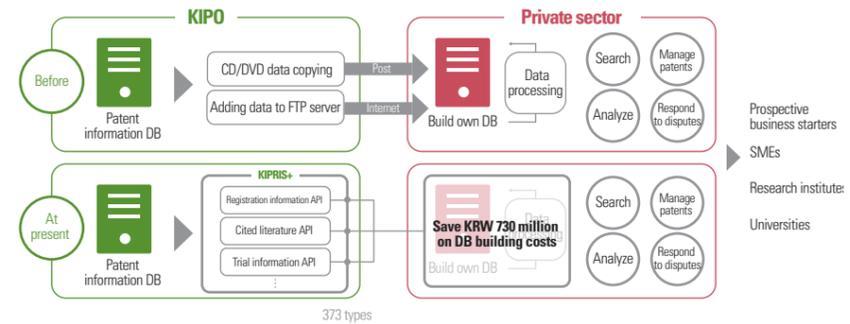
In 2009, we began work on the third-generation version of KIPOnet (KIPOnet III) and launched it in June 2013. In particular, we introduced a server-based cloud (SBC) platform to further enhance our security, and we converted the fee payment system to Swiss francs (CHF).

In 2014, we improved our e-application software to make acquiring IPRs more convenient. In addition, we phased-in an administrative system for international designs to enforce the amended Design Protection Act in accordance with the Hague Agreement.

02 | Korea IPRs Information Service (KIPRIS)

The Korea Intellectual Property Rights Information Service (KIPRIS, www.kipris.or.kr) is the free online search service we provide to enable the general public to conveniently browse IP information,² both international and domestic.

We are pursuing a diverse range of activities for publicizing and promoting IP information usage. For example, we provide beginner's guides and a mailing service to KIPRIS users. We also provide free machine translation services that convert text from Korean into English (and vice versa) and from Japanese into Korean. Furthermore, we provide a mobile app (m.kipris.or.kr) so stakeholders can easily use KIPRIS anytime, anywhere. We will continue to make improvements that allow users better access to KIPRIS' diverse IP resources. Furthermore,



we plan to expand the amount and types of publicly-accessible IP information, such as information on IP disputes, etc.

03 | Patent Information Web Services (KIPRIS^{Plus})

KIPRIS^{Plus} (http://plus.kipris.or.kr) is a portal for Application Programming Interface (API)-based Web services, providing real-time IP information to those who wish to use all the data without having to

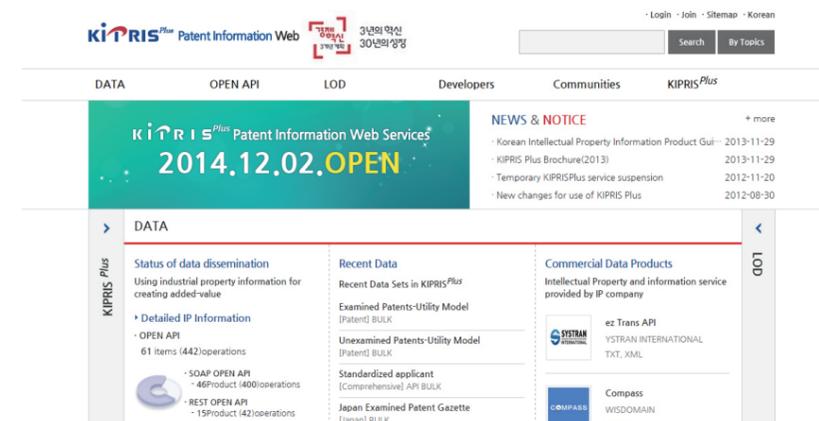
build their own databases. It allows companies and research institutes, among other entities, to reduce the time and cost involved with developing IP information databases. Currently, KIPRIS^{Plus} has information on 13 classes and 39 goods—such as patents, designs, and trademarks—in addition to 37 kinds of information from the private sector, and 47 different organizations, including IP information service companies and public agencies, use this service. We plan to identify and disseminate useful IP data to the public and expand the provision

of Open API- and Linking Open Data (LOD)-based data to further reinforce the role of KIPRIS^{Plus} as an open platform for providing and distributing IP information.

04 | Information security system

We continuously develop and implement various management and security procedures for safeguarding valuable information—such as undisclosed patent documents—from cyber-attacks. In 2009, we separated our internal and external networks in accordance with the security guidelines. Cloud computing was introduced in 2012, and we divided our comprehensive network into a SBC platform and an external network. In 2013, we tightened security over documents transmitted between the external network and the SBC platform. All IP documents are saved in the SBC server to prevent patent information leakage. In addition, we built an information security system while still cooperating with prior art search staff from our subsidiary organizations and outsourcing firms by granting them access to our in-house cloud system.

Since 2005, our Patent Security Control Center has prevented, detected, and responded to cyber-attacks in real time. In 2011, we expanded our security control to include our subsidiary



² Intellectual property rights information, patent information from 12 foreign IP offices, trademark information from 5 international offices and countries, design information from 3 international offices and countries, non-patent literature, etc.

Demand-driven Customer Service

organizations and outsourcing firms. We also evaluate the information security of our subsidiary organizations and hold outsourcing firms responsible for any security violations.

01 Fee payment system

We have continuously striven to enhance customer convenience by improving our fee payment policies and practices. In streamlining our fee payment policies, we have detected major areas for improvement, and we reflected these in our IP fee collection regulations when we amended them in 2014.

Introduction of annual registration fee reduction from the 4th to 6th years after registration

To alleviate the financial burden on the under-privileged, we reduced our registration fees for patents, utility models, and design rights from the fourth to sixth years after registration by 30% for individuals, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), middle-grade companies, and public research institutes. In addition, we took measures to provide an additional discount of 20% (for a grand total of 50%) to SMEs and middle-grade companies selected as model companies providing due compensation for employee inventions.

Adjustment of the application fee and the examination request fee

We raised fees for applications and examination requests by about 10% to ensure high-quality IP administration services.

Subdivision of the additional payment system and reduction of additional fee rates

We subdivided the previous three stages of the additional payment system into six stages and largely reduced the previous aggravated rates. Instead of increasing the fees by half, we implemented a monthly rate percentage of an additional 3% per month, for a maximum of 18%.

Reduction of partial examination fees for domestic designs

In accordance with the Hague Agreement fee system, we reduced partial examination fees for design registrations from the 4th to 15th years after registration, and moved away from the previous fee system in which fees increased every three years.

02 Application and registration systems

To complement our accelerated examination service, we introduced an accelerated formality examination service that can be completed in fewer than four days, as well as a customer-oriented formality examination service in which examiners give applicants explanations of any deficiencies in their applications and propose detailed corrections.

We amended and distributed a book of guidelines to help applicants correctly fill out their application forms when applying for IPRs. We also gave briefings to the staffs of SMEs and law firms, informing them of changes in relevant formality examination cases.

We further introduced a system in which formality examiners can correct typos and obvious mistakes in applications, thus allowing for enhanced applicant convenience and speedier examination. Furthermore, we redesigned our registration certificates to reflect the honor and merit of inventors. Currently, we also issue registration certificates in English for patents, utility models, trademarks, and designs—making it easier for right holders to engage in overseas marketing and publicity.



03 Customer feedback

With active participation from our customers, we operated an IP Administration Monitoring Team and held an IP administration idea contest to ascertain new areas for examination improvements.

In May 2014, we held an idea contest, and a total of 110 ideas were submitted. Thirty-three of those ideas were adopted as policies for streamlining with our IP administration. The IP Administration Monitoring Team is composed of customers with expertise who actively participate in IP-related affairs, and it monitors IP administration as a way of generating feedback from other voices in the field. In 2014, a second team of 35 participants engaged in IP work with company employees, patent attorneys, law firm representatives, and college students. During 2014, it generated a total of 96 ideas, and adopted 63 details for systemic and institutional improvement.

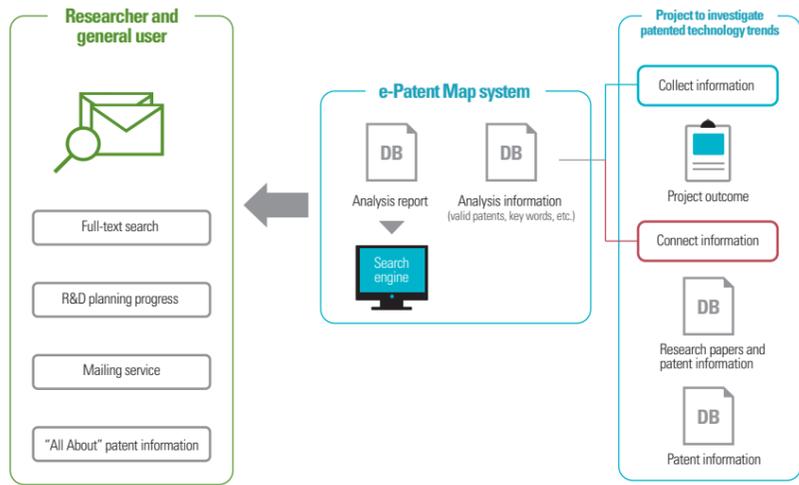


Promoting the Creation and Utilization of IP

Seoul International Fireworks Festival
The annual Seoul International Fireworks Festival is
extravagant firework display by firework masters from both home and abroad.
Prior to the firework show, visitors can enjoy various performances and programs.

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- 36 Creating and Promoting the Utilization of Quality IP
- 37 Regional IP Capacity Building
- 38 Enhancing the IP Capacities of SMEs and Promising Enterprises
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Analyzing the Patent Trends of Government



We have been conducting trend analyses for patented technology by utilizing patent information gleaned from the research planning stages of government R&D projects, ensuring that these projects are efficiently carried out.

Through these analyses, we can set the direction for patent creation by ensuring that similar or duplicate patents do not already exist, and that no legal issues stand in the way of the potential patent.

We supported the analyses of patent trends and prior patents for 3,649 governmental R&D projects in 2012; 3,885 in 2013; and 3,214 in 2014.

Patent trend analyses are available on the Patent Map website (www.patentmap.or.kr). Their contents are easily accessible for general researchers, and useful for conducting R&D.

Project for dispatching patent management expert

Creating and Promoting the Utilization of Quality IP

In 2006, we launched a project for dispatching experts in patent management, and have since striven to create and promote high-quality IP generated by universities and public research institutes.

This project has contributed to raising IP awareness and building IP capacities through the provision of IPR consultations, the holding of seminars and briefings, and the constructing of a patent management system, thereby benefitting each and every university and public research institute. In 2014, by dispatching patent management experts, we provided 1,431 consultations, held 305 seminars and briefings, performed 665 technology transfers, and earned USD 15.5 million from those technology transfers.

Supporting the utilization of non-used technologies

Since 2010, we have pursued projects that promote the utilization

of non-used patented technologies and preventing the disappearance of promising patented technologies.

We supported 30 universities and public research institutes, leading to deliberations on invention evaluations and foreign applications and generating a total of 3,366 invention reports. Among them, 1,166 inventions (34.6% of the total) were designated exemplary technologies (S and A class). From these, we selected 22 inventions and supported the acquisition of patent rights for them overseas.

