



ICLG

The International Comparative Legal Guide to:

Trade Marks 2018

7th Edition

A practical cross-border insight into trade mark work

Published by Global Legal Group, with contributions from:

Acapo AS

Arent Fox LLP

Baptista, Monteverde & Associados,
Sociedade de Advogados, SP, RL

BarentsKrans N.V.

Bolet & Terrero

Borenus Attorneys Ltd

Bouwers Inc.

BSA Ahmad Bin Hezeem
& Associates LLP

Camilleri Preziosi Advocates

Daniel Legal & IP Strategy

DelosLegal

DunnCox

East & Concord Partners

Ehrlich, Neubauer & Melzer (EN&M)

Fukami Patent Office, P.C.

Gorodissky & Partners (Ukraine)

Gowling WLG

Grupo Gispert

Gün + Partners

HSM IP Ltd.

Hule Bachmayr-Heyda Nordberg
Rechtsanwälte GmbH

International Trademark Association
(INTA)

J.D. Sellier + Co.

JurisAsia LLC

Kadasa Intellectual Property

KOREJZOVA LEGAL v.o.s.

Koushos Korfiotis

Papacharalambous LLC

Law Offices of Patrinos & Kilimiris

LCA Studio Legale

Lee International IP & Law Group

LLC "Card Patent"

Lydian

McCullough Robertson

Miller Thomson LLP

Nater Dallafior Rechtsanwälte AG

OLIVARES

Patentna pisarna d.o.o.

Pham & Associates

PORZIO · RIOS · GARCIA

S. P. A. Ajibade & Co.

Shearn Delamore & Co.

Sołtysiński Kawecki & Szlęzak

Subramaniam & Associates (SNA)

SyCip Salazar Hernandez

& Gatmaitan

Synch Advokat AB

TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law



Consulting Editor
Kate Swaine,
Gowling WLG

Sales Director
Florjan Osmani

Account Director
Oliver Smith

Sales Support Manager
Toni Hayward

Sub Editor
Nicholas Catlin

Senior Editors
Suzie Levy
Caroline Collingwood

Chief Operating Officer
Dror Levy

Group Consulting Editor
Alan Falach

Publisher
Rory Smith

Published by
Global Legal Group Ltd.
59 Tanner Street
London SE1 3PL, UK
Tel: +44 20 7367 0720
Fax: +44 20 7407 5255
Email: info@glgroup.co.uk
URL: www.glgroup.co.uk

GLG Cover Design
F&F Studio Design

GLG Cover Image Source
iStockphoto

Printed by
Ashford Colour Press Ltd
May 2018

Copyright © 2018
Global Legal Group Ltd.
All rights reserved
No photocopying

ISBN
ISSN 2049-3118

Strategic Partners



General Chapters:

1	Embracing Evolving Opportunities for Brand Owners and the Trade Mark Community – Tish Berard, International Trademark Association (INTA)	–
2	Brands and the Digital Age – Kate Swaine & George Sevier, Gowling WLG	–

Country Question and Answer Chapters:

3	Albania	DelosLegal: Ardit Loloci	–
4	Australia	McCullough Robertson: Belinda Breakspear & Peter Stokes	–
5	Austria	Hule Bachmayr-Heyda Nordberg Rechtsanwälte GmbH: Emanuel Boesch	–
6	Belgium	Lydian: Annick Mottet Haugaard & Maroussia Verhulst	–
7	Bolivia	Bolet & Terrero: Juan Ignacio Zapata	–
8	Brazil	Daniel Legal & IP Strategy: Robert Daniel-Shores & Roberta Arantes	–
9	Canada	Miller Thomson LLP: Catherine M. Dennis Brooks & David Reive	–
10	Cayman Islands	HSM IP Ltd.: Sophie Davies & Huw Moses	–
11	Chile	PORZIO · RIOS · GARCIA: Cristóbal Porzio & Marcelo Correa	–
12	China	East & Concord Partners: Charles (Chao) Feng	–
13	Cyprus	Koushos Korfiotis Papacharalambous LLC: Eleni Papacharalambous & Georgia Charalambous	–
14	Czech Republic	KOREJZOVA LEGAL v.o.s.: Dr. Petra de Brantes	–
15	Finland	Borenus Attorneys Ltd: Åsa Krook & Ben Rapinoja	–
16	France	Gowling WLG: Céline Bey & Clémence Lapôtre	–
17	Germany	Gowling WLG: Manuela Finger & Ines Lin	–
18	Greece	Law Offices of Patrinos & Kilimiris: Maria Kilimiris & Manolis Metaxakis	–
19	India	Subramaniam & Associates (SNA): Hari Subramaniam & Aditi Subramaniam	–
20	Israel	Ehrlich, Neubauer & Melzer (EN&M): Yehuda Neubauer & Keren Rubinstein	–
21	Italy	LCA Studio Legale: Monia Baccarelli & Federica Furlan	–
22	Jamaica	DunnCox: Joanne Wood Rattray & Kelly Akin	–
23	Japan	Fukami Patent Office, P.C.: Yoshitake Kihara & Miki Tomii	–
24	Korea	Lee International IP & Law Group: Mi-Cheong Lee & Robert M. Kim	–
25	Malaysia	Shearn Delamore & Co.: Karen Abraham & Janet Toh	–
26	Malta	Camilleri Preziosi Advocates: Henri Mizzi & Sharon Xuereb	–
27	Mexico	OLIVARES: Alonso Camargo & Daniel Sanchez	–
28	Netherlands	BarentsKrans N.V.: Jaap Bremer & Jos H.A.M. Klaus	–
29	Nigeria	S. P. A. Ajibade & Co.: John Chike Onyido & Yetunde Okojie	–
30	Norway	Acapo AS: Kjersti Rogne & Kjersti Staven-Garberg	–
31	Philippines	SyCip Salazar Hernandez & Gatmaitan: Vida M. Panganiban-Alindogan & Enrique T. Manuel	–
32	Poland	Sołtysiński Kawecki & Szlęzak: Dr. Ewa Skrzydło-Tefelska & Karol Gajek	–
33	Portugal	Baptista, Monteverde & Associados, Sociedade de Advogados, SP, RL: Filipe Teixeira Baptista	–
34	Russia	LLC “Card Patent”: Olga Krivelskaya & Svetlana Obida	–
35	Saudi Arabia	Kadasa Intellectual Property: Mohammad Jomoa & Asif Iqbal	–
36	Singapore	JurisAsia LLC: Sheena Jacob & Li-Ming Goh	–
37	Slovenia	Patentna pisarna d.o.o.: Irena Kadunc & Vesna Kovič	–
38	South Africa	Bouwers Inc.: Deon Bouwer & Adele Els	–
39	Spain	Grupo Gispert: Sönke Lund & Eric Jordi	–
40	Sweden	Synch Advokat AB: David Leffler & My Byström	–
41	Switzerland	Nater Dallafior Rechtsanwälte AG: Dr. Mathis Berger & Dr. Martin Rauber	–

Continued Overleaf ➡

Further copies of this book and others in the series can be ordered from the publisher. Please call +44 20 7367 0720

Disclaimer

This publication is for general information purposes only. It does not purport to provide comprehensive full legal or other advice. Global Legal Group Ltd. and the contributors accept no responsibility for losses that may arise from reliance upon information contained in this publication. This publication is intended to give an indication of legal issues upon which you may need advice. Full legal advice should be taken from a qualified professional when dealing with specific situations.



