



# ICLG

The International Comparative Legal Guide to:

# Trade Marks 2013

2nd Edition

A practical cross-border insight into trade mark work

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# Taiwan



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## 1 Relevant Authorities and Legislation

### 1.1 What is the relevant Taiwanese trade mark authority?

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

### 1.2 What is the relevant Taiwanese trade mark legislation?

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, taste with distinctiveness or 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.
- 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).
- 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 can a trade mark be adequately graphically represented?

The applicant must submit a trade mark specimen. If the trade mark cannot be clearly and completely presented, a trade mark description, or even a trade mark sample, should be provided in order to exactly define its scope of right and to facilitate a third party in recognising the registered trade mark and its scope of right.

### 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 Taiwanese trade mark?

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

### 2.8 Who can own a Taiwanese trade mark?

Any legal or natural person can own a Taiwanese trade mark.

### 2.9 Can a trade mark acquire distinctive character through use?

A trade mark can acquire distinctive characters 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 till registration of a trade mark if there is no objection from the examiner.

## 2.11 What is the average cost of obtaining a Taiwanese trade mark?

Effective as from February 1, 2011, the Official Fees for a filing trade mark application in Taiwan have been amended. In addition to attorney fees, the official fees (NT\$) for one (1) application in one (1) class are quoted as below:

### Filing

#### Goods:

NT\$3,000.00 if the designated goods are under 20 items; and

NT\$200.00 for each additional goods if over 20 items.

#### Services:

NT\$3,000.00; and

NT\$500.00 for each additional service if there are over 5 items in a class; 35 in retail services of special goods.

#### Registration Fees:

NT\$2,500.00.

## 2.12 Is there more than one route to obtaining a registration in Taiwan?

Except for filing applications 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. Neither notarisation nor legalisation is required.

## 2.14 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 the 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.

## 2.15 Does Taiwan 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 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 of 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 for a good or service which is exclusively necessary for the goods or services to be functional.
- A trade mark which is identical with 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 with the portrait or name of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen or of the head of the state.
- A trade mark which is identical with 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 with or similar to the armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations, and names, of international intergovernmental organisations or well-known domestic or foreign institutions undertaking businesses for public interests, and hence being likely to mislead the public.
- A trade mark which is identical with 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 with 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 with 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 with or similar to another person's registered trade mark or earlier filed trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical with 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 on 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 with or similar to another

person's well-known trade mark or mark, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion on 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 with or similar to another person's earlier used trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical with 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 on 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 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?

- 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 next 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 next 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?

The principal relative 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 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 with 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 with 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 with or similar to another person's registered trade mark or earlier filed trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical with 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 on relevant consumers.
- A trade mark which is identical with or similar to another person's well-known trade mark or mark, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion on 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 with or similar to another person's earlier used trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical with 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.

### 4.2 Are there ways to overcome a relative grounds objection?

A relative grounds objection can be overcome by argument, agreement, limiting the specification, applying for a limitation on the mark of some kind, 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?

- In disagreement with the TIPO's decision, an initial appeal may be filed with the MOEA within 30 days counting from the next 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 next 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.

## 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 with 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 with 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 with or similar to another person's registered trade mark or earlier filed trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical with 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 on relevant consumers.
- A trade mark which is identical with or similar to another person's well-known trade mark or mark, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion on 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 with or similar to another person's earlier used trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical with 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 Taiwanese trade mark?**

Anyone can oppose the registration of a Taiwanese trade mark.

**5.3 What is the procedure for opposition?**

- The opposer files 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 the renewal of one (1) registration are NT\$4,000.00.

The renewal application shall be made within six (6) months before the expiration of its period. However, twice the official fees shall be paid if the renewal application is filed 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 the 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 by 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 in which it was registered or supplemented with additional notes whereby the trade mark is identical with or similar to another person's registered trade mark in relation to goods or services which are identical with or similar to those for which another person's registered trade mark is designated, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion on 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 petitioner files 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 use of a trade mark connotes the utilisation for marketing purpose of a trade mark on goods, services or relevant articles thereof, or the utilisation through the means of two-dimensional graphic, audio and visual digitisation, electronic media, or other mediums to sufficiently make relevant consumers recognise it as a trade mark. Fact proving the use of a trade mark presented by the trade mark right holder shall comply with the general practice of trade.

Use in a form not as registered can be considered genuine use if its identity remains the same according to general social concept.

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

- In disagreement with the TIPO's decision, an initial appeal may be filed with the MOEA within 30 days counting from the next 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 next 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.