In addition, we selected 36 outstanding patented technologies with commercialization and easy-market-entry potential from among all the promising patents on technologies, including information technology (IT) and biotechnology (BT), possessed by 30 universities and public research institutes, where exclusive departments for technology transfer and academic-industrial cooperation teams have been installed. We then presented patent strategies and supported the marketing of these technologies so that non-used excellent patents would be transferred to industries.

Project for vitalizing the IP ecosystem

Since 2009, we have implemented a project for vitalizing the IP ecosystem in order to support cooperative networking between industries and financial institutions for more efficient technology transfers, commercialization, and IP creation; and between universities

Regional IP Capacity Building

and public research institutes for sharing knowledge, cooperatively responding to changes in global IP business models, and disseminating achievements.

Furthermore, in 2014, we held, in collaboration with the Small and Medium Business Administration of Korea (SMBA), the Technology Transfer Roadshow in order to enhance corporate competitiveness by efficiently transferring to SMEs promising patented technologies that were previously held by universities and public research institutes. The SMBA supported the commercialization and development of products resulting from these technologies via its Convergence Technology Development Project, and we plan to support the commercialization of patented technologies by helping match them with investors. We plan to spread this model for inter-sector cooperation in order to vitalize the IP ecosystem and continue engaging in cooperative activities among various governmental agencies.

01 | Regional IP centers

By 2014, we were managing 30 regional IP centers nationwide as strategic hubs for the creation and utilization of regional IP. Meanwhile, we established IP Creative Zones in four regional IP centers—in the cities of Busan and Daegu, as well as the provinces

of Gwangju and Gangwon—to run programs that help turn the ideas of potential business owners into commercialized IPRs.

As such, our regional IP centers have built a comprehensive IPR support system and provide one-stop service, thereby promoting the creation and utilization of regional IPRs.

These regional IP centers are involved in diverse cooperative projects that provide IP information services and comprehensive IP consultations. The centers responded to 6,653 requests for IP information, provided 2,563 brand consultations, gave 1,833 design consultations, and held 26 invention-promoting events.

The IP Creative Zones supported patent applications for 27 ideas and trained 300 inventors on everything from idea development to patenting and commercialization.

Furthermore, we extended our IP talent-sharing project nationwide to match 86 talent donors with 111 aid recipients for a total of 139 instances of talent sharing. A breakdown of areas in which talent was shared shows that design development support accounted for the largest part with 37 cases, followed by 27 IP application consultations, 24 cases of support for preparing IP application specifications, 18 cases of brand development support, 13 prior art searches, 8 IP management consultations, and 6 dispute consultations.

02 | Improving Regional IP awareness

Regional IP forums and IP policy meetings

It has become mandatory for local governments to draw up their IP plans under Framework Act on Intellectual Property (effective as of 2011). As a result, the need for a general understanding of IP is growing throughout Korea. We responded in 2014 by holding IP forums in the cities of Daejeon, Andong, and Jeonju, and in the provinces of Chungcheong and Gangwon.

In addition, 2013 saw the launch of regional IP policy meetings for discussing ways to jointly implement (together with local governments) advanced IP policies for building a virtuous cycle of IP creation, utilization, and protection. These meetings, in which we and 17 metropolitan local governments actively participate, are regularly held twice a year for the implementation of consistent IP policies between the federal and local governments. They largely contribute to spreading the IP-friendly policies of local governments.

Customized IP training across all demographics

We run IP training projects that target, via regional IP centers, the various demographics of a particular region—including the staff of SMEs, civil servants from local governments, prospective business starters, and students—to raise awareness of the

Enhancing the IP Capacities of SMEs and Promising Enterprises

importance of IP.

In 2014, we held 77 public official trainings (1,791 trainees) for local governments, and a total of 286 general trainings (12,154 trainees) for the public, mainly to raise awareness of IPRs and explain the basics of IP systems, patent information searches, and the e-filing of applications. We also ran a total of 226 intensive trainings (4,382 trainees) to educate people on the creation, registration, and fundamentals of IP, and to foster competent and talented IP experts.

Furthermore, customized training for military personnel, which has been held solely for the army since 2006, was expanded in 2011 to include the entire military. In addition, we held invention contests for the armed forces in 2014, receiving 847 ideas from a total of 64 military units. Among them, a total of 35 ideas received awards, which were then exhibited at the 2014 IP Expo. Furthermore, in 2014, we divided the contest for the armed forces into two categories—military-oriented and civilian-oriented—to expand the scope of idea submissions. We then supported award-winning ideas in acquiring IPRs.

01 | Expanding IP financial services

In 2013, together with the Korea Development Bank (KDB), we enabled SMEs to acquire loans with only their IPRs to serve as collateral.

In 2014, we expanded our IP financial



service to include Industrial the Bank of Korea (IBK), and, that same year, the two banks provided funding to 303 companies in the amount of USD 150.7 million. A total of about USD 209.1 million in funding was provided to about 1,000 companies over the past five years.

When companies ask for these loans, banks request KIPO-designated organizations to value 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 and redeeming loans.

02 | Fostering the Star IP Company project

We are working to nurture the potential of Korea's Star IP companies as a method for improving the creation and utilization of IPs by SMEs.

Category	Star IP companies in 2013	Star IP companies in 2014
IP application growth rate	39.8	46.3
Revenue growth rate	27.7	10.4
Employment growth rate	7.8	8.5

Achievements of star IP companies

Fostering the Development of an IP Workforce

The Star IP Company 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, in addition to brand and design development, over the course of a three-year period. Through this project, we provide professional consultations on IP management strategies in order to foster regional business standouts.

Since 2010, we discovered and nurtured a total of 846 promising SMEs into Star IP companies: 108 in 2010, 203 in 2011, 157 in 2012, 151 in 2013, and 227 in 2014. In 2014, we provided intensive customized support to Star IP companies, helping them to record annual revenue increases of 10.4% and an employment growth rate of 8.5%.

01 | Increasing IPR competency in academic institutions

University IP courses

Since 2006, we have offered standard IP courses to implement systemic IP education in both undergraduate and graduate schools, and we developed and supplied IP textbooks customized to various levels and majors.

Stage	Year	Education module							
		Introduction to IP	Patents and creative thinking	IP creation	Patent information investigation	IP protection	IP utilization	R&D patent strategies	
COURSE	Intro-duction	1 st year		Creative thinking and basic design		Basic creative design			
	Basic	2 nd year	Introduction to IP				Introduction to IP		
		3 rd year	Students can choose from the following courses: Patent analyses and invention application, Business startup, and IP I, and IP II						
		4 th year		Comprehensive creative design		Comprehensive creative design			
In-depth	Graduate school	R&D strategies from a patent viewpoint							

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

Master of Intellectual Property (MIP) program

Since 2010, we have operated a special Master of IP course at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and at Hongik University as a way of systematically nurturing Chief Intellectual Property Officers (CIPOs). The program provides an interdisciplinary approach based on IP-related subjects, such as engineering, law, and business management. Furthermore, in 2014, Korea University became involved in the management of IP courses, and we introduced a scholarship program for SMEs that lack staff members exclusively responsible for handling IP.

02 | Promoting academic-industrial cooperation

Campus Patent Strategies Universiade

Since 2008, we have held the Campus Patent Strategies Universiade to raise universities' interest in patent education, expand practical patent education at the university level, nurture engineers who possess the patent-related knowledge that companies need, and keep industry supplied with innovative ideas coming from universities.

At this Universiade, students at both the graduate and undergraduate level, with help from their academic advisors, draw up future strategies and offer solutions to questions prepared by private companies. The private companies then screen the

answers and award monetary prizes to their top choices. The Universiade represents a new type of cooperation between government, industry, and universities. Students can quickly grasp the corporate R&D process as a result of the IP-related knowledge they have gained, while participating companies are provided with new creative ideas. In 2014, we had the participation of 45 companies and 3,757 teams from 109 universities.

Collegiate invention activities and academic-industrial cooperation

As yet another way to boost inventions by universities and students, as well as to turn their inventions into IPRs, commercialize their inventions, and foster creative inventors well-versed in IP, we have been holding university invention contests ever since 2012. For each contest, we operate IP summer camps, and IP experts train and actively support students in conducting prior art searches and preparing patent applications. Furthermore, when it comes to especially innovative ideas and IPRs, we take care of the patent application fee, testing of product prototypes, commercialization, etc.

During the 2014 contest, a total of 3,961 ideas were submitted from 124 universities, posting a 15.1% year-on-year growth rate in the number of requests made.

Design to Business (D2B) Fair

Design to Business Fairs have been held since 2006 as part of a concerted effort to raise awareness of design rights and thus reinforce national industrial competitiveness. D2B Fairs are distinctive in that companies gain creative designs through the open innovation of talented designers, while designers retain the IPRs to their innovative designs.

At the fair, companies propose designs for goods in need of a makeover, and designers submit their designs to companies. When companies commercialize an award-winning design, both the award-winners and the companies sign a licensing contract. The award-winners receive royalties in relation to the product's generated revenue. In 2014, 23 companies presented goods for the contest, and 4,806 designs from 80 universities were submitted to the D2B Fair, resulting in 146 design applications.



03 | Fostering creative inventors

Management of invention classes

We made improvements to and established the base for invention education by supporting invention classes and special class activities.

Furthermore, we designated four universities for teacher education, and are managing education centers there to train and nurture professional invention teachers, both prospective and current.

In 2014, we operated creative invention education centers for primary, middle, and high school students in a total of 196 schools in 17 cities and provinces nationwide in order to develop and provide invention education programs targeted not only to students, but also their parents and the general public, thus contributing to raised IP awareness and invention education throughout those regions. We plan on continuing to finance such programs in hopes of cultivating awareness of and interest in IP among students and their parents.

Invention promotional programs for youth

We manage various invention and creativity contests for discovering creative, talented inventors, and we select and support excellent students and teachers who are engaged in invention activities.



The Korea Student Invention Exhibition has been held since 1988 to discover and nurture promising inventors to lead the knowledge-based society of the future by encouraging them develop their creativity, practice inventing, and design and produce innovative inventions.

Since 2002, the Korean Student Creativity Championship was jointly held by KIPO and Samsung Electronics, with the aim of nurturing creativity and outside-the-box thinking among today's youth by having them collaborate to solve problems. This championship is distinctive in that students form teams, and their creativity is evaluated as they resolve various tasks given to them both in advance and during the event.

The Youth Inventors Program is a program that nurtures creativity, collaboration, and entrepreneurship among today's youth by having middle and high school students present creative solutions to dilemmas proposed by companies, which then help support their patent

applications.

In addition, we award scholarships to promising student inventors. In 2011, we established and have since managed a new grand prize for outstanding invention instructors in order to recognize those who contribute to the creation of an invention-oriented culture and the spread of invention education.

Education for the next generation of entrepreneurs

We have run educational programs at KAIST and the Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH) aimed at middle and high school students with the potential to become creative IP-based entrepreneurs.