Country Question and Answer Chapters:

42	Taiwan	TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law: J. K. Lin & H. G. Chen	_
43	Trinidad & Tobago	J.D. Sellier + Co.: Ariane Ramnath & Kimberleigh Peterson	_
44	Turkey	Gün + Partners: Uğur Aktekin & Güldeniz Doğan Alkan	_
45	United Arab Emirates	BSA Ahmad Bin Hezeem & Associates LLP: Nadim Bardawil	_
46	United Kingdom	Gowling WLG: Kate Swaine	_
47	Ukraine	Gorodissky & Partners (Ukraine): Nina Moshynska	_
48	USA	Arent Fox LLP: Michael A. Grow & James R. Davis, II	_
49	Vietnam	Pham & Associates: Pham Vu Khanh Toan	_

Taiwan

J. K. Lin



H. G. Chen



TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law

1 Relevant Authorities and Legislation

1.1 What is the relevant trade mark authority in your jurisdiction?

The relevant trade mark authority is the Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO).

1.2 What is the relevant trade mark legislation in your jurisdiction?

The Taiwan Trademark Act was first enacted and promulgated on May 6, 1930.

The current Trademark Act was amended and promulgated on June 29, 2011, and became effective on July 1, 2012.

2 Application for a Trade Mark

2.1 What can be registered as a trade mark?

Any word, device, symbol, colour, three-dimensional shape, motion, hologram, sound, smell, touch or taste with distinctiveness or a combination thereof can be registered as a trade mark.

2.2 What cannot be registered as a trade mark?

There is no sign that would be refused registration in Taiwan so long as it is distinctive enough.

2.3 What information is needed to register a trade mark?

The following information is needed:

- A Power of Attorney.
- Specification of goods/services sought for registration.
- The filing date and application number of the corresponding priority application (if priority is claimed pursuant to the corresponding WTO member country's trade mark application).
- A certified copy of the corresponding priority application (if priority is claimed pursuant to the corresponding WTO member country's trade mark application).
- The date of the first display of the goods or services and the name of the exhibition (if priority is claimed pursuant to the exhibition).

- The exhibition priority document (if priority is claimed pursuant to the exhibition).
- Five (5) prints (not less than 5cm and not exceeding 8cm in length and width) of the mark.

2.4 What is the general procedure for trade mark registration?

The trade mark registration procedure and estimated time are provided below:

- The applicant files the application.
- It takes about nine (9) months to receive an official decision.
- The registration fees must be paid within two (2) months from the day after the approval decision has been received.
- It takes about one (1) month to receive the registration certificate after the payment of the registration fees.

2.5 How is a trade mark adequately represented?

A colour of the trade mark does not have to be claimed using an internationally recognised colour code.

Traditional trade mark: A traditional trade mark should be presented in a two-dimensional still image.

Non-traditional trade marks:

- Three-dimensional trade mark: A three-dimensional trade mark should be presented by views depicting the three-dimensional shape of the trade mark. The applicant shall furnish a description explaining the three-dimensional shape. The reproduction may use broken lines to show the manner, placement or context in which the trade mark is used on the designated goods or services with a description explaining such broken lines.
- Colour trade mark: A colour trade mark can be presented by a sample of the colour or colours. The reproduction may use broken lines to show the manner, placement or context in which the colour is or the colours are used on the designated goods or services. The matter shown by the broken lines is not a part of the trade mark. The applicant shall furnish a description explaining such broken lines.
- Sound trade mark: A sound trade mark should be represented by a musical notation on a staff, a numeric music score or written explanation.
- Motion trade mark: A motion trade mark can be presented by still images of the varying process of the moving images. The applicant shall furnish a description explaining the movement in sequential order.

- Hologram trade mark: A hologram trade mark can be presented by the perspective drawing(s) of the hologram. The applicant should provide a description stating the hologram. For a hologram that generates different representations because of different perspective views, the description should include the changes of the different perspective drawings.
- Pattern trade mark: A pattern trade mark can be presented by the pattern structure and serial arrangement. Also, the trade mark may be displayed in dotted lines showing the pattern, position or content it is used on the designated goods or services; in particular, how the pattern trade mark is used on specific portion of goods indicating the actual use should be clearly explained in the trade mark description, however, the dotted lines should not be part of the trade mark.
- Smell trade mark: A smell mark should be presented in written explanation. The applicant may submit product samples, product packages, and articles related to the services provided in actual use, or test papers with the smell, etc., as the specimens of a smell trade mark applied for registration.
- Position trade mark: A position trade mark can be presented by broken lines to show the position where the trade mark is actually applied on the goods or services, and a description clearly describes the trade mark itself and the manner how and the position where the trade mark is used on the goods or services.

2.6 How are goods and services described?

The goods and services are classified according to the Nice Classification system. Most of the class headings will be considered as too broad/indefinite in meaning to be acceptable for registration purposes; it is necessary to specify the goods or services. It is not permissible to claim "all goods in class".

2.7 What territories (including dependents, colonies, etc.) are or can be covered by a trade mark in your jurisdiction?

A trade mark registered in Taiwan can only be protected in Taiwan.

2.8 Who can own a trade mark in your jurisdiction?

Any juridical or natural person, business or group can own a Taiwanese trade mark.

2.9 Can a trade mark acquire distinctive character through use?

A trade mark can acquire distinctive character through use. Generally speaking, it needs at least three (3) years of use and advertising in Taiwan to acquire distinctive character.

2.10 How long on average does registration take?

It takes at least one (1) year from filing until registration of a trade mark if there is no objection from the examiner.

2.11 What is the average cost of obtaining a trade mark in your jurisdiction?

In addition to attorney fees, the official fees (NT\$) for one (1) application in one (1) class are quoted as below:

Filing Fees

Goods

- NT\$3,000.00 if the designated goods are under 20 items; and
- NT\$200.00 for each additional good if over 20 items.

