



WEIPR

智 | 权 | 知 | 产

Monthly
Updates on
Intellectual
Property

知识产权国际动态月刊

2025.2



免责声明

本刊编译文章原文均来自网络，不代表本刊观点或证实其内容的真实性，若有来源标注错误或涉及文章版权问题，请与本刊联系，本刊将及时更正、删除，谢谢。



目录

| | |
|---|----|
| 立法动态 Legislation Updates | 2 |
| 利比亚商标续展费调整的最新情况..... | 2 |
| Updates on Libya Trademark Renewal Fee Adjustment..... | 2 |
| 韩国商标法修订案 7 月生效：异议期缩短，赔偿上限提高..... | 3 |
| South Korea's Trademark Act Amendment: Shorter Opposition Period and Increased Punitive Damages..... | 3 |
| ARIPO 宣布《哈拉雷议定书》修订案，专利和工业设计官费将大幅上涨 | 5 |
| ARIPO Announced Amendments to Harare Protocol with Significant Increasing on Official Fees of Patent and Industrial Designs | 5 |
| 瑞士全面修订《专利条例》，拟于 4 月启动公众意见征询..... | 7 |
| Switzerland Fully Revised Patents Ordinance, Launching Consultation in April..... | 7 |
| 7 月 1 日起，巴西仅接收电子 PCT 专利申请 | 9 |
| From July 1st, Brazil Will Only Accept Electronic PCT Patent Applications | 9 |
| 冰岛最新专利、商标和外观设计官费已生效..... | 10 |
| Iceland Renewed Service Fees on Patent, Trademark and Designs..... | 12 |
| 韩国修订《设计保护法施行规则》 | 16 |
| The Republic of Korea Amended the Enforcement Rule of the Design Protection Act | 16 |
| 其他 Others..... | 18 |
| 产权组织报告揭示交通运输领域专利的最新趋势..... | 18 |
| WIPO Report Reveals the Latest Transportation Patenting Trend..... | 19 |

立法动态 Legislation Updates

利比亚商标续展费调整的最新情况

据综合公开资料显示，利比亚已通过 2024 年第 586 号经济和商业部长决议，将国际商标持有人的年度商标续展官费定为每年 2,000 美元。该决议于 2024 年 11 月 27 日生效，并在 2025 年 2 月 3 日与部委官员的会议上得到重申。商标持有人可选择一次性支付 20,000 美元或按年支付十年的续展费用。如果选择分期支付，首期费用需在续展时缴纳，剩余费用则在此后每年支付。

无论商标申请是在保护期的最后一年内提交，还是在保护期结束后的六个月宽限期内提交，十年的续展期限和费用均相同。需要注意的是，在颁发续展证书之前，续展操作将会在商标局的电子公告系统中公布。

Updates on Libya Trademark Renewal Fee Adjustment

Based on publicly available information, Libyan yearly trademark renewal official fee for international trademark owners has been established at USD 2,000 per year, according to Economy and Commerce Ministerial Resolution No. 586 of 2024, which goes into effect on November 27, 2024 and was reaffirmed in a meeting with Ministry officials on February 3, 2025. For the complete ten-year renewal period, trademark owners can choose to pay this cost in a flat sum of USD 20,000 or annually. The first installment, if paid in installments, is due during renewal, and the remaining installments are payable every year after that.

The ten-year renewal term and fees are the same whether the application is submitted inside the final year of the protection period or within the six-month grace period for late renewal after the protection period has ended. It is important to remember that the renewal action will be posted on the TM office's electronic publication system before a renewal certificate is granted.

韩国商标法修订案 7 月生效：异议期缩短，赔偿上限提高

韩国国会于 2024 年 12 月 27 日通过《商标法修订案》，并于 2025 年 1 月 21 日正式颁布，正式生效时间为六个月后的 2025 年 7 月 22 日。此次修订主要涉及商标异议期的缩短以及惩罚性赔偿标准的提高，旨在提升商标注册效率并加强对商标权的保护。

核心修订内容

1. 商标异议期缩短至 30 天

根据现行法律，商标公示后的异议期为两个月。修订后，异议期将缩短至 30 天。这一调整基于以下背景：

- 目前仅有约 1% 的商标申请遭遇异议；
- 许多商标申请与产品上市或已使用商标相关，需加快注册流程；
- 异议期缩短有助于提高商标注册效率。

为平衡效率与公平，修订案保留了“简要异议通知+补充材料”机制，异议人可在异议期满后 30 天内补充证据材料。此外，国内申请可额外延期 30 天，涉外主体最长可延期 60 天。