We have offered various educational programs to reflect core entrepreneurial skills, including creative problem solving and future technology forecasting, while simultaneously fostering IP expertise. In addition, as part of an effort to enhance the business startup capacity of students who completed the next-generation talented entrepreneur course, we run a step-by-step business startup program that covers everything from conceiving new inventions to the early stages of a business startup.



04 | Events to promote inventions

Korea's Invention Day is a national day commemorating the invention of the world's first rain gauge (측우기, chuekugi), which took place on May 19, 1442. Every Invention Day, we hold the "Invention Day Commemoration Ceremony" to raise awareness of the importance of inventions and to encourage people to invent.

The 49th Invention Day took place in 2014, with a roster of special guests, including the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Strategy and Finance—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 "Inventor of the Year" in recognition for his or her role in enhancing Korea's competitiveness through innovative new products and technologies. Examples of the winner's inventions, as well as his or her photo, are exhibited for public viewing at the Korean Inventors Hall of Fame in recognition of the contributions of inventors.

Furthermore, on November 28, 2014, we held the 2014 IP Expo in Seoul for international networking purposes; that is, promoting communication between Korean and foreign inventors and opening up new global sales routes for the outstanding inventions presented



therein. The fair included 723 excellent inventions from 33 countries, including the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Russia.

Together with WIPO and the Korea Women Inventors Association, we also hold the annual Korea Women's Invention Fair and the Korea International Women's Invention Exposition to stimulate and commercialize inventions by women. In 2014, the events were held in Seoul, attracting around 44,000 visitors.

Enhancing IP Protection



Gwanghwamun Square
On August 1st, 2009, the redesigned Gwanghwamun Square was opened to the public.
With the inauguration of the square, Sejong-ro, which is located at the center of the 600-year-old historic city of Seoul,
was transformed into a human-centered space that harmonizes with the beautiful scenery of Gyeongbokgung Palace and
Bukaksan Mountain.

IP Protection in Korea

01 | Enhancing IPR protection against counterfeits

In September 2010, we launched the Special Judicial Police for Trademark Rights as a way of enhancing law enforcement on counterfeits, and we established offices in the cities of Seoul, Busan, and Daejeon. The Judicial Police criminally arraigned 430 individuals found producing and/or selling counterfeit goods, and a total of 1,114,192 counterfeit items were seized in 2014.

Due to the boom in e-commerce, online transactions of counterfeit goods via Internet shopping sites have been rapidly increasing. To efficiently tackle this issue, in November 2011, we established an online law enforcement task force equipped with digital forensic equipment to firmly regulate



Category		Before special police (January – August 2010)	After the introduction of the special police					Subtotal
			September – December 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Criminal arrests	No. of individuals	15	45	139	302	376	430	1,292
Criminal arrests	No. of seized goods	2,860	28,629	28,589	131,599	822,360	1,114,192	2,125,369

Law Enforcement Results

online transactions of counterfeits.

We criminally arrest sellers of online counterfeit goods and shut down and blocking access to offensive websites. In addition, we actively reinforce investigations into counterfeit goods that greatly impact people's lives, such as large-scale illegal manufacturing and the distribution of counterfeits related to health and safety, thereby eradicating their distribution channels.

02 | Raising awareness of IPR protection

We conducted a series of public awareness activities and collaborated with civic consumer advocacy groups to enhance IPR protection and consumer awareness of the illegality of counterfeit goods. We also held national campaigns in 13 cities and provinces, urging consumers to buy genuine goods. Since 2011, we have conducted a total of 96 consumer training sessions targeting housewives and office workers to prevent them from purchasing counterfeits. We produced televised advertisements with a famous actress as our publicity ambassador to form a social consensus on the illegality of counterfeit goods. We also enhanced public awareness using various online media, including Social Network Services (SNS). In 2014, we launched "College Student Supporters" to promote IPR protection among college students through campaigns and other activities. We also produced



cartoons to raise awareness of IPR protection among the youth, then conducted practical education on how to distinguish genuine goods from counterfeits.

03 | Laws and systems related to IPR protection

Since the second half of 2013, we have reviewed various means to improve the laws and systems regarding damages³ for

IPR infringements, in hopes of affording better protection for patents. Damages are now applied to patent infringements, and we managed a committee consisting of external experts to improve the damages system; analyzed civil and criminal rulings related to patent infringements; conducted nationwide surveys (targeting relevant companies) on whether to increase damages; and listened to various feedback in order to draw up improvement measures.

As a result, we prepared a revision proposal to the Patent Act. The main content of this proposal can be largely categorized according to the following concepts: development of a system for paying out damages; suppression of malicious infringements of patent rights; alleviation of the burden of proof that falls to patent right holders; and prevention of trade secret leakages during trials.

The revision proposal to the Patent Act is expected to be discussed in the National Assembly in 2015, and it would help bring about an appropriate damages system for patent right infringements and enhance the effectiveness of the patent system, thereby greatly contributing to a healthy IP ecosystem.

³The estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained.

Overseas IP Protection

04 | Improved systems to protect corporate trade secrets

Cases involving the Trade Secret Certification Service, which was introduced in November 2010 to alleviate the difficulty of authenticating trade secret ownership during infringement litigations, steadily grew, reaching an accumulative total of 80,790 cases by the end of 2014. Time stamps are generated by combining unique codes, called hash values, from trade secret e-documents with authorized time values. Time stamps are, then, registered with the Korea Institute of Patent Information (KIPI) to prove the existence of original copies of trade secrets, as well as their initial dates of possession.

05 | Collaborating for IPR protection with government organizations, etc.

We have been producing and televising public awareness-raising advertisements in collaboration with related organizations—such as the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism; the Korea Customs Service; local governments; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—to alert consumers to the safety issues surrounding counterfeits, as well as to nurture a culture that is respectful of IP. We also jointly launched a campaign named



“Counterfeits OUT, Originals IN” to raise awareness of the need to eradicate counterfeit goods. In addition, in 2013, we held a nationwide essay writing contest for primary, middle, and high school students under the theme “What I realized from using counterfeits” in order to instill law-abiding spirit among today’s youth. We also published in-depth special articles in major dailies under the theme “Counterfeit goods: status, effects, and enforcement measures” in order to cultivate a culture that is respectful of IPRs.

01 | IP Desk

We operate IP desks as part of an effort to enhance the protection and acquisition of Korean companies’ IPRs in foreign markets. In 2014, we newly established a desk in Frankfurt, Germany, bringing the number of cities in which we operate IP desks up to 10, 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.

IP desks provide Korean companies—whether active in or preparing to enter foreign markets—with consultations on registering and protecting IPRs and dealing with IPR disputes. In addition, we hold briefings and seminars to share information on preventing infringements. In 2014, in China and Thailand,



we held three seminars, with combined a total of 238 attendees, to help government officials from those two countries recognize counterfeit goods. We are also making efforts to develop cooperative channels with foreign IPR-related organizations in order to protect the IPRs of Korean companies operating overseas. In July 2014, we dispatched delegates and business representatives abroad to work on ways to create a favorable IP protection environment.

02 | Establishing policies to protect “K-brands”

Thanks to the recently concluded FTAs with major trading partners China and Vietnam, it is expected that there will be a lot more Korean companies entering into new global markets in the near future. We, therefore, established a comprehensive policy to protect Korean brands (K-Brands) in regions where the distribution of counterfeit Korean products is continuously increasing.

The main goals of the comprehensive policy to protect K-brands are as follows: building a system for responding to foreign brokers of Korean trademarks, launching a support center for crackdowns on imported counterfeit goods in



Korea, jointly engaging industries in recognizing and cracking down on counterfeits, and enhancing international border measures with foreign customs offices.

The Incheon Free Economic Zone
IFEZ was designated as an area of 132.9km².
In August 2003 over Songdo, Yeongjong, and Cheongna, including Incheon International Airport.
It serves as the hub for the government's strategy of making Northeast Asia's economic central.

Global IP Cooperation



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Multilateral Cooperation and FTA



01 | Multilateral meetings at WIPO

At the 54th WIPO General Assembly held in Geneva, Switzerland, the KIPO Commissioner delivered his General Statement introducing the previous year's major achievements, such as the vitalization of IP-based financing,



and the enhancement of the customer-oriented and collective examination systems. Furthermore, he introduced a new government policy called "Open Government 3.0," which enables the public to easily access and utilize government information, such as IP documents or works owned, created, or commissioned by the government, in order to create new values.

On September 23, during the WIPO General Assembly, we hosted a ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Korea Funds-in-Trust (FIT) at WIPO. Along with the ceremony, we held an exhibition to show our major achievements through the Korea FIT.

In addition, in March 2014, we

deposited our instrument of accession to the Geneva Act (1999) of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs (Hague system). And, since the following July, we implemented the Hague system to contribute to the early establishment of the system as a route for acquiring international design rights.

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 settings. Furthermore, we participated in permanent WIPO committees—including the Program and Budget Committee (PBC), the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP), the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC), and the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE)—to discuss the WIPO budget, WIPO development agendas, genetic resource protection, and technical assistance and coordination in the field of enforcement.

02 | APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPEG)

We have been constructively involved in IPR discussions under the APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group (IPEG).

In July of 2014, we held a conference entitled "APEC-KIPO International Conference on Appropriate Technology (AT), Strategic IP Utilization for Sustainable Development" to help prepare strategies for AT development through IP. Out of the 21 APEC member economies, 11 economies actively participated as participants, and 5 economies (the United States, Australia, Mexico, the Philippines, and Korea) contributed as speakers. Throughout the conference, we shared the practical advantages of IP utilization and how it can lead to a better lifestyle. In addition, by sharing different perspectives and participating in group activities, participants discovered a heightened sense of motivation in increasing the development of IP within their own economies.

We co-proposed the "Initiative to facilitate the exploitation of IPRs and innovation in SMES" with Mexico at the 38th IPEG meeting in February 2014 with the support of the United

States, Vietnam, and Indonesia, and the proposal was adopted at the meeting. The initiative was intended to foster SME innovation through IPRs, resulting in increased contributions by SMEs in regard to vitalizing commerce and investment among the APEC member economies. It is divided into the following: conducting survey questionnaires to share policies (in effect from 2014–2015) supporting SMEs; undergoing research with APEC funds to produce a manual (2016–2017) on the policies; and utilizing the APEC network to provide consultations (to take place in 2017) to member economies in need of them.

03 | 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), EFTA⁴ (effective as of September 1, 2006), ASEAN⁵ (effective as of June 1, 2007), the United States (effective as of March 15, 2012), the European Union (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)⁶, which came into effect on January 1, 2010. In addition, FTAs signed with Australia (effective as of December 12, 2014) and Canada (effective as of January 1, 2015) came into effect, and FTAs with four other countries are scheduled to come into effect: Colombia (ready for ratification), China (Signed on June 1, 2015), New Zealand (signed on March 23, 2015), and Vietnam (signed on May 5, 2015).

As of now, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)⁷ and Korea-China-Japan FTAs are under negotiation.