Services

- NT\$3,000.00; and
- NT\$500.00 for each additional retail services of specific goods if there are over five such services in class 35.

Registration Fees

- NT\$2,500.00.

2.12 Is there more than one route to obtaining a registration in your jurisdiction?

Except by filing an application in Taiwan, there is no other route to obtaining a registration in Taiwan.

2.13 Is a Power of Attorney needed?

A Power of Attorney (simply signed by an authorised person) is needed.

2.14 If so, does a Power of Attorney require notarisation and/or legalisation?

Neither notarisation nor legalisation is required.

2.15 How is priority claimed?

The following documents and information are needed to claim priority pursuant to the corresponding WTO member country's trade mark application:

- Filing date and application number of the corresponding priority application: must be stated at the time of filing the Taiwanese application.
- A certified copy of the corresponding priority application: must be submitted within three (3) months after the Taiwanese application is filed; an extension of time to file the certified copy is not allowed.

The following documents and information are needed to claim priority pursuant to the exhibition:

- The date of first display of the goods or services and the name of the exhibition: must be stated at the time of filing the Taiwanese application.
- Exhibition priority document: must be submitted within three (3) months after the Taiwanese application is filed; an extension of time to file the priority document is not allowed.

2.16 Does your jurisdiction recognise Collective or Certification marks?

Taiwan recognises collective and certification marks.

A collective trade mark is a sign that serves to indicate goods or services of a member in an association, society or any other group which is a juridical person and to distinguish goods or services of such member from those of others who are not members.

A certification mark is a sign that serves to certify a particular quality, accuracy, material, mode of manufacture, place of origin or other matters of another person's goods or services by the proprietor

of the certification mark, and to distinguish the goods or services from those that are not certified. Only a juridical person, a group or a government agency which is competent to certify another person's goods or services shall be eligible to be an applicant for an application for registration of a certification mark.

3 Absolute Grounds for Refusal

3.1 What are the absolute grounds for refusal of registration?

The principal absolute grounds for refusal of registration are provided below:

- A trade mark that is non-distinctive.
- A trade mark which is exclusively necessary for the goods or services to be functional.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to the national flag, national emblem, national seal, military flags, military insignia, official seals, or medals of the ROC, or the state flags of foreign countries, or the armorial bearings, national seals or other state emblems of foreign countries communicated by any member of the WTO under Paragraph 3 of Article 6ter of the Paris Convention.
- A trade mark which is identical to the portrait or name of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen or of the head of the state.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to the mark of a government agency of the ROC or an official exhibition held thereby, or the medal or certificate awarded thereby.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to the armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations, and names, of international intergovernmental organisations or well-known domestic or foreign institutions undertaking business for public interests, and hence being likely to mislead the public.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty adopted by the domestic or foreign countries, and being designated to the identical or similar goods or services.
- A trade mark which is contrary to public policy or to accepted principles of morality.
- A trade mark which is likely to mislead the public as to the nature, quality, or place of origin of the goods or services.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to a geographical indication for wines or spirits in the ROC or a foreign country, and is designated to goods that are identical or similar to wines or spirits, where that foreign country concludes with the ROC an agreement, or accedes to an international treaty, to which the ROC also accedes, or has reciprocal recognition with the ROC of protection of geographical indications for wines or spirits.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to another person's registered trade mark or earlier filed trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical or similar to those for which the registered trade mark is protected or the earlier filed trade mark is designated, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of relevant consumers, unless the consent of the proprietor of the said registered trade mark or earlier filed trade mark to the application has been given and is not obviously improper.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to another person's well-known trade mark or mark, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of the relevant public or a likelihood of dilution of the distinctiveness or reputation of the said well-known trade mark or mark, unless the proprietor of the said well-known trade mark or mark consents to the application.

- A trade mark which is identical or similar to another person's earlier used trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical or similar to those for which the earlier used trade mark is applied, where the applicant with the intent to imitate the earlier used trade mark, being aware of the existence of the earlier used trade mark due to contractual, regional, or business connections, or any other relationship with the proprietor of the earlier used trade mark, files the application for registration, unless the proprietor of the said earlier used trade mark consents to the application.
- A trade mark which contains another person's portrait or well-known name, stage name, pseudonym, or alternative name, unless the said person consents to the application.
- A trade mark which contains the name of a well-known juridical person, business or any group, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of the relevant public, unless the said juridical person, business or group consents to the application.
- A trade mark which is an infringement of another person's copyright, patent right, or any other right, where a final judgment of the court has been rendered, unless the said person consents to the application.

3.2 What are the ways to overcome an absolute grounds objection?

An absolute grounds refusal can be overcome through argument, acquired distinctiveness through use, and/or obtaining a letter of consent.

3.3 What is the right of appeal from a decision of refusal of registration from the Intellectual Property Office?

A decision can be appealed in its entirety.

3.4 What is the route of appeal?

The route of appeal is as follows:

- In disagreement with the TIPO's decision, an initial appeal may be filed with the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) within 30 days, counting from the day after the TIPO's decision has been received.
- In disagreement with the MOEA's decision, an administrative suit may be instituted with the Intellectual Property Court (IPC) within two (2) months, counting from the day after the MOEA's decision has been received.
- In disagreement with the IPC's judgment, an ultimate appeal may be instituted with the Supreme Administrative Court within 20 days, counting from the next day after the IPC's judgment has been received.

4 Relative Grounds for Refusal

4.1 What are the relative grounds for refusal of registration?

With respect to the examination of an application for trade mark registration, Taiwan adopts "the comprehensive examination system", which means that the trade mark authority *ex officio* examines all grounds for refusal including the grounds regarding conflicting trade marks which involve only private interests.

4.2 Are there ways to overcome a relative grounds objection?

An objection can be overcome by argument, limiting the specification, a letter of consent, and/or invalidating the earlier mark.

4.3 What is the right of appeal from a decision of refusal of registration from the Intellectual Property Office?

A decision can be appealed in its entirety.

4.4 What is the route of appeal?

The route of appeal is as follows:

- In disagreement with the TIPO's decision, an initial appeal may be filed with the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) within 30 days, counting from the day after the TIPO's decision has been received.
- In disagreement with the MOEA's decision, an administrative suit may be instituted with the Intellectual Property Court (IPC) within two (2) months, counting from the day after the MOEA's decision has been received.
- In disagreement with the IPC's judgment, an ultimate appeal may be instituted with the Supreme Administrative Court within 20 days, counting from the day after the IPC's judgment has been received.