## 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 with 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 with 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 with or similar to another person's registered trade mark or earlier filed trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical with 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 on relevant consumers.
- A trade mark which is identical with or similar to another person's well-known trade mark or mark, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion on 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 with or similar to another person's earlier used trade mark and to be applied for goods or services identical with 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 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?

- In disagreement with the TIPO's decision, an initial appeal may be filed with the MOEA within 30 days counting from the next 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 next 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.

## 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 occurrence 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 alleging trade mark infringement 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 alleged trade mark infringement. After the prosecutor indicts the suspected infringer and the district court passes a judgment on the trade mark infringement case, the prosecutor, the complainant (by requesting the prosecutor), or the suspected infringer who is not satisfied with the judgment may appeal the case to the criminal tribunal of the Taiwan IP Court in the second instance, and 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 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 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 3-5 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 3-5 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.

- 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 (i) likelihood of success on the merits of the case (both invalidity and infringement would be considered), (ii) if the claimant would suffer irreparable harm absent an injunction, (iii) balance of interests between both parties, and (iv) impact on the public interest.
- Final injunctions are typically granted if the claimant is successful at trial in establishing that (i) the trade mark is infringed (trade mark similarity and likelihood of confusion), and (ii) 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 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 pursuant to applicable laws, (c) documents which were made 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 the 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 desired witness(es) or produce evidence in written form and also move the judge for conducting 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 in TIPO or the Administrative Court.

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

The civil claim for trade mark infringement is time-barred after a two-year period from the time when the patent owner becomes aware of the infringement and the infringer, or a ten-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 with the registered trade mark or collective trade mark in relation to goods or services which are identical with those for which it is registered;
- (2) using a trade mark which is identical with 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 on 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 with or similar to those for which the registered trade mark or collective trade mark is designated, and hence there exists a likelihood of confusion on 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; 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 owner and/or the exclusive licensee who registers the licence with the TIPO 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 2 years, detention, or *in lieu* thereof or in addition thereto, a fine of no more than NT\$50,000,000, 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 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 purpose.

### 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: (a) 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: (1) 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; (2) he/she uses the mark in dispute where it is necessary for the goods or services to be functional; (3) he/she uses, on *bona fide* intent and prior to the filing date of the registered trade mark, an identical or similar mark on goods or services identical with 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 (4) 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; (b) 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 (c) the plaintiff's claim 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 asserting trade mark infringement 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 alleged trade mark infringement. 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 what proportion of the actual expense can 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, in 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 their litigation expenses that have been incurred to them respectively. In addition, the parties each should bear their attorney's fee incurred to 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 trade mark infringement action. 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 What is the 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 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 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. If the result of the authenticity examination performed by the trade mark holder (or its authorised agent) shows the sample examined is counterfeit and the exporter or importer 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 import/exporter, the consignor/consignee, and the quantity of the suspected articles, in which case, the trade mark holder may initiate a trade mark infringement action against the exporter or importer with a claim for damages.

It should be noted that the Customs' 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 3 working days. Once the right holder confirms the shipment as counterfeit to the Customs Authority, the shipment will be detained immediately.

## 15 Other Related Rights

### 15.1 To what extent are unregistered trade mark rights enforceable in Taiwan?

Unregistered trade marks that are commonly known to relevant enterprises or consumers 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 of another. Advertisements published in Taiwan and figures with respect to sales volume and market share, etc. for the past 2-3 years shall be presented for 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 with that of another company. Where two companies' company names contain any word that may specify their different business categories, such company names shall not be considered identical with 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 also conferred on unregistered trade marks, containers, packaging, or appearance of goods or any other symbol that represent the goods of any person. An enterprise should be held in violation of the Taiwan Fair Trade Act for having 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 can repeat the registration of any registered domain names. Where any registrant's domain name is identical or similar to any other person's registered trade mark(s) and the registrant has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the said domain name and has registered the said domain name in bad faith, such a person may act as a complainant to file a complaint with the dispute-resolution provider. The registration of the registrant's said domain name will be cancelled or transferred to the complainant after the dispute-resolution provider decides in favour of the complainant.

## 17 Current Developments

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

The amendment to the "Trademark Act" has come into force since July 1, 2012 and introduces the following substantive revisions.

- (1) expanding the scope of subject matters eligible for protection as registered trade marks;
- (2) specifying various forms of trade mark use;
- (3) inserting provisions on trade mark co-ownership;
- (4) allowing reinstatement of rights in case of failure to pay registration fees within prescribed time limits;
- (5) amending requirements on damage claims and provisions on calculation of damages;
- (6) strengthening protection of well-known trade marks; and
- (7) reinforcing enforcement mechanisms on the border.