By signing FTAs with the European Union and the United States, Korea has already reached a high level of IPR protection, surpassing that of World Trade Organization (WTO) TRIPS⁸. Korea is expected to instigate future major FTA negotiations under the government's FTA diversification policy.

⁴ European Free Trade Association; consists of Switzerland, Lichtenstein, Norway, and Iceland

⁵ Association of Southeast Asian Nations; consists of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam

⁶ Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement; As a terminology adopted to emphasize the comprehensiveness of overall economic relations, such as goods trade, services trade, investment, and economic cooperation, it actually has the same nature as an FTA.

⁷ The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) scheme for the 10 ASEAN Member States and six other countries (Korea, China, Japan, India, Australia, and New Zealand).

Sharing IP

01 | Appropriate technology

Appropriate technology refers to technology tailored to the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic factors of a particular region. Mainly developed to improve the quality of life for low-income households, it is more cost-effective, efficient, and easier to implement and maintain than cutting-edge technologies. That is, it is technology with a low usage value in developed countries but highly usable in less developed countries. We have provided appropriate technology to key national allies via technological information obtained from patent documents.

In 2011, to improve the quality of drinking water in Kon Trei, Cambodia, we developed a water purifier using a simple design and structure that does not require expensive maintenance or electricity for power. We also



expanded cooperation with two NGOs—Good Neighbors and Habitat for Humanity of Korea—to spread the benefits of the project, and both organizations advanced and supplied further appropriate technology throughout 2012.

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

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

In 2014, we selected appropriate technology based on high-demand technologies discovered as a result of WIPO's appropriate technology competitions (supported by the Korea FIT), and we developed a decentralized waste water treatment system in Vietnam, as well as a beehive honey extractor and corresponding manual in Ghana.

02 | Brand development project

Although high-quality locally-farmed goods and other various specialties can often be found in less developed countries, because of a lack of

attention to brand development, the majority of producers 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 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 of and add value to its farmed goods. We helped them develop brands for red rice and longan, a tropical fruit native to Southeast Asia, in addition to helping them secure the appropriate trademark rights.

In 2013, we developed a grain brand called "Quinoa" in Bolivia, in addition to a certified local brand in Tarlac, Philippines. In Tarlac, we also held a "One Village One Brand" seminar to share insights with regard to brand development and good examples of IP utilization.

In 2014, we integrated appropriate technology and brand development for



a product in Ghana in order to develop and certify a brand for bee farms. In Myanmar, we developed the brand "Diamond Mango" at the request of the Myanmar Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Producers and Exporters Association, and held a One Village One Brand seminar for government officials and business representatives to develop strategy of brand utilization.

03 | Korea Fund-in-Trust (FIT) projects

Since 2004, we have contributed around 8.1 million Swiss francs for the continued operation of the Korea FIT at WIPO. The main objectives of the projects are that build the capacities of various IP offices, increase IP awareness, and improve quality of life among the populations of less developed countries.

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 the less developing countries. It has also contributed to the dissemination and wide use of PCT-ROAD, an electronic PCT application system, and IP PAMORAMA among WIPO member countries. Projects such as IT consulting and 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 have been held in eight nations since 2011. In 2014, AT competitions were held in Vietnam and Mongolia. In Vietnam, about 500 special guests, including the Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam, participated in the award ceremony.

Also, the ROK-FIT has performed 2 workshops, study visits from Myanmar, and 4 expert missions—Myanmar, the Philippines, Brunei, and Thailand—for supporting the capacity building of national IP Offices. The workshops mainly focus on the training of patent and trademark examiners, useage of IP information, promotion of innovation, and technology transfers. The study visits provided IP Offices officials with opportunities to learn about advanced IP systems and policies. Expert missions delivered IP administration consultation and tailored training for IP officials according to the demands of receiving countries.

With the aim of increasing public awareness on IP, WIPO and KIPO agreed to jointly develop educational multimedia materials to familiarize children with the basic elements of IP. To appeal to the younger generation, an animation was created featuring "Pororo," a penguin-like character known around the world. In 2014, dubbed versions were produced in two languages, French and Spanish, to help children easily grasp the concepts of creativity and IP.

04 | Development of IP education contents

In 2006, in collaboration with WIPO's SMEs Division, we developed an English e-learning program called IP PANORAMA, which tackles IP issues from a business perspective. As of now, it is available in 24 different languages, including 6 UN official languages. We have utilized IP PANORAMA for online and offline international IP training for WIPO member states. Since 2010, we have offered the Advanced International Certificate Course (AICC) with WIPO and the Korea Advanced Institute of



International Cooperation

Science and Technology (KAIST). In 2014, 709 people from 89 different countries participated in the online course, as well as, during the past 5 years, more than 3,500 people from WIPO member states.

In 2014, with WIPO Academy, we also developed the IP education e-learning content IP IGNITE, an audio-visually enhanced version of WIPO's Distance Learning-101 (DL-101). Within its 12 modules, IP IGNITE covers everything from basic IP fundamentals to advanced information on international IP laws and WIPO-administered treaties. Its easy-to-understand storytelling methods and flash animation make the study of IP more enjoyable. IP IGNITE was inspired by student feedback regarding DL-101, which has been made available to Korean universities ever since 2005. We held its official launch during the 15th WIPO CDIP meeting in April 2015.

01 | Bilateral cooperation

Throughout 2014, we remained actively involved in bilateral cooperation and held over 30 bilateral meetings with foreign IPR agencies.

We held a Heads meeting between the IP offices of Korea and the United States, during which we agreed to expand and enhance cooperation through the pilot Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) project, expert exchanges,

and an annual meeting of information system experts.

During our regular bilateral meeting with the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) of China, we agreed to dispatch IP experts, expand the scope of joint prior art searches, regularly hold presiding administrative judges' meetings between the two countries, and mutually cooperate for CPC.

With the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) of China, we decided to regularly hold meetings between our two trademark offices to expand our base for cooperation.

With Japan, we enhanced our bilateral IP cooperation relations by holding experts' meetings for each IP field, such as trademarks, designs, training, and trials. In conjunction with the EPO, we approved a work plan for bilateral cooperation in 2014–2015 for the systemic pursuit of cooperative projects between our two IP offices. We strove to dutifully complete existing cooperative projects, such as ones pertaining to patent classification, data exchanges, and examination.

With the Office of Harmonization for the Internal Market (OHIM) of Europe, we signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the exchange of design data and the provision of Korea's data to the OHIM's design search engine Designview in order to enable design searches in Korean.

Since June 2014, we have provided patent examination services in



proxy for the United Arab Emirates, and we signed an MOU with Saudi Arabia that designated us as the organization carrying out its international searches under the PCT.

With regard to Patent Prosecution Highways (PPHs), we participated in the IP5 PPH and the global PPH, wherein we were joined by 13 other countries, expanding the number of countries with which Korea has established PPHs, from 14 in 2013 to 21 in 2014. Unlike previous

PPHs that were based on bilateral agreements, global and multilateral PPHs have largely improved user convenience by making it possible to submit a PPH application to several countries with just one request form.

02 | IP5 framework

With examination backlog becoming a global issue because of the rapid increase in patent applications, the EPO, the JPO, KIPO, the SIPO, and the USPTO took time in the IP5 Heads Meeting held in Jeju, Korea, in 2008, to reach an agreement for the joint undertaking of 10 fundamental work-sharing projects. We have since implemented the said projects through three IP5 Working Groups.

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 as a platform for discussing the harmonization of patent systems, and we also implemented the Global Dossier Task Force, which aims to develop the Global Dossier, an IT platform that provides patent information to various IP offices via a single channel. 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 upon a basic plan for developing the Global Dossier, and upon a new IP5 cooperation mechanism for enacting and amending international patent classifications.

In addition, at the 2014 IP5 Heads Meeting held in Busan, Korea, we agreed that each IP office is to publicly disclose patent examination status updates from their respective countries via the One Portal Dossier (OPD)⁹.



⁹ OPD provides the public with access to patent examination progress information from the IP5.

¹⁰ TM5 is an international trademark cooperation framework for the five leading trademark offices (Europe, Japan, Korea, China and the United States).



We also confirmed the following three priority tasks to enhance patent system harmonization: (1) the citation of prior art, (2) written description/sufficiency of disclosure, and (3) unity of invention. We then designated certain IP offices to be responsible for coordinating efforts on each task.

03 | TM5 framework

In May and December of 2014, we participated in the TM5¹⁰ meeting. It was officially launched in May 2012 as a cooperative effort for harmonizing various trademark systems. At the TM5 meeting, the five offices discussed enhancing applicant convenience and improving trademark system harmonization via 11 cooperative projects. We have been leading the "Project of comparing and analyzing examination results" for common applications submitted to the five offices, and the

International IT Cooperation

“TM5 Website project.” In May 2014, we successfully launched the official TM5 website (www.tmfive.org), which enables viewers to quickly understand each country’s system and statistics, as well as detailed content regarding TM5 cooperative projects.

04 | ID5 framework

At 2014’s annual TM5 meeting held in Japan, member states agreed to have a separate agenda—starting in 2015—for design issues, and to establish the Industrial Design Forum 5 (ID5)¹¹, in accordance with Japan’s proposal. The five offices plan to continue discussing the establishment of the ID5 framework, led by the United States as the chairing country of the 2015 TM5 annual meeting.

01 | IT-related bilateral cooperation

Throughout 2014, we engaged in bilateral cooperation for the exchange and utilization of IP information with the IP offices of major countries.

In July and December 2014, we signed MOUs with Germany and Japan, respectively, for data

exchanges. In September of the same year, we signed an MOU for design data exchanges with the OHIM. As a result, we are exchanging data with other IP offices so they can be used for searches, examinations, and public services, thereby further increasing the utilization of IP information.

In addition, we held a bilateral and trilateral IT Experts’ Meetings with Japan and China in September 2014 to foster close cooperation among the three Northeast Asian countries on various IT issues.

In December, we participated in the KIPO-EPO working-level meeting and agreed to exchange new data, such as traditional knowledge and legal status databases, while also discussing more efficient tools for data exchange between the two offices. Furthermore, in September and November 2014, we signed MOUs with WIPO on design data and PCT data exchanges, respectively, pursuant to the Hague system.

02 | IP5 IT cooperation

In May 2014, we held the IP5 Working Group 2 in order to resolve such IT issues as the Global Dossier (GD)¹², One Portal Dossier (OPD), machine translation, common documentation datasets, and the

dissemination of patent information. In particular, we focused on the IP5’s proposed future direction for the Global Dossier.

In addition, we developed an OPD system, along with a corresponding website, and launched it in April 2015 to provide public OPD services previously limited to examiners. As a result, Koreans can now simultaneously check their examination progress at all IP5 Offices. This allows them to more quickly and effectively respond to changes in examination status.

In addition, we presented our research on measures for building a hybrid machine translation service for enhanced dissemination of IP5 patent information to the public.

03 | Assisting IP automation in less developed countries

We have been using Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds to expand our partnerships with less developed countries and support them in automatizing their office systems.



International Seminars and Training Courses



In May 2014, we conducted a feasibility study on developing an office automation system in Cambodia. This study led to the December signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Cambodia’s Ministry of Commerce for cooperation in the development of their new system.