5 Opposition

5.1 On what grounds can a trade mark be opposed?

The principal grounds for opposition are given as below:

- A trade mark that is non-distinctive.
- A trade mark which is exclusively necessary for the goods or services to be functional.
- A trade mark which is likely to mislead the public as to the nature, quality, or place of origin of the goods or services.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to a geographical indication for wines or spirits in the ROC or a foreign country, and is designated to goods that are identical or similar to wines or spirits, where that foreign country concludes with the ROC an agreement, or accedes to an international treaty, to which the ROC also accedes, or has reciprocal recognition with the ROC of protection of geographical indications for wines or spirits.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to another person's registered trade mark or earlier filed trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical or similar to those for which the registered trade mark is protected or the earlier filed trade mark is designated, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of relevant consumers.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to another person's well-known trade mark or mark, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of the relevant public or a likelihood of dilution of the distinctiveness or reputation of the said well-known trade mark or mark.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to another person's earlier used trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical or similar to those for which the earlier used trade mark is applied, where the applicant with the intent to imitate the earlier used trade mark, being aware of the existence of the earlier used trade mark due to contractual, regional,

or business connections, or any other relationship with the proprietor of the earlier used trade mark, files the application for registration.

5.2 Who can oppose the registration of a trade mark in your jurisdiction?

Anyone can oppose the registration of a Taiwanese trade mark.

5.3 What is the procedure for opposition?

The procedure is as follows:

- The opposer files the opposition.
- The TIPO notifies the trade mark registrant to submit a defence within a certain time limit (normally 30 days).
- The trade mark registrant submits a defence.
- The TIPO notifies the opposer to submit supplementary opposition reasons within a certain time limit (normally 30 days).
- The TIPO issues a decision.
- The opposition is finalised if no appeal is filed.

6 Registration

6.1 What happens when a trade mark is granted registration?

The registration fees must be paid within two months from the day after the approval decision has been received. The trade mark will be registered and published after payment of the registration fees, and a registration certificate will then be issued.

6.2 From which date following application do an applicant's trade mark rights commence?

Trade mark rights in Taiwan commence from the date of registration.

6.3 What is the term of a trade mark?

The term of a trade mark is ten (10) years.

6.4 How is a trade mark renewed?

Renewal will be granted upon filing of a renewal application and payment of the official fees.

In addition to attorney fees, the official fees for one (1) application for renewal of one (1) registration in one (1) class are NT\$4,000.00.

The renewal application shall be made within six (6) months before the expiration of its period. However, it is allowed to pay twice the official fees for renewal within six (6) months after the expiration of the period.

7 Registrable Transactions

7.1 Can an individual register the assignment of a trade mark?

An assignment of a trade mark shall be recorded with the TIPO.

For recordal of assignment, the following documents are needed:

- a Power of Attorney of the Assignee: to be simply signed by an authorised person; and
- a Deed of Assignment signed by the parties (a copy of the assignment is acceptable).

7.2 Are there different types of assignment?

A partial assignment is possible for certain goods or services and a trade mark can be assigned with or without goodwill.

7.3 Can an individual register the licensing of a trade mark?

A licence of a trade mark shall be recorded with the TIPO.

A licence agreement is no longer required for filing a licence application if the application is filed by the registrant.

A copy of the licence agreement signed by the parties is acceptable if the licence application is filed by the licensee.

7.4 Are there different types of licence?

A registered trade mark may be licensed by the proprietor, exclusively or non-exclusively, for all or some of the designated goods or services for which it is registered and for a particular locality.

7.5 Can a trade mark licensee sue for infringement?

Only an exclusive licensee is entitled, within the scope of the licence, to bring infringement proceedings in his/her own name unless otherwise prescribed in a licensing contract.

7.6 Are quality control clauses necessary in a licence?

Quality control clauses are not necessary in a licence.

7.7 Can an individual register a security interest under a trade mark?

A creation, change, or extinguishment of a security interest made by a trade mark right-holder shall be recorded with the TIPO.

A description of the security interest signed by the parties is acceptable.

7.8 Are there different types of security interest?

There are no different types of security interest.

8 Revocation

8.1 What are the grounds for revocation of a trade mark?

The principal grounds for revocation are provided below:

- Where the trade mark is altered by the proprietor in different forms from those by which it was registered or supplemented with additional notes whereby the trade mark is identical or similar to another person's registered trade mark in relation

to goods or services which are identical or similar to those for which another person's registered trade mark is designated, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of relevant consumers.

- Where the trade mark has not yet been put to use or such use has been suspended for a continuous period of not less than three years without proper reasons for non-use.
- Where the trade mark has become the generic mark or term, or common shape for the designated goods or services.

8.2 What is the procedure for revocation of a trade mark?

The procedure is as follows:

- The petitioner files a revocation petition.
- The TIPO notifies the trade mark registrant to submit a defence within a certain time limit (normally 30 days).
- The trade mark registrant submits a defence.
- The TIPO notifies the petitioner to submit supplementary revocation reasons within a certain time limit (normally 30 days).
- The TIPO issues a decision.
- The revocation is finalised if no appeal is filed.

8.3 Who can commence revocation proceedings?

Anyone can commence revocation proceedings.

8.4 What grounds of defence can be raised to a revocation action?

The main grounds of defence may include:

- Non-similarity between two parties' trade marks.
- No likelihood of confusion in the case.
- The trade mark is not used in a form as registered but it should be considered genuine use because its identity remains the same according to general social concept.

8.5 What is the route of appeal from a decision of revocation?

The route of appeal is as follows:

- In disagreement with the TIPO's decision, an initial appeal may be filed with the MOEA within 30 days, counting from the day after the TIPO's decision has been received.
- In disagreement with the MOEA's decision, an administrative suit may be instituted with the Intellectual Property Court (IPC) within two (2) months, counting from the day after the MOEA's decision has been received.
- In disagreement with the IPC's judgment, an ultimate appeal may be instituted with the Supreme Administrative Court within 20 days, counting from the day after the IPC's judgment has been received.

9 Invalidity

9.1 What are the grounds for invalidity of a trade mark?

The principal grounds for invalidation are provided below:

- A trade mark that is non-distinctive.