### 17.2 Are there any significant developments expected in the next year?

The amendment to the "Trademark Act" came into force on July 1, 2012, presenting significant changes with respect to the remedies for trade mark infringement that provide further trade mark right protection.

- (1) Subjective intent: A trade mark right holder may claim for damages against the person who knowingly or by negligence infringes upon his/her trade mark right (the 3rd paragraph of Article 69).
- (2) Infringing behaviour: The scope of behaviour deemed to be a trade mark infringement include the following acts committed without the consent of the trade mark right holder: manufacturing; possessing; displaying; selling; and exporting or importing labels, tags, packaging or containers that have not been applied in relation to goods or services, or articles that have not been applied in relation to services, with the knowledge that such items would likely infringe any other person's trade mark rights. In other words, the acts of preparing, processing, or assisting in trade mark infringement occurrences should be regarded as an infringing act (the 3rd subparagraph of the 1st paragraph of Article 71).
- (3) Removal of the lower rate of damages: The statutory lower rate of 500 times of the unit retail price of the infringing goods is removed for the court to assess and determine a reasonable amount of damages within its discretion on case-by-case principle (the 3rd subparagraph of the 1st paragraph of Article 71).
- (4) Damages may be estimated and claimed in an amount equivalent to the amount of royalties the trade mark right holder may receive under a trade mark licence granted to another person (the 4th subparagraph of the 1st paragraph of Article 71).
- (5) Information regarding infringing goods: The trade mark right holder may request the Customs Authority to provide information with respect to the infringing goods, including the names and addresses of the importer/exporter and consignor/consignee, and the quantity of the suspected infringing goods, for the purpose of filing suits (the 2nd paragraph of Article 76).
- (6) Infringement by means of an electronic medium or on the Internet: Any person who knowingly sells or displays due to an intention to sell infringing goods by means of electronic media or on the Internet shall be penalised (Article 97).

### 17.3 Are there any general practice or enforcement trends that have become apparent in Taiwan 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 a police raid action for having the suspected counterfeits seized. Further, the trade mark right holder may choose to bring an incidental civil action after the prosecutor indicts the infringer and the matter is brought to the district court for trial on the criminal aspects of the matter, for seeking infringement removal and damages. 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.



Moreover, where the Customs finds any imported/exported shipment that is likely to involve infringing goods, the Customs would notify the trade mark right holder and importer/exporter and the trade mark right holder should within a given time produce any evidence proving the existence of the infringement, by which the Customs will suspend the release of such shipment in accordance with the laws and refer the matter to the district prosecutor's office

that has jurisdiction for investigation. According to the amended Trademark Act, the trade mark right holder may request the Customs to provide the information with respect to the importer/exporter of such shipment and quantity of the suspected goods. Such information will facilitate the trade mark right holder to exercise his/her trade mark right.



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Mr. J. K. Lin became the director of TIPLO in 1997, after TIPLO's founder Mr. M. S. Lin passed away. In his earlier tenure as the director of the firm, J. K. has set out to further streamline the hierarchy of the staff and adopted effective formula leading to significant quality improvement of TIPLO's patent, trademark and legal services that accommodates clients' intensifying need 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 continues the footsteps of his late father in dedicating to *pro bono* NGOs' activities like that of the Judicial Reform Foundation, Taiwan International Law Society and Taiwan Human Right Committee, among many others. He is currently chair of the patent and copyrights committees to the Asian Patent Attorneys Association / APAA, and an executive director to the Board of the APAA, Taiwan Group.



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Mr. H. G. Chen is the Chief of the Legal Department of TIPLO. He has been practicing law in Taiwan for more than 28 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 primordial litigious flair by successfully representing the 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 trademark litigation, licensing and negotiation in Taiwan and the illustrious record has won him the reputation as one of the most invincible lawyers in Taiwan. He served as the president of the Taipei Bar Association for the term of 2005.5-2006.11. He was the Director of Intellectual Property Committee of the Taipei Bar Association (1990-1993) and 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.



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TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law (also 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 240 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 ten years with expertise and experience covering a wide range of technical fields including electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, applied chemistry, biochemical engineering, biotechnology, pharmaceutical, semiconductor, computer technology and other emerging areas. TIPLO is a leading firm in patent and trademark prosecution, invalidation and opposition proceedings, and 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 interest of its clients.

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