In addition, in April 2015, we completed development on an office automation system for the African Regional Industrial Property

Organization (ARIPO) and helped them to implement a paperless office environment.

In April 2014, we agreed on a cooperation roadmap for developing an office automation system in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In June 2014, we began researching the feasibility of this system, and offered consultations on the development process. In September 2014, we signed an MOU with the UAE for cooperation in developing their office automation



system, which will be based on Korea’s KIPOnet system model.

In 2014, the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) cooperated with WIPO and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to hold international seminars and provide 11 IP training courses to 144 foreigners, including ones customized to the patent examiners of Saudi Arabia, in addition to patent and trademark examiners from Indonesia, Cambodia, and Malaysia. Furthermore, in 2015, we plan to diversify our training program to meet the increasing demand for customized IP training in Middle Eastern and African countries.

* GCCPO: Patent office of the cooperation council for the Arab of the Gulf

Category	Course	Main Content	Dates	No. of participants
WIPO courses	WIPO Course on Patent Laws and Examination	Working-level training on Korea’s patent system and examination	March 5 – 13	16
	WIPO Course on Trademark Laws and Examination	Working-level training on Korea’s trademark system and examination	April 23 – 30	19
	WIPO IP Summer School	IPR education for college students and young professionals	July 14 – 25	29
	WIPO Asia-Pacific Seminar	Joint research on measures for IPR development in the Asia-Pacific (Intellectual Property as a Policy Tool for Development)	October 21 – 23	16
KOICA courses	KOICA IP System Course	Understanding Korea’s IPR policies and visiting industries	June 12 – July 2	16
	KOICA Creative Invention Course	Education on creative invention policies	July 10 – 30	13
	KOICA–Azerbaijan IP System Course	Working-level training on Korea’s patent system and examination	September 14 – 27	8
	Course for Saudi Arabian Patent Examiners	Introducing Korea’s Patent Act and examination system	March 25 – April 4	10
	Course for Zambian Patent Examiners	Introducing Korea’s Patent Act and examination system	June 23 – 27	5
	Course for GCCPO (Middle East) Patent Examiners	Introducing Korea’s Patent Act and examination system	November 11 – 14	7
	IP5 Joint Training Course for Patent Examiners	Introducing Korea’s Patent Act and examination system	November 4 – 7	5
Total	11 courses			144

Schedule for international training courses in 2014

¹¹ ID5 is an international design cooperation framework for the five leading design offices (Korea, the United States, Europe, Japan, and China).

¹² Global Dossier presented a new user-centric perspective to the IP5 Cooperation for 2013-2017.

Statistical Data

Applications

Application by IPR type

(unit: cases)

IPR type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Patents	170,600	179,687	192,560	204,589	210,292
Utility models	13,690	11,894	12,463	10,968	9,184
Subtotal	184,290	191,581	205,023	215,557	219,476
Designs	57,223 (59,226)	56,540 (58,596)	63,152	66,940 (65,552)	64,345 (67,602)
Trademarks	121,312 (153,307)	124,000 (151,204)	132,611	147,667 (160,540)	150,226 (183,806)
Total	362,825 (396,823)	372,121 (401,381)	400,786	430,164 (431,115)	434,047 (470,884)

Note1: Figures for 2014 are preliminary

Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

PCT applications

(unit: cases)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of applications	9,639	10,413	11,869	12,439	13,138
Growth rate (%)	20.1	8	13.9	4.8	5.6

Note: Based on WIPO statistics.

International trademark applications under the Madrid System

(unit: cases)

Period	Office of origin	Designated office
2010	354	8,336
2011	489	9,821
2012	499	10,090
2013	502	10,967
2014	671	10,402

Note: Based on WIPO statistics.

International design applications under the Hague System

(unit: cases)

	Office of origin	Designated office
July	-	2
August	-	19
September	4	9
October	3	13
November	5	13
December	3	12
2014 total	15	68

Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

(unit: cases, %)

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Patents	2010	131,805	77.5	38,296	22.5	170,101
	2011	138,034	77.7	40,890	22.3	178,924
	2012	148,136	78.4	40,779	21.6	188,915
	2013	159,978	78.2	44,611	21.8	204,589
	2014	164,069	78.0	46,223	22.0	210,292
Utility models	2010	13,193	96.6	468	3.4	13,661
	2011	11,462	96.7	392	3.3	11,854
	2012	11,899	95.8	525	4.2	12,424
	2013	10,463	95.4	505	4.6	10,968
	2014	8,754	95.3	430	4.7	9,184
Designs	2010	53,601 (55,369)	93.7 (93.5)	3,586 (3,835)	6.3 (6.5)	57,187 (59,204)
	2011	52,812 (54,300)	93.5 (92.8)	3,712 (4,271)	6.5 (7.2)	56,524 (58,571)
	2012	59,487 (60,867)	94.2 (93.0)	3,648 (4,602)	5.8 (7.0)	63,135 (65,469)
	2013	63,117 (65,441)	94.3 (93.5)	3,823 (4,550)	5.7 (6.5)	66,940 (69,991)
	2014	60,796 (63,083)	94.5 (93.3)	3,549 (4,519)	5.5 (6.7)	64,345 (67,602)

(unit: cases, %)

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Trademarks	2010	106,896 (129,993)	88.3 (84.9)	14,229 (23,186)	11.7 (15.1)	121,125 (153,179)
	2011	112,575 (132,864)	91.0 (88.1)	11,239 (18,113)	9.0 (11.9)	123,814 (150,977)
	2012	120,341 (140,908)	90.8 (87.8)	12,181 (19,539)	9.2 (12.2)	132,522 (160,447)
	2013	135,317 (158,077)	91.6 (89.1)	12,350 (19,401)	8.4 (10.1)	147,667 (177,478)
	2014	138,098 (164,287)	91.9 (89.4)	12,128 (19,519)	8.1 (10.6)	150,226 (183,806)
Total	2010	305,495 (330,360)	84.4 (83.4)	56,579 (65,785)	15.6 (16.6)	362,074 (396,145)
	2011	314,883 (336,660)	84.8 (84.1)	56,233 (63,666)	15.2 (15.9)	371,116 (400,326)
	2012	339,863 (361,810)	85.6 (84.7)	57,133 (65,445)	14.4 (15.3)	396,996 (427,255)
	2013	368,875 (393,959)	85.8 (85.1)	61,289 (69,067)	14.2 (14.9)	430,164 (463,026)
	2014	371,717 (400,193)	85.6 (85.0)	62,330 (70,691)	14.4 (15.0)	434,047 (470,884)

Note1: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

patent and utility model applications by technological field in 2014

(unit: cases, %)

Classification	Patents			Utility models		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Agriculture	2,719 (1.3%)	273 (0.1%)	2,992 (1.4%)	435 (4.7%)	3 (0.0%)	438 (4.8%)
Foodstuffs, Tobacco	3,949 (1.9%)	436 (0.2%)	4,385 (2.1%)	118 (1.3%)	5 (0.1%)	123 (1.3%)
Personal of domestic articles	6,586 (3.1%)	527 (0.3%)	7,113 (3.4%)	1,895 (20.6%)	36 (0.4%)	1,931 (21.0%)
Health, Amusement	7,188 (3.4%)	1,870 (0.9%)	9,058 (4.3%)	698 (7.6%)	36 (0.4%)	734 (8.0%)
Dental, or toilet purposes	3,741 (1.8%)	1,829 (0.9%)	5,570 (2.6%)	8 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.1%)
Separating, Mixing	3,960 (1.9%)	1,150 (0.5%)	5,110 (2.4%)	145 (1.6%)	7 (0.1%)	152 (1.7%)
Shaping	3,509 (1.7%)	921 (0.4%)	4,430 (2.1%)	112 (1.2%)	9 (0.1%)	121 (1.3%)
Grinding, Polishing, etc	3,541 (1.7%)	1,172 (0.6%)	4,713 (2.2%)	215 (2.3%)	13 (0.1%)	228 (2.5%)
Printing	939 (0.4%)	240 (0.1%)	1,179 (0.6%)	144 (1.6%)	3 (0.0%)	147 (1.6%)
Transporting	14,823 (7.0%)	2,126 (1.0%)	16,949 (8.1%)	1,500 (16.3%)	46 (0.5%)	1,546 (16.8%)

(unit: cases, %)

Classification	Patents			Utility models		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Technology, Nano-technology	269 (0.1%)	71 (0.0%)	340 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Chemistry	3,092 (1.5%)	1,009 (0.5%)	4,101 (2.0%)	27 (0.3%)	2 (0.0%)	29 (0.3%)
Organic chemistry	1,970 (0.9%)	2,788 (1.3%)	4,758 (2.3%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
Organic macromolecular compounds	2,492 (1.2%)	2,231 (1.1%)	4,723 (2.2%)	3 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
Dyes, Petroleum	2,723 (1.3%)	1,641 (0.8%)	4,364 (2.1%)	22 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (0.2%)
Biochemistry	2,307 (1.1%)	684 (0.3%)	2,991 (1.4%)	14 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (0.2%)
Metallurgy	2,489 (1.2%)	1,411 (0.7%)	3,900 (1.9%)	16 (0.2%)	7 (0.1%)	23 (0.3%)
Textiles or flexible materials	1,715 (0.8%)	333 (0.2%)	2,048 (1.0%)	68 (0.7%)	19 (0.2%)	87 (0.9%)
Paper	206 (0.1%)	80 (0.0%)	286 (0.1%)	4 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)
Building	8,312 (4.0%)	518 (0.2%)	8,830 (4.2%)	783 (8.5%)	6 (0.1%)	789 (8.6%)
Earth or rock drilling, Mining	372 (0.2%)	53 (0.0%)	425 (0.2%)	4 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	5 (0.1%)
Engines of pumps	3,263 (1.6%)	1,374 (0.7%)	4,637 (2.2%)	113 (1.2%)	14 (0.2%)	127 (1.4%)
Engineering in general	2,792 (1.3%)	1,044 (0.5%)	3,836 (1.8%)	231 (2.5%)	13 (0.1%)	244 (2.7%)
Lighting, Heating	5,978 (2.8%)	673 (0.3%)	6,651 (3.2%)	467 (5.1%)	28 (0.3%)	495 (5.4%)
Weapons, Blasting	378 (0.2%)	38 (0.0%)	416 (0.2%)	26 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (0.3%)
Instruments	11,192 (5.3%)	3,430 (1.6%)	14,622 (7.0%)	240 (2.6%)	28 (0.3%)	268 (2.9%)
Horology, Computing	19,347 (9.2%)	3,481 (1.7%)	22,828 (10.9%)	190 (2.1%)	45 (0.5%)	235 (2.6%)
Educating, Information storage	3,724 (1.8%)	734 (0.3%)	4,458 (2.1%)	179 (1.9%)	6 (0.1%)	185 (2.0%)
Nucleonics	389 (0.2%)	94 (0.0%)	483 (0.2%)	10 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (0.1%)
Electric elements, Electric techniques	20,685 (9.8%)	8,307 (4.0%)	28,992 (13.8%)	461 (5.0%)	61 (0.7%)	522 (5.7%)
Electric communication technique	13,033 (6.2%)	4,861 (2.3%)	17,894 (8.5%)	153 (1.7%)	23 (0.3%)	176 (1.9%)
Others	6,390 (3.0%)	820 (0.4%)	7,210 (3.4%)	472 (5.1%)	17 (0.2%)	489 (5.3%)
Total	164,073 (78.0%)	46,219 (22.0%)	210,292 (100.0%)	8,754 (95.3%)	430 (4.7%)	9,184 (100.0%)

Note: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

Patent applications in biotechnology

(unit: cases, %)

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	4,339	72.5	4,556	72.2	4,852	74.6	5,152	72.8	5,091	73.3
Foreign	1,648	27.5	1,750	27.8	1,654	25.4	1,929	27.2	1,856	26.7
Total	5,987	100	6,306	100	6,506	100	7,081	100	6,947	100

Note1: Figures for 2014 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, %)

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	4,994	93.7	6,167	94.2	7,259	95.8	6,828	94.9	6,813	93.5
Foreign	337	6.3	375	5.8	315	4.2	365	5.1	476	6.5
Total	5,331	100	6,542	100	7,574	100	7,193	100	7,289	100

Note1: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

Note2: Based on the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification.