- A trade mark which is exclusively necessary for the goods or services to be functional.
- A trade mark which is likely to mislead the public as to the nature, quality, or place of origin of the goods or services.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to a geographical indication for wines or spirits in the ROC or a foreign country, and is designated to goods that are identical or similar to wines or spirits, where that foreign country concludes with the ROC an agreement, or accedes to an international treaty, to which the ROC also accedes, or has reciprocal recognition with the ROC of protection of geographical indications for wines or spirits.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to another person's registered trade mark or earlier filed trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical or similar to those for which the registered trade mark is protected or the earlier filed trade mark is designated, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of relevant consumers.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to another person's well-known trade mark or mark, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of the relevant public or a likelihood of dilution of the distinctiveness or reputation of the said well-known trade mark or mark.
- A trade mark which is identical or similar to another person's earlier used trade mark and to be applied for goods or services to or similar to those for which the earlier used trade mark is applied, where the applicant with the intent to imitate the earlier used trade mark, being aware of the existence of the earlier used trade mark due to contractual, regional, or business connections, or any other relationship with the proprietor of the earlier used trade mark, files the application for registration.

9.2 What is the procedure for invalidation of a trade mark?

The procedure is as follows:

- The petitioner files an invalidation petition.
- The TIPO notifies the trade mark registrant to submit a defence within a certain time limit (normally 30 days).
- The trade mark registrant submits a defence.
- The TIPO notifies the petitioner to submit supplementary invalidation reasons within a certain time limit (normally 30 days).
- The TIPO issues a decision.
- The invalidation is finalised if no appeal is filed.

9.3 Who can commence invalidation proceedings?

Only an interested party can commence invalidation proceedings.

9.4 What grounds of defence can be raised to an invalidation action?

The main grounds of defence may include:

- Non-similarity between two parties' trade marks.
- No likelihood of confusion in the case.
- The cited mark is not well-known in Taiwan in the case that the invalidation action is based on the well-known status of the cited mark.
- The disputed mark is not filed in bad faith.
- The disputed mark is inherently distinctive or has acquired distinctiveness through use.

9.5 What is the route of appeal from a decision of invalidity?

The route of appeal is as follows:

- In disagreement with the TIPO's decision, an initial appeal may be filed with the MOEA within 30 days, counting from the day after the TIPO's decision has been received.
- In disagreement with the MOEA's decision, an administrative suit may be instituted with the Intellectual Property Court (IPC) within two (2) months, counting from the day after the MOEA's decision has been received.
- In disagreement with the IPC's judgment, an ultimate appeal may be instituted with the Supreme Administrative Court within 20 days, counting from the day after the IPC's judgment has been received.

10 Trade Mark Enforcement

10.1 How and before what tribunals can a trade mark be enforced against an infringer?

The Taiwan Intellectual Property Court (the Taiwan IP Court) has jurisdiction over all IP-related actions in Taiwan. In the event of trade mark infringement, a trade mark right-holder may initiate a civil action against a suspected trade mark infringer with the Taiwan IP Court to seek infringement removal and damages. Alternatively, the trade mark right-holder may file a criminal complaint for violation of Taiwan Trademark Act against the suspected infringer with the district prosecutor's office that has jurisdiction in the place where the suspected infringer has his/her domicile or where he/she commits the violation of Taiwan Trademark Act. The trade mark right-holder may initiate an incidental civil action during the trial proceedings after the prosecutor's indictment. Under the Intellectual Property Case Adjudication Act, the judge will hear and decide on the criminal action and the incidental civil action at the same time.

10.2 What are the key pre-trial procedural stages and how long does it generally take for proceedings to reach trial from commencement?

In Taiwan, instead of the pre-trial discovery regime adopted in the US and Europe, the preparatory proceedings should go first before the parties in a civil action with respect to a trade mark infringement to present their arguments on substantive issues in the oral argument sessions after the civil action moves to the proceedings at the district court. The preparatory proceedings usually take around a time frame of five to eight months, during which period the judge would first examine if the required procedural formalities are met and the parties should submit their respective arguments or move for investigation on evidence. The judge would compile and list the disputed issues on the case.

In a criminal action in regard to a trade mark infringement, the court would issue a notice requesting the court appearance of the defendant and the prosecutor (or complainant) for preparatory proceedings and the judge would compile the important issues on the substantive issues and evidence presented by the parties, provide opinions with respect to the admissibility of evidence presented by the parties, and decide to deny/accept motion(s) for investigation on evidence. Likewise, the preparatory proceedings for a criminal action would take around three to five months.

10.3 Are (i) preliminary and (ii) final injunctions available and if so on what basis in each case?

Yes, preliminary injunctions and final injunctions are available in Taiwan.

- (i) A preliminary injunction is granted if the claimant can show that an injunction is necessary to prevent material harm or imminent danger or other similar circumstances. The factors generally considered by the court to determine whether a preliminary injunction is warranted include (a) likelihood of success on the merits of the case (both invalidity and infringement would be considered), (b) if the claimant would suffer irreparable harm absent an injunction, (c) balance of interests between both parties, and (d) impact on the public interest.
- (ii) Final injunctions are typically granted if the claimant is successful at trial in establishing that (a) the trade mark is infringed (trade mark similarity and likelihood of confusion), and (b) the defendant is currently engaging in infringing activities or is likely to engage in infringing activities in the future.

10.4 Can a party be compelled to provide disclosure of relevant documents or materials to its adversary and if so how?

Yes, a party in a civil action may move the court to order the opposing party to produce documentary evidence in the opposing party's possession. The motion must specify the relationship between such documentary evidence and the disputed fact to be proved, as well as the legal ground for the opposing party's duty to produce such documents or materials. Under Article 344 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a party has the duty to disclose: (a) documents that such party has made reference to in the course of the proceedings; (b) documents which the other party may require the delivery or inspection of pursuant to applicable laws; (c) documents which were prepared for the interest of the other party; (d) commercial accounting books, and (e) documents which were made in respect of matters relating to the action (the party may refuse to produce such documents on grounds of privacy or trade secrets).

10.5 Are submissions or evidence presented in writing or orally and is there any potential for cross-examination of witnesses?

In a criminal action for trade mark infringement, in principle, arguments or written statements made out of court by any person other than the defendant of an action cannot be taken as evidence, unless they are made by such a person being cross-examined in court. Any person who testifies by providing arguments or written statements before the judge should be ordered to make an affidavit and any false statements given by such a person will be considered perjury as defined by the Taiwan Criminal Code. In a civil action for trade mark infringement, either party may introduce a desired witness(es) or produce evidence in written form and also move for the judge to conduct a necessary examination of the witness(es) or conduct such examination himself/herself after informing the judge.

10.6 Can infringement proceedings be stayed pending resolution of validity in another court or the Intellectual Property Office?

No, Article 16 of the Taiwan Intellectual Property Case Adjudication

Act requires that the court may not suspend or stay the proceedings pending resolution of validity by the TIPO or the Administrative Court.

10.7 After what period is a claim for trade mark infringement time-barred?

The damages claim for trade mark infringement is time-barred after a two-year period from the time when the trade mark owner becomes aware of the infringement and the infringer, or a 10-year period from the time when the infringement takes place, whichever expires earlier.

10.8 Are there criminal liabilities for trade mark infringement?

Yes, there are criminal liabilities for trade mark infringement in Taiwan.

Any person who commits any of the following acts, in the course of trade and without the consent of the proprietor of a registered trade mark or collective trade mark, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and/or a fine not exceeding NT\$200,000:

- (1) using a trade mark which is identical to the registered trade mark or collective trade mark in relation to goods or services which are identical to those for which it is registered;
- (2) using a trade mark which is identical to the registered trade mark or collective trade mark and used in relation to goods or services similar to those for which the registered trade mark or collective trade mark is designated, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of relevant consumers; or
- (3) using a trade mark which is similar to the registered trade mark or collective trade mark and used in relation to goods or services identical or similar to those for which the registered trade mark or collective trade mark is designated, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion of relevant consumers. (Article 95 of the Trademark Act.)

Any person who knowingly sells or, due to an intent to sell, possesses, displays, exports, or imports infringing goods shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and/or a fine not exceeding NT\$50,000.00; same penalties shall also apply to acts performed through electronic media or on the internet. (Article 97 of the Trademark Act.)

10.9 If so, who can pursue a criminal prosecution?

The trade mark right-holder and/or the exclusive licensee can bring a criminal action against the infringer(s).

10.10 What, if any, are the provisions for unauthorised threats of trade mark infringement?

Any trade mark right-holder who inappropriately issues warning letters to any other persons alleging that his/her competitors have infringed his/her trade mark right should constitute improper use of a trade mark right. Any violator of the Taiwan Fair Trade Act by the act of improperly using his/her trade mark right and thus impeding fair competition shall be punished by imprisonment for no more than two years, detention, or *in lieu* thereof or in addition thereto, a fine of no more than NT\$50 million, where the violator is ordered by the central competent authority to cease or rectify his/her conduct within a prescribed time period and fails to do what is ordered within the said time period.

11 Defences to Infringement

11.1 What grounds of defence can be raised by way of non-infringement to a claim of trade mark infringement?

A suspected trade mark infringer may allege non-infringement by raising the following grounds as a defence: (1) the allegedly infringed mark should be cancelled or revoked; (2) the allegedly infringing mark is not identical or similar to the allegedly infringed mark and is unlikely to cause confusion; (3) the allegedly infringing mark is not used as a trade mark; or (4) the allegedly infringing mark is not used for marketing purposes.

11.2 What grounds of defence can be raised in addition to non-infringement?

In addition to a non-infringement allegation, the suspected infringer may assert that:

- (1) he/she properly uses the mark in dispute and should be free from the capacity of the allegedly infringed trade mark right in the following circumstances where: (i) he/she indicates his/her own name, or the term, shape, quality, nature, characteristic, intended purpose, place of origin, or any other description in relation to his/her own goods or services, in accordance with honest practices in industrial or commercial matters but does not use the mark in dispute as a trade mark; (ii) he/she uses the mark in dispute where it is necessary for the goods or services to be functional; (iii) he/she uses, with *bona fide* intent and prior to the filing date of the registered trade mark, an identical or similar mark on goods or services identical or similar to those for which the registered trade mark is protected, provided that the use is only on the original goods or services and the proprietor of the registered trade mark is entitled to request the party who uses the trade mark to add an appropriate and distinguishing indication; or (iv) goods have been put on the domestic or foreign market under a registered trade mark by the proprietor or with the proprietor's consent, and the proprietor is not entitled to claim trade mark rights on such goods, unless such claim is to prevent the condition of the goods having been changed or impaired after they have been put on the market or unless there exist other legitimate reasons (Article 36 of the Trademark Act);
- (2) no damages should be awarded because the suspected infringer lacks the subjective intention or negligence on which an award of damages must be based; or
- (3) the plaintiff's claim for damages was time-barred (see the answer to question 10.7).

12 Relief

12.1 What remedies are available for trade mark infringement?

In Taiwan's IP protection regime, filing a criminal complaint for violation of Taiwan Trademark Act is one of the available remedies for a trade mark right-holder. Seized counterfeit items will be confiscated and destroyed after the judge confirms and sustains, by a decision, the occurrence of the violation of Taiwan Trademark Act. A civil action serves as another remedy, by which a trade mark right-holder may seek injunction, removal of infringement, compensation, and destruction of seized counterfeits.

12.2 Are costs recoverable from the losing party and, if so, how are they determined and what proportion of the costs can usually be recovered?

For initiating a civil action regarding trade mark infringement, the plaintiff should first pay litigation expenses to the court, and the losing party should bear the litigation expenses upon conclusion of the case. In other words, the winning party may request the losing party to bear litigation expenses. Where the parties each win the case in part, the court may, at its discretion, order the parties to bear the litigation expenses in a certain proportion or a particular party alone to bear them, or order both parties to bear litigation expenses that have been incurred by them respectively. In addition, the parties each should bear their attorney's fee incurred by them respectively, unless the court determines that the losing party should bear the attorney's fee incurred in the third instance proceedings.

13 Appeal

13.1 What is the right of appeal from a first instance judgment and is it only on a point of law?

In the criminal aspect of the trade mark infringement action, the complainant may seek an appeal as well by filing a motion with the prosecutor's office for the prosecutor to take an appeal if he/she finds the judgment unjustifiable. The second instance judgment will be, however, the final judgment with binding effects on the criminal cases of trade mark infringement. That is to say, neither the prosecutor nor the defendant will be allowed to bring the criminal case to a third instance trial. In the civil action, either party may appeal the district court judgment to the High Court should they find the judgment unjustifiable. The matter may be brought to the Supreme Court, the court of third instance, if the value of claim meets the NT\$1.65 million threshold. An appeal taken to the Supreme Court must be based on point of law.

13.2 In what circumstances can new evidence be added at the appeal stage?

The parties in a trade mark infringement action may present arguments, materials and/or introduce (new) evidence in due course during the relevant proceedings or the court may deny those presented by reason of obstruction of proceedings. Furthermore, as the third instance court is to examine judicial and only judicial issues, neither party is to present a new argument or introduce evidence of any kind during the third instance proceedings.

14 Border Control Measures

14.1 Is there a mechanism for seizing or preventing the importation of infringing goods or services and, if so, how quickly are such measures resolved?