Applications by residents of foreign countries in 2014

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
United States of America	13,997	64	1,091 (1,502)	4,257 (6,962)	1,916 (3,283)	21,325 (25,808)
Japan	15,650	35	1,151 (1,315)	2,200 (3,563)	930 (1,897)	19,966 (22,460)
Germany	4,231	7	222 (297)	206 (355)	1,405 (3,516)	6,071 (8,406)
China	1,572	96	170 (184)	1,827 (2,551)	794 (1,079)	4,459 (5,482)
France	2,211	5	114 (150)	287 (484)	868 (2,048)	3,485 (4,898)
Switzerland	1,321	5	93 (117)	347 (519)	815 (1,675)	2,581 (3,637)
United Kingdom	919	4	186 (249)	590 (1,150)	572 (1,557)	2,271 (3,879)
Taiwan, Province of China	953	198	52 (58)	478 (659)		1,681 (1,868)
Italy	424	2	79 (95)	256 (377)	725 (1,440)	1,486 (2,338)
Netherlands	750	1	83 (153)	133 (217)	220 (513)	1,187 (1,634)
Sweden	681		70 (71)	69 (125)	178 (400)	998 (1,277)
Canada	405		28 (31)	298 (524)	18 (28)	749 (988)
Australia	210	1	9 (9)	117 (169)	236 (481)	573 (870)
Austria	316			30 (63)	121 (298)	467 (677)
Finland	331	1	21 (32)	8 (15)	87 (301)	448 (680)
Singapore	208		13 (13)	113 (229)	87 (194)	421 (644)
Spain	136	2	6 (6)	57 (82)	204 (342)	405 (568)
Belgium	233		4 (4)	25 (26)	126 (246)	388 (509)
Israel	266	2	17 (22)	27 (41)	66 (105)	378 (436)
Denmark	170	1	17 (20)	27 (70)	137 (293)	352 (554)
Luxembourg	156		7 (7)	35 (65)	85 (215)	283 (443)
Norway	125		13 (14)	28 (66)	48 (180)	214 (385)
Ireland	100		1 (1)	35 (48)	63 (114)	199 (263)
Russian Federation	41	1	1 (1)	19 (40)	120 (419)	182 (502)
India	127			21 (26)	24 (46)	172 (199)
New Zealand	58		4 (6)	35 (43)	45 (94)	142 (201)
Saudi Arabia	100			31 (71)		131 (171)
Brazil	58	1	26 (31)	37 (57)	1 (2)	123 (149)
Turkey	24		1 (1)	5 (5)	86 (151)	116 (181)
Liechtenstein	37		17 (17)	5 (5)	35 (68)	94 (127)
Virgin Islands (British)	21			52 (148)	18 (71)	91 (240)
Thailand	12		1 (1)	73 (93)	4 (6)	90 (112)
Poland	35		6 (6)	1 (2)	32 (78)	74 (121)
Mexico	23			44 (48)	4 (5)	71 (76)
Malaysia	28		6 (6)	30 (54)	3 (3)	67 (91)

Statistical Data

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Malta	14			3 (6)	47 (166)	64 (186)
Barbados	56		2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)	60 (60)
Czech Republic	17		3 (3)	1 (1)	35 (73)	56 (94)
Chile	12			42 (47)		54 (59)
Bermuda	13		10 (63)	25 (30)	5 (27)	53 (133)
Portugal	5			10 (19)	33 (52)	48 (76)
Cayman Islands	20			23 (147)	3 (3)	46 (170)
South Africa	30			13 (17)		43 (47)
Cyprus	13			9 (9)	17 (37)	39 (59)
Viet Nam	5			13 (14)	19 (27)	37 (46)
United Arab Emirates			18 (18)	12 (16)	6 (12)	36 (46)
Indonesia	3			28 (48)	1 (4)	32 (55)
Bulgaria	3				25 (43)	28 (46)
Hungary	14			1 (3)	12 (36)	27 (53)
Hong Kong (SAR, China)				26 (48)		26 (48)
Philippines	4	1	1 (1)	13 (15)	5 (5)	24 (26)
Ukraine	8			2 (4)	13 (30)	23 (42)
Bahamas	9			10 (24)	3 (13)	22 (46)
Greece	8			2 (2)	11 (15)	21 (25)
Monaco				11 (13)	8 (14)	19 (27)
Romania	3				16 (21)	19 (24)
Slovakia	4		1 (5)	1 (1)	10 (91)	16 (101)
Iceland				2 (2)	14 (42)	16 (44)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				4 (8)	9 (28)	13 (36)
Slovenia	5		2 (2)		6 (20)	13 (27)
Mauritius				12 (16)		12 (16)
Estonia	6		3 (3)		2 (4)	11 (13)
Lithuania	1			1 (1)	8 (20)	10 (22)
Qatar				8 (15)	2 (2)	10 (17)
Croatia	1			7 (7)	2 (6)	10 (14)
Colombia	1			5 (7)	4 (4)	10 (12)
Argentina	1			8 (8)		9 (9)
Belize	4	3			1 (2)	8 (9)
Cuba	6				2 (2)	8 (8)
Ecuador	1			7 (7)		8 (8)

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Samoa				7 (11)		7 (11)
Pakistan	1			5 (5)		6 (6)
Belarus	1				4 (20)	5 (21)
Serbia	2				3 (8)	5 (10)
Morocco				2 (6)	3 (3)	5 (9)
Seychelles	1			4 (4)		5 (5)
Jordan	5					5 (5)
Fiji				3 (3)	2 (2)	5 (5)
Mongolia				3 (4)	1 (4)	4 (8)
Armenia	1			2 (2)	1 (1)	4 (4)
Kazakhstan				2 (2)	1 (9)	3 (11)
Antigua and Barbuda					3 (7)	3 (7)
Latvia	1				2 (5)	3 (6)
Curacao					3 (4)	3 (4)
Sri Lanka				3 (4)		3 (4)
Panama	1			2 (2)		3 (3)
Peru			1 (1)	2 (2)		3 (3)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2				1 (1)	3 (3)
Egypt				1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)
San Marino				1 (1)	1 (3)	2 (4)
Gibraltar					2 (4)	2 (4)
Albania					2 (2)	2 (2)
Lebanon				1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Brunei Darussalam	1			1 (1)		2 (2)
Georgia					2 (2)	2 (2)
Montenegro					1 (5)	1 (5)
Saint Lucia				1 (3)		1 (3)
West Indies				1 (3)		1 (3)
Macao				1 (2)		1 (2)
Bangladesh	1					1 (1)
Azerbaijan					1 (1)	1 (1)
Nepal				1 (1)		1 (1)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1					1 (1)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1					1 (1)
Dominica					1 (1)	1 (1)

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Iraq				1 (1)		1 (1)
Tunisia					1 (1)	1 (1)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					1 (1)	1 (1)
Cameroon				1 (1)		1 (1)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1					1 (1)
Oman				1 (1)		1 (1)
Marshall Islands	1					1 (1)
Dominican Republic				1 (1)		1 (1)
Uzbekistan	1					1 (1)
Venezuela	1					1 (1)
Total	46,219	430	3,550 (4,517)	12,150 (19,550)	10,432 (22,035)	72,781 (92,751)

Note1: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.
 Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Examinations

(unit: cases)

		First Action					Final Decisions			
		Approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection or amendment	Other notices	Withdrawal or abandonment	Total	Approval of registration	Rejection or cancellation	Withdrawal abandonment, annulment, or rejection	Total
Patents	2010	11,276	110,822	573	2,962	125,633	69,162	38,232	2,962	110,356
	2011	17,280	153,326	676	3,001	174,283	98,979	49,204	3,001	115,184
	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
	2014	15,798	146,959	879	3,288	166,924	120,353	53,611	3,288	177,252
Utility models	2010	1,286	10,189	52	516	12,043	4,862	5,838	516	11,216
	2011	2,220	14,968	72	536	17,796	7,013	8,010	536	15,559
	2012	1,714	11,352	51	432	13,549	7,003	7,459	432	14,894
	2013	1,451	10,085	41	441	12,018	6,086	6,192	441	12,719
	2014	874	8,015	45	390	9,324	5,067	4,937	390	10,394

Note1: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

(unit: cases)

		First Action				Final Decisions		
		Publication/approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection	Other notices	Total	Approval of registration	Rejection	Total
Designs	2010	25,889 (26,985)	22,134 (22,793)	- (-)	48,023 (49,778)	38,882 (40,387)	7,621 (7,850)	46,503 (48,237)
	2011	28,104 (30,274)	26,977 (30,276)	- (-)	55,081 (60,550)	45,379 (49,330)	8,166 (8,892)	53,545 (58,222)
	2012	30,398 (31,168)	32,436 (33,871)	- (-)	62,834 (65,039)	50,960 (52,560)	10,165 (10,477)	61,125 (63,037)
	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)
	2014	33,182 (34,149)	35,665 (37,702)	- (-)	68,847 (71,851)	58,878 (61,323)	11,075 (11,713)	69,953 (73,036)
Trademarks	2010	62,272 (75,423)	44,673 (57,789)	- (-)	106,945 (133,212)	78,218 (99,127)	21,369 (26,034)	99,587 (125,161)
	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	57,215 (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)
	2014	83,475 (94,136)	64,127 (84,104)	- (-)	147,602 (178,240)	111,917 (134,745)	28,771 (34,092)	140,688 (168,837)

Note1: Figures for 2014 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Patents / Utility models	18.5	16.8	14.8	13.2	11.0
Trademarks	10.6	10.0	8.9	7.7	6.4
Designs	10.0	10.0	8.8	7.3	6.5

Average total pendency

(unit: month)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Patents / Utility models	24.6	22.8	21.6	19.1	16.7
Trademarks	14.1	14.6	13.5	12.7	11.5
Designs	11.4	10.4	10.5	9.2	8.5

International search reports and preliminary examinations undertaken by KIPO

(unit: cases)

Year	International Search Reports	International Preliminary Examinations
2010	22,707	270
2011	25,666	226
2012	27,080	301
2013	29,531	252
2014	30,160	236

Note: Based on KIPO data

Registrations

Registrations by IPR type

(unit: cases, %)

IPR type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percent change for 2014
Patents	68,843	94,720	113,467	127,330	129,786	1.9
Utility models	4,301	5,853	6,353	5,959	4,955	-16.8
Subtotal	73,144	100,573	119,820	133,289	134,741	1.1
Designs	33,697	42,185	46,146	47,308	54,010	14.2
Trademarks	53,136	71,255	77,903	100,093	99,791	-0.3
Total	159,977	214,013	243,869	280,690	288,542	2.8

Note1: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

Note2: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations

(unit: cases)

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		cases	%	cases	%	
Patents	2010	51,404	74.7	17,439	25.3	68,843
	2011	72,258	76.3	22,462	23.7	94,720
	2012	84,061	74.1	29,406	25.9	113,467
	2013	95,667	75.1	31,663	24.9	127,330
	2014	97,294	75.0	32,492	25.0	129,786
Utility models	2010	4,199	97.6	102	2.4	4,301
	2011	5,705	97.5	148	2.5	5,853
	2012	6,151	96.8	202	3.2	6,353
	2013	5,718	96.0	241	4.0	5,959
	2014	4,682	94.5	273	5.5	4,955
Designs	2010	31,523	93.5	2,174	6.5	33,697
	2011	39,443	93.5	2,742	6.5	42,185
	2012	42,628	92.4	3,518	7.6	46,146
	2013	43,866	92.7	3,442	7.3	47,308
	2014	49,856	92.3	4,154	7.7	54,010

(unit: cases)

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Trademarks	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	19,721	19.7	100,093
	2014	80,645	80.8	19,146	19.2	99,791
Total	2010	128,838	80.5	31,139	19.5	159,977
	2011	172,977	80.8	41,036	19.2	214,013
	2012	194,345	79.7	49,524	20.3	243,869
	2013	225,623	80.4	55,067	19.6	280,690
	2014	232,477	80.6	56,065	19.4	288,542

Note1: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

Note2: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Patent and utility model registrations by technological field in 2014

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents			Utility models		
	Korean	Foreign	Total	Korean	Foreign	Total
Agriculture	2,004 (1.5%)	142 (0.1%)	2,146 (1.7%)	257 (5.2%)	2 (0.0%)	259 (5.2%)
Foodstuffs, Tobacco	2,338 (1.8%)	212 (0.2%)	2,550 (2.0%)	55 (1.1%)	1 (0.0%)	56 (1.1%)
Personal of domestic articles	3,864 (3.0%)	423 (0.3%)	4,287 (3.3%)	1,213 (24.5%)	38 (0.8%)	1,251 (25.2%)
Health, Amusement	3,982 (3.1%)	1,049 (0.8%)	5,031 (3.9%)	373 (7.5%)	21 (0.4%)	394 (8.0%)
Preparations for medical, dental, or cosmetic usage	2,050 (1.6%)	962 (0.7%)	3,012 (2.3%)	4 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)
Separating, Mixing	2,714 (2.1%)	808 (0.6%)	3,522 (2.7%)	87 (1.8%)	7 (0.1%)	94 (1.9%)
Shaping	2,786 (2.1%)	655 (0.5%)	3,441 (2.7%)	74 (1.5%)	6 (0.1%)	80 (1.6%)
Grinding, Polishing	2,848 (2.2%)	884 (0.7%)	3,732 (2.9%)	133 (2.7%)	7 (0.1%)	140 (2.8%)
Printing	594 (0.5%)	254 (0.2%)	848 (0.7%)	69 (1.4%)	6 (0.1%)	75 (1.5%)

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents		Utility models			
	Korean	Foreign	Total	Korean	Foreign	Total
Transporting	8,355 (6.4%)	1,513 (1.2%)	9,868 (7.6%)	649 (13.1%)	26 (0.5%)	675 (13.6%)
Micro-structural technology, Nano-technology	358 (0.3%)	67 (0.1%)	425 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Chemistry	2,286 (1.8%)	788 (0.6%)	3,074 (2.4%)	18 (0.4%)	1 (0.0%)	19 (0.4%)
Organic chemistry	1,124 (0.9%)	1,924 (1.5%)	3,048 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Organic macromolecular compounds	1,370 (1.1%)	1,371 (1.1%)	2,741 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Dyes, Petroleum	1,522 (1.2%)	1,016 (0.8%)	2,538 (2.0%)	7 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	8 (0.2%)
Biochemistry	1,786 (1.4%)	347 (0.3%)	2,133 (1.6%)	7 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	8 (0.2%)
Metallurgy	2,084 (1.6%)	908 (0.7%)	2,992 (2.3%)	10 (0.2%)	1 (0.0%)	11 (0.2%)
Textiles or flexible materials	1,557 (1.2%)	380 (0.3%)	1,937 (1.5%)	62 (1.3%)	11 (0.2%)	73 (1.5%)
Paper	156 (0.1%)	67 (0.1%)	223 (0.2%)	6 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)
Building	5,292 (4.1%)	257 (0.2%)	5,549 (4.3%)	444 (9.0%)	7 (0.1%)	451 (9.1%)
Earth or rock drilling, Mining	288 (0.2%)	43 (0.0%)	331 (0.3%)	4 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)
Engines of pumps	2,242 (1.7%)	824 (0.6%)	3,066 (2.4%)	55 (1.1%)	2 (0.0%)	57 (1.2%)
Engineering in general	1,995 (1.5%)	812 (0.6%)	2,807 (2.2%)	92 (1.9%)	10 (0.2%)	102 (2.1%)
Lighting, Heating	4,135 (3.2%)	488 (0.4%)	4,623 (3.6%)	309 (6.2%)	20 (0.4%)	329 (6.6%)
Weapons, Blasting	332 (0.3%)	34 (0.0%)	366 (0.3%)	10 (0.2%)	2 (0.0%)	12 (0.2%)
Instruments	7,344 (5.7%)	2,571 (2.0%)	9,915 (7.6%)	142 (2.9%)	16 (0.3%)	158 (3.2%)
Horology, Computing	8,362 (6.4%)	2,272 (1.8%)	10,634 (8.2%)	89 (1.8%)	26 (0.5%)	115 (2.3%)
Educating, Information storage	1,953 (1.5%)	863 (0.7%)	2,816 (2.2%)	99 (2.0%)	2 (0.0%)	101 (2.0%)
Nucleonics	320 (0.2%)	30 (0.0%)	350 (0.3%)	9 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (0.2%)
Electric elements, Electric techniques	11,727 (9.0%)	5,916 (4.6%)	17,643 (13.6%)	305 (6.2%)	46 (0.9%)	351 (7.1%)
Electric circuitry, Electriccommunicationtechnique	9,416 (7.3%)	4,590 (3.5%)	14,006 (10.8%)	96 (1.9%)	12 (0.2%)	108 (2.2%)
Others	110 (0.1%)	22 (0.0%)	132 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	5 (0.1%)
Total	97,294 (75.0%)	32,492 (25.0%)	129,786 (100.0%)	4,682 (94.5%)	273 (5.5%)	4,955 (100.0%)

Note: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

Patent registrations in biotechnology

(unit: cases, %)

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	1,391	79.3	2,207	82.7	2,757	74.4	3,294	76.9	3,604	79.6
Foreign	364	20.7	462	17.3	951	25.6	989	23.1	926	20.4
Total	1,755	100.0	2,669	100.0	3,708	100.0	4,283	100.0	4,530	100.0

Note1: Figures for 2014 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, %)

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	1,040	87.4	1,579	91.4	1,959	89.0	1,860	91.0	2,087	92.8
Foreign	150	12.6	148	8.6	243	11.0	185	9.0	162	7.2
Total	1,190	100.0	1,727	100.0	2,202	100.0	2,045	100.0	2,249	100.0

Note1: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

Note2: Based on the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification.

Registrations by residents of foreign counties in 2014

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Japan	13,499	19	1,513 (1,567)	2,355 (3,925)	892 (1,852)	18,278
United States of America	8,804	25	1,078 (1,563)	3,795 (5,872)	1,601 (2,540)	15,303
Germany	2,767	7	263 (320)	257 (506)	1,136 (2,801)	4,430
China	810	30	94 (98)	945 (1,294)	750 (1,103)	2,629
France	1,476	9	122 (139)	322 (468)	654 (1,350)	2,583
Switzerland	869	3	163 (164)	313 (418)	738 (1,612)	2,086
United Kingdom	445	1	112 (132)	550 (1,037)	429 (1,029)	1,537
Taiwan, Province of China	689	169	54 (54)	380 (487)	- (-)	1,292
Italy	264	-	108 (136)	202 (300)	565 (1,082)	1,139
Netherlands	610	-	162 (190)	106 (146)	184 (365)	1,062
Sweden	338	1	172 (215)	47 (80)	153 (369)	711
Canada	316	-	10 (10)	158 (251)	10 (15)	494
Finland	226	-	45 (45)	33 (95)	59 (216)	363
Belgium	208	-	46 (46)	16 (37)	79 (134)	349
Australia	79	1	20 (20)	78 (124)	146 (330)	324
Spain	52	-	4 (4)	59 (83)	186 (308)	301
Singapore	97	-	11 (11)	114 (180)	53 (86)	275
Austria	141	2	9 (9)	13 (24)	102 (218)	267
Denmark	107	-	28 (28)	18 (35)	101 (209)	254
Israel	114	-	7 (7)	28 (38)	37 (64)	186
Luxembourg	63	-	4 (4)	57 (92)	59 (168)	183
Ireland	55	-	3 (3)	69 (88)	46 (65)	173
Norway	56	-	8 (15)	12 (17)	48 (114)	124
Virgin Islands (British)	18	-	- (-)	77 (135)	17 (44)	112
Turkey	13	-	- (-)	13 (26)	74 (128)	100
Mexico	34	-	- (-)	57 (91)	5 (6)	96
India	63	1	4 (4)	22 (28)	3 (3)	93
Russian Federation	19	2	- (-)	4 (4)	66 (145)	91
Bermuda	22	-	41 (104)	21 (32)	6 (14)	90
New Zealand	26	-	2 (2)	36 (64)	23 (38)	87
Thailand	2	-	12 (12)	65 (83)	3 (3)	82
Brazil	23	-	12 (12)	41 (82)	- (-)	76
Malaysia	12	-	3 (3)	47 (53)	1 (1)	63
Cayman Islands	32	-	- (-)	29 (89)	- (-)	61
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	3	-	20 (20)	36 (59)	- (-)	59