The trade mark right-holder or its authorised agent may file the request for recording its registered trade mark(s) with the Customs Authority with the material on the key points to identify a counterfeit. The Customs Authority will withhold the shipment of suspected counterfeits declared for export or import based on the relevant recordation data. The Customs Authority shall give a notice to the right-holder of the said trade mark and the importer/exporter, and specify a period for the right-holder to come to the

Customs Authority to identify the existence/non-existence of an infringement and furnish proof of the infringement and also for the importer/exporter to furnish proof of non-infringement. It should be noted that the Customs Authority's request for an authenticity examination must be answered in a working day from receiving a notice from the Customs Authority and the assessment report confirming the shipment to be counterfeit issued by the right-holder or its authorised agent should be provided to the Customs Authority within three working days (an additional three-working-day extension is allowed). If the result of the authenticity examination performed by the trade mark right-holder (or its authorised agent) shows the sample examined is counterfeit and the importer/exporter is unable to produce the authorisation letter or any evidence of non-infringement, the shipment will be detained. After the Customs Authority has detained the suspected articles or suspended release of such articles, it shall inform the right-holder, upon the right-holder's request, of the names and addresses of the importer/exporter, the consignor/consignee, and the quantity of the suspected articles, in which case the trade mark right-holder may initiate a civil action and/or a criminal action of trade mark infringement against the importer/exporter.

15 Other Related Rights

15.1 To what extent are unregistered trade mark rights enforceable in your jurisdiction?

Unregistered trade marks that are commonly known to the public are eligible for right protection under the Taiwan Fair Trade Act in case they are used in the same or similar manner so as to cause confusion with the goods or service of another (Article 22 of the Fair Trade Act). Advertisements published in Taiwan and figures with respect to sales volume and market share, etc. for the past two to three years shall be presented if seeking Fair Trade Act protection.

15.2 To what extent does a company name offer protection from use by a third party?

No company may use a company name identical to that of another company. Where two companies' names contain any word that may specify their different business categories, such company names shall not be considered identical to each other. A company name can be used exclusively by its owner once it has been approved by and registered at the competent authority. Anyone can initiate a civil action with the court or file a complaint with the Fair Trade Commission against the use of his/her company name by a third party in the same or similar manner without his/her prior consent to seek remedy and protection by asserting the third party's violation of the Fair Trade Act.

15.3 Are there any other rights that confer IP protection, for instance book title and film title rights?

Registered trade marks are eligible for protection under the Trademark Act. In addition, Fair Trade Act protection is conferred on unregistered trade marks, containers, packaging, or appearance of goods or any other symbol that represent the goods of any person. An enterprise may be held in violation of the Taiwan Fair Trade Act for any deceptive or obviously unfair conduct that is able to affect trading order by taking a free ride on any other person's goodwill, such as the act of using the appearance of goods that is identical or similar to that of another recognised by relevant enterprises or

consumers and thus causing confusion, or by the act of plagiarising any other person's book title that is able to affect trading order.

16 Domain Names

16.1 Who can own a domain name?

Anyone can own a domain name after completing the due course of registration.

16.2 How is a domain name registered?

A registrant may apply with the Registrar, such as TWNIC, for registering the domain name he/she selects and for paying the annuity.

16.3 What protection does a domain name afford *per se*?

No one may repeat the registration of any registered domain names. According to the "Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy" passed by TWNIC, in the following three circumstances a complaint should be sustained and the TWNIC Registry Administrator should cancel or transfer a registered domain name to the complainant after the dispute-resolution provider decides in favour of the complainant:

- (1) The domain name in dispute is identical or confusingly similar to the complainant's trade mark(s).
- (2) The registrant of the domain name in dispute has no rights or legitimate interests in the domain name in dispute.
- (3) The registrant has registered or used the domain name in dispute in bad faith.

17 Current Developments

17.1 What have been the significant developments in relation to trade marks in the last year?

The most important developments are as follows:

- (1) The regulations of the Taiwan Customs Trademark Right Protection Enforcement Policy were amended and came into force as of 1 January 2017. The major change is that the validity term of the recordal upon request of a registered mark with Customs will correspond to the (remaining) validity term of the registration of the mark. For example, the Customs recordal of a registered mark will be valid for a term of five years if the 10-year validity term of the registration of the mark still has five years to go. (Previously, each Customs recordal is valid for a one-year term and renewable upon and only upon request each year.) Notwithstanding, the trade mark owner shall, throughout the validity term of the recordal of its mark, keep Customs duly informed from time to time of any change to the information/materials filed for recordal of its mark to help the Customs properly enforce protection of its mark at the border line.
- (2) Article 98 of the Taiwan Trademark Act pertaining to confiscation of counterfeits was amended and came into force as of 15 December 2016. According to said amendment, trade mark-infringing articles or documents, either owned or not owned by the infringers, shall be confiscated. That is to say, once the accused article is confirmed as counterfeit, the law enforcement authority is legally authorised to confiscate the inventory of the accused article seized to prevent it from being commercially available on the market.

17.2 Please list three important judgments in the trade marks and brands sphere that have been issued within the last 18 months.

(1) *Alibaba v. O'Pay Electronic Payment Co., Ltd. (the IP Court Decision, March 2017)*

Alibaba, owner of the ALI PAY (ALI PAY) mark and the 支付宝 (支付寶 Alipay.com & Device) mark sought for revocation of the approval of registration of the 全付寶 (ALL PAY ALL 付寶 & Device) mark owned by O'Pay Electronic Payment Co., Ltd. in Taiwan ("O'Pay"). Taiwan IPO denied Alibaba's action, holding that the cited mark is not a well-known mark in Taiwan. Alibaba appealed. The Appeal Board, holding that the cited mark is a well-known mark, invalidated Taiwan IPO's decision and returned the case to Taiwan IPO for re-decision. O'Pay thus appealed to the IP Court. The IP Court held: a) the mark challenged and the cited mark are similar marks with similar or identical specification; b) the cited mark is a well-known mark and Alibaba a worldwide renown E-commerce company; c) O'Pay, being a fellow member engaged in E-commerce for business, must be clearly aware of the cited mark owned by Alibaba; and d) O'Pay's application for the challenged mark as ill-intended. O'Pay's administrative action is dismissed. (IP Court decision entered March 2017 on case 105-Xing-Shang-Su-Zi no. 128.)

To settle the trade mark dispute once and for all, O'Pay and Alibaba entered into an arrangement in April 2017: O'Pay will voluntarily request Taiwan IPO for cancellation of the challenged mark and use an 「O'Pay 歐付寶」 mark to avoid confusion with the cited mark owned by Alibaba.