Statistical Data

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Viet Nam	6	-	3 (3)	9 (10)	34 (45)	52
Liechtenstein	7	-	7 (7)	4 (8)	23 (68)	41
Cyprus	2	-	2 (2)	4 (7)	29 (188)	37
Poland	6	1	1 (1)	11 (11)	18 (27)	37
Portugal	5	-	- (-)	10 (13)	17 (23)	32
South Africa	17	-	3 (3)	12 (29)	- (-)	32
Philippines	1	-	- (-)	13 (18)	16 (19)	30
Indonesia	2	-	2 (2)	25 (30)	- (-)	29
Malta	5	-	- (-)	6 (13)	17 (62)	28
Czech Republic	6	1	- (-)	- (-)	20 (38)	27
Bulgaria	1	-	- (-)	2 (6)	23 (57)	26
Chile	3	-	- (-)	23 (25)	- (-)	26
Barbados	20	-	3 (3)	- (-)	2 (2)	25
Monaco	-	-	- (-)	16 (21)	5 (20)	21
Bahamas	6	-	- (-)	13 (30)	1 (4)	20
Mauritius	-	-	- (-)	16 (28)	2 (3)	18
Ukraine	2	-	- (-)	- (-)	14 (49)	16
Hungary	5	-	- (-)	3 (4)	7 (18)	15
Iceland	2	-	- (-)	- (-)	12 (28)	14
United Arab Emirates	-	-	- (-)	11 (15)	2 (3)	13
Cuba	12	-	- (-)	- (-)	1 (1)	13
Saudi Arabia	12	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	13
Argentina	-	-	- (-)	12 (12)	- (-)	12
Belize	1	-	- (-)	8 (8)	- (-)	9
Greece	4	-	- (-)	1 (1)	4 (7)	9
Colombia	1	-	1 (1)	4 (5)	2 (2)	8
Jersey(U.K.)	-	-	- (-)	8 (11)	- (-)	8
Panama	3	-	- (-)	5 (8)	- (-)	8
Qatar	-	-	1 (1)	7 (22)	- (-)	8
Puerto Rico	-	-	- (-)	5 (5)	- (-)	5
Latvia	2	-	- (-)	- (-)	3 (3)	5
Romania	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	5 (7)	5
Slovakia	2	-	- (-)	- (-)	3 (7)	5
Samoa	-	-	- (-)	5 (11)	- (-)	5
Estonia	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	4 (7)	4

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs	Trademarkss	International Trademarks	Total
Republic of Korea	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	4 (53)	4
Lithuania	-	-	- (-)	2 (2)	2 (2)	4
Slovenia	1	-	- (-)	- (-)	3 (4)	4
Belarus	1	-	- (-)	- (-)	2 (5)	3
Fiji	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	3 (12)	3
Jordan	-	-	- (-)	3 (4)	- (-)	3
San Marino	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	3 (5)	3
Curacao	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	2 (2)	2
Croatia	2	-	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2
Nigeria	-	-	- (-)	2 (3)	- (-)	2
Serbia	1	-	- (-)	- (-)	1 (2)	2
Seychelles	1	-	- (-)	1 (2)	- (-)	2
Uzbekistan	-	-	- (-)	1 (4)	1 (1)	2
West Indies	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
Angola	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
Bangladesh	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
Brunei Darussalam	-	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1
Egypt	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	1 (1)	1
Guatemala	-	-	- (-)	1 (2)	- (-)	1
Guyana	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
Jamaica	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
Cambodia	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
Kazakhstan	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	1 (2)	1
Lebanon	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	1 (1)	1
Myanmar	-	-	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1
Macao	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	1 (4)	1
Peru	-	-	1 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	1
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	- (-)	1 (2)	- (-)	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	-	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1

Note: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

Trials and appeals

Trials and appeals requested

(unit: cases)

	IPR type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rejection	Patents	8,098	8,421	8,887	7,019	6,123
	Utility models	286	245	190	147	116
	Designs	212 (214)	135 (136)	141 (141)	124 (135)	154 (156)
	Trademarks	1,676 (2,573)	1,977 (2,949)	1,854 (2,899)	1,907 (2,776)	1,816 (2,656)
	Subtotal	10,272 (11,171)	10,778 (11,751)	11,072 (12,117)	9,197 (10,077)	8,209 (9,051)
Appeals against examiner's decision to dismiss amendment	Patents	2	2	3	1	0
	Utility models	-	-	-	-	0
	Designs	- (-)	3 (3)	4 (4)	12 (12)	11 (11)
	Trademarks	- (-)	2 (2)	1 (1)	4 (8)	1 (1)
	Subtotal	2 (2)	7 (7)	8 (8)	17 (21)	12 (12)
Appeals against examiner's decision of cancellation	Patents	5	1	-	1	0
	Utility models	16	8	9	2	1
	Designs	5 (5)	2 (2)	10 (10)	2 (1)	4 (4)
	Trademarks	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0 (0)
	Subtotal	26 (26)	11 (11)	19 (19)	5 (5)	5 (5)
Trials for correction	Patents	95	111	131	142	140
	Utility models	5	7	9	6	6
	Designs	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0
	Trademarks	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0
	Subtotal	100 (100)	118 (118)	140 (140)	148 (148)	146 (146)
Invalidation	Patents	651	722	664	573	687
	Utility models	120	121	101	96	64
	Designs	265 (265)	179 (179)	260 (267)	191 (201)	254 (255)
	Trademarks	390 (466)	411 (502)	423 (493)	443 (544)	467 (550)
	Subtotal	1,426 (1,502)	1,433 (1,524)	1,448 (1,525)	1,303 (1,414)	1,472 (1,556)

(unit: cases)

	IPR type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trials to confirm scope of IP right	Patents	418	405	354	375	385
	Utility models	132	92	93	84	64
	Designs	207 (207)	119 (119)	154 (155)	125 (126)	149 (149)
	Trademarks	107 (124)	89 (109)	80 (122)	83 (186)	90 (119)
	Subtotal	864 (881)	705 (725)	681 (724)	667 (771)	688 (717)
Cancellation trials on trademark registration	Patents	1	2	-	-	0
	Utility models	-	-	-	1	0
	Designs	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0 (0)
	Trademarks	1,181 (1,505)	1,376 (1,745)	1,379 (1,686)	1,676 (2,069)	1,449 (1,826)
	Subtotal	1,182 (1,506)	1,378 (1,747)	1,379 (1,686)	1,677 (2,070)	1,449 (1,826)
Grand total	Patents	9,270	9,664	10,039	8,111	7,335
	Utility models	559	473	402	336	251
	Designs	689 (691)	438 (439)	569 (577)	454 (476)	572 (575)
	Trademarks	3,354 (4,668)	3,855 (5,307)	3,737 (5,201)	4,113 (5,583)	3,823 (5,152)
	Grand total	13,872 (15,188)	14,430 (15,883)	14,747 (16,219)	13,014 (14,506)	11,981 (13,313)

Note1: Figures for 2014 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		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Acceptance	Ratio	Acceptance	Ratio	Acceptance	Ratio	Acceptance	Ratio	Acceptance	Ratio
Ex partes	Patents	1,100	28.0	1,248	28.8	1,473	33.3	1,394	32.1	1,190	27.8
	Utility models	58	22.7	74	27.8	61	30.2	65	38.7	29	25.0
	Designs	59 (59)	38.1 (37.3)	74 (74)	39.8 (39.8)	50 (50)	37.3 (37.0)	37 (37)	30.6 (30.6)	66 (77)	42.0 (45.8)
	Trademarks	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)	864 (1,321)	49.3 (53.4)
	Subtotal	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)	2,149 (2,617)	34.0 (37.1)
Inter partes	Patents	500	47.9	552	48.5	576	49.5	463	45.6	457	50.7
	Utility models	130	53.1	142	51.3	105	47.3	95	47.0	52	38.8
	Designs	248 (248)	53.1 (53.0)	233 (233)	53.8 (53.8)	173 (174)	48.7 (48.9)	160 (176)	46.5 (48.9)	167 (169)	51.1 (51.4)
	Trademarks	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)	1,218 (1,490)	65.1 (66.3)
	Subtotal	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)	1,894 (2,168)	58.6 (60.0)
Grand total	Patents	1,600	32.2	1,800	32.9	2,049	36.7	1,857	34.7	1,647	31.7
	Utility models	188	37.6	216	39.8	166	39.2	160	43.2	81	32.4
	Designs	307 (307)	49.4 (49.0)	307 (307)	49.6 (49.6)	223 (224)	45.6 (45.6)	197 (213)	42.4 (44.3)	233 (246)	48.1 (49.5)
	Trademarks	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)	2,082 (2,811)	57.4 (59.5)
	Grand total	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)	4,043 (4,785)	42.3 (44.9)

Note1: Figures for 2014 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)

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Patents	5,747	3,523	5,813	3,851	4,848	5,191	4,098	4,013	3,814	3,521
Utility models	543	16	468	5	396	6	329	7	244	7
Designs	649	42	374	65	515	62	419	57	514	61
Trademarks	2,689	1,979	3,080	2,227	2,528	2,673	2,957	2,626	2,869	2,283
Total	9,628	5,560	9,735	6,148	8,287	7,932	7,803	6,703	7,441	5,872

Note1: Figures for 2014 are preliminary.

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

Income and expenditures / KIPO staff

Income (unit: US dollar)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Income from fees	281,580,909	315,743,636	345,367,273	375,804,545	394,844,545
Income carried over from the previous year	12,490,909	31,044,545	34,099,091	28,054,545	33,515,455
Internal income and others	39,463,636	5,895,455	8,350,000	15,750,000	15,640,000
Total	333,535,455	352,683,636	387,816,364	419,609,091	444,000,000

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

Expenditures (unit: US dollar)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Non-personnel resources (projects)	186,061,818	207,110,000	228,000,909	236,025,455	263,656,364
Personnel resources	77,915,455	87,794,545	95,822,727	100,612,727	102,949,091
Deposit for special fund	40,909,091	27,272,727	41,818,182	52,727,273	48,370,000
Total	304,886,364	322,177,273	365,641,818	389,365,455	414,975,455

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

KIPO staff (unit: number of positions)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Examiners	Patent and utility models	712	711	726	732	733
	Industrial designs and Trademarks	131	154	162	160	160
Trial judges		99	99	99	99	101
Administrative staff		606	612	592	577	593
Total		1,548	1,576	1,579	1,568	1,587

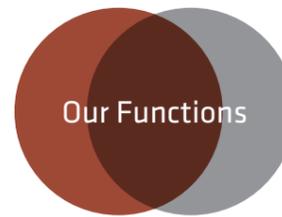
Advanced degrees/special certificates possessed by KIPO staff at the time of their hiring (unit: number of positions)

		Ph. D's	Master's Degrees	Patent attorney certificate only	Lawyer certificate only	Professional Engineer certificate only
Examiners	Patent and utility models	306	15	24	0	21
	Trademark	5	0	7	3	0
	Industrial designs	6	1	2	1	0
	Total	317	16	33	4	21

About KIPO



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



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



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



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



11 months

First action pendency for
patents and utility models

no.1

In the world for resident patent applications per GDP and population

8.1 million CHF contribution
Korea Funds-In-Trust (FIT)

21 Countries
Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH)

17 IP sharing projects
Appropriate technology and brand development