(2) *Louis Vuitton v. 2R International Co. (the Supreme Court Decision, December 2016)*

For the matter that Louis Vuitton Malletier Corporation (hereinafter "LV Corp.") pressed charges against the Taiwan-based company, 2R International Co., Ltd. (Chinese: 二阿國際股份有限公司; hereinafter "2R International") to claim damages over the latter's imitation of LV Corp.'s "Epi" design mark, the Taiwan Supreme Court affirmed the Taiwan IP Court's decision that 2R International and the responsible person thereof should severally and jointly pay NT\$537,200 to LV Corp. in damages and also run a notice of apology in local newspapers. This decision has thus become final with binding effects. (Supreme Court entered December 2016 on case 105-Tai-Shang-Zi no. 2176.) According to the Supreme Court's holding, LV Corp.'s "Epi" design mark has been recognised as a well-known mark since 2010 and commonly known to consumers due to its long-term use and promotion. Engaged in the business of designing and selling leather bags, 2R International indeed infringes upon LV Corp.'s trade mark right on the grounds that the eight

handbags the police seized from 2R International's store on March 3, 2014 all carried a wave-like surface pattern apparently and clearly identical to LV Corp.'s "Epi" design mark and that the seized eight items are an imitation of LV Corp.'s classic bag types. Besides, 2R International also violates the Fair Trade Act by using the "Epi" mark in a similar or identical way without LV Corp.'s consent or authorisation and thus causing confusion.

17.3 Are there any significant developments expected in the next year?

The "Guidelines for Procedural Examination on Trademark Dispute Cases" has been promulgated and came into force on 30 October 2017. To formulate and provide clear-cut guidelines for examining the procedural matters involved in trade mark dispute cases, the Taiwan IPO enacted the "Guidelines for Procedural Examination on Trademark Dispute Cases", which serves as a basis for examination on trade mark dispute cases and also as a reference for procedural requirements to the parties involved in trade mark disputes. The Guidelines deals mainly with respect to (1) indications of formality matters of a trade mark dispute case, (2) indications of facts and reasons of a trade mark dispute case, (3) request notice for amendment and deadline thereof, (4) request notice for defence statement and opinions, (5) reasons of request for examination suspension, (6) filing, *ex officio*, for invalidation or revocation, and (7) re-examination after revocation of original disposition.

17.4 Are there any general practice or enforcement trends that have become apparent in your jurisdiction over the last year or so?

Criminal liabilities to be imposed on infringers in accordance with the Taiwan Trademark Act will produce more impeding and intimidating effects. Therefore, in common practice, filing a criminal complaint asserting the infringer's trade mark infringement is usually the trade mark right-holder's first step to take. Thereafter, the trade mark right-holder will provide assistance in police raid action for having the suspected counterfeits seized. Also the trade mark right-holder may file a civil action against the infringer. In addition, civil and criminal lawsuits are subject to different standards sustaining the existence of trade mark infringement. Due to this fact, even if the trade mark right-holder loses the criminal lawsuit, the trade mark right-holder still has a chance to win the civil action to obtain award of damages if the infringer is held to be infringing trade mark rights by negligence because the IP Court is established specifically to hear IP cases and criminal judgments have no binding effects on the civil cases involving the same incident (matter/occurrence).

**J. K. Lin**

TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law
7th Floor, We Sheng Building
No. 125, Nanking East Road, Sec. 2
Taipei 10409
Taiwan

Tel: +886 2 2507 2811
Fax: +886 2 2508 3711
Email: tiplo@tiplo.com.tw
URL: www.tiplo.com.tw

Director, Attorney-at-Law and Patent Attorney, TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law.

Mr. J. K. Lin became the director of TIPLO in 1997, after TIPLO's founder Mr. M. S. Lin passed away. In his tenure thus far as the director of the firm, J. K. has set out to further streamline the hierarchy of the staff and adopted effective formulae leading to significant quality improvement of TIPLO's patent, trade mark and legal services that accommodate clients' intensifying needs for IPR enforcement. J. K. also devotes his time to many occasions of public speaking targeted at global corporations and international society, addressing issues of IP concerns, unfair competition and others, and follows in the footsteps of his late father in being dedicated to *pro bono* activities with NGOs such as the Judicial Reform Foundation, the Taiwan International Law Society and the Taiwan Human Rights Committee, among many others. He is currently on the Board of Directors of the Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA), and is president of the APAA's Taiwan Group.

**H. G. Chen**

TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law
7th Floor, We Sheng Building
No. 125, Nanking East Road, Sec. 2
Taipei 10409
Taiwan

Tel: +886 2 2507 2811
Fax: +886 2 2505 3521
Email: chg013@tiplo.com.tw
URL: www.tiplo.com.tw

Attorney-at-Law, Patent Attorney and Chief Counsel, TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law.

Mr. H. G. Chen is the Chief of the Legal Department of TIPLO. He has been practising law in Taiwan for more than 30 years. H. G. has extensive experience in the fields of intellectual property, litigation, unfair competition, dispute resolution and general corporate matters. In the late 1980s, he demonstrated preeminent litigious flair by successfully representing a client in a leading trade dress case in Taiwan before the enactment of the Taiwan Fair Trade Act. He has represented various global corporate clients from Japan, the United States and Europe in patent and trade mark litigation, licensing and negotiation in Taiwan, and this illustrious record has won him a reputation as one of the most successful lawyers in the country. He served as the president of the Taipei Bar Association for the term of May 2005 to November 2006. He was the Director of the Intellectual Property Committee of the Taipei Bar Association (1990–1993) and the Taiwan Bar Association (1993–1995). He is now an executive member to the Board of Directors of the Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA), Taiwan Group, and the director of the Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association.



台灣國際專利法律事務所

TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law (also known as **Taiwan International Patent & Law Office**) was founded in 1965 by M. S. Lin and a group of professional legal and technical associates specialising in intellectual property rights. With over four decades of evolution, TIPLO is now one of the largest and most reliable intellectual property law firms in Taiwan, with diversified expertise to encompass IP as well as general legal services provided by a full-service law firm. TIPLO is currently staffed by over 290 full-time members, many of whom are multilingual professionals fluent in English, Chinese, Japanese, Taiwanese and other languages. TIPLO mainly consists of three departments, namely the Patent, Trademark and Legal Departments. Our patent engineers and attorneys have an average career length of more than 10 years, with expertise and experience covering a wide range of technical fields including electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, applied chemistry, biochemical engineering, biotechnology, pharmaceutical, semiconductors, computer technology and other emerging areas. TIPLO is a leading firm in patent and trade mark prosecution, invalidation and opposition proceedings, infringement assessment and validity appraisal. The proficiency of our Legal Department in IP enforcement, in particular infringement litigation and coordination of police raids, is also highly recognised by law enforcement institutes of all levels and the industry alike, reinforcing TIPLO as one of the most effective law firms representing the interests of its clients.