修订案仅适用于法案生效后公示的商标申请。

2. 惩罚性赔偿上限提高至五倍

现行法律规定，商标权人可依据侵权获利、自身损失或合理许可费标准索赔。2020 年修订案引入惩罚性赔偿，针对故意侵权行为，赔偿上限为实际损失的三倍。此次修订将惩罚性赔偿上限提高至实际损失的五倍，旨在进一步震慑恶意侵权行为，并解决商标权人举证难的问题。

修订案仅适用于法案生效后发生的侵权行为。

立法意义

此次修订是韩国完善知识产权保护体系的重要举措。通过缩短异议期，商标注册流程将更加高效；而提高惩罚性赔偿标准，则有助于维护市场秩序，保障商标权人的合法权益。

South Korea's Trademark Act Amendment: Shorter Opposition Period and Increased Punitive Damages

The amendment to the Korean Trademark Act, passed by the National Assembly on December 27, 2024, was officially promulgated on January 21, 2025, and will take effect on July 22, 2025. The revision focuses on shortening the trademark opposition period and increasing punitive damages, aiming to enhance trademark registration efficiency and strengthen trademark protection.

Key Revisions

1. Opposition Period Shortened to 30 Days

Under the current law, the opposition period is two months from the date of trademark publication. The amendment reduces this period to 30 days, based on the following considerations:

- Only about 1% of trademark applications currently face opposition;
- Many applications are filed alongside product launches or for trademarks already in use, necessitating faster registration;
- A shorter opposition period will improve registration efficiency.

To balance efficiency and fairness, the amendment retains the "simple notice of opposition + supplementary materials" mechanism, allowing opponents to submit additional evidence within 30 days after the opposition period ends. Additionally, domestic applications may be extended by 30 days, while foreign applicants may extend the period by up to 60 days.

The amendment applies only to trademarks published after its enactment.

2. Punitive Damages Cap Raised to Fivefold

Current law allows trademark owners to claim compensation based on the infringer's profits, the owner's losses, or reasonable royalty rates. The 2020 amendment introduced punitive damages, capping them at three times the actual damages for intentional infringement. The new amendment raises this cap to five times the actual damages, aiming to deter malicious infringement and address the challenges trademark owners face in proving damages.

The amendment applies only to infringing acts occurring after its enactment.

Legislative Significance

This revision marks a significant step in South Korea's efforts to improve its intellectual property protection system. By shortening the opposition period, the trademark registration process will become more efficient, while the increased punitive damages cap will help maintain market order and safeguard the legitimate rights of trademark owners.

ARIPO 宣布《哈拉雷议定书》修订案，专利和工业设计官费将大幅上涨

背景引言

非洲地区知识产权组织（ARIPO）是一个政府间组织，旨在促进其成员国在知识产权（IP）领域的合作。根据官方网站信息，截至 2022 年 7 月 14 日，ARIPO 拥有 22 个成员国，主要来自英语系非洲国家，包括博茨瓦纳、加纳、肯尼亚、尼日利亚、南非和津巴布韦等。这些成员国合作协调知识产权法律，简化注册流程，并在整个地区推广专利、商标、工业设计和版权的保护。

《哈拉雷议定书》于 1982 年获得通过，是 ARIPO 的主要法律文书之一。该议定书专门关注专利、工业品外观设计和实用新型的注册。根据该议定书，申请人可以向 ARIPO 提交一份单一申请，该申请随后将接受审查，一旦获得批准，便可在所有指定的成员国获得保护。这一制度简化了在多个司法管辖区获得知识产权权利的过程，降低了发明者和企业的成本和行政负担。因此，《哈拉雷议定书》在促进 ARIPO 地区内的创新和经济发展中发挥着至关重要的作用。

修订内容

2025 年 1 月 31 日，ARIPO 宣布对《ARIPO 哈拉雷专利和工业品外观设计议定书》及其《实施条例》、《表格》和《费用》进行了修订。修订案将于 2025 年 3 月 1 日生效，适用于所有现有和新申请。

修订案包括调整对某些通知作出回应的时限，并引入了一项规定，允许专利针对不同成员国使用不同的权利要求集来获得授权。这一变化对面临特定司法管辖区驳回的申请人特别有利。ARIPO 还宣布，某些专利和外观设计服务的官方费用将大幅上涨，并引入了新的收费项目。更多细节有待更新。

如需当前费用与新费用的详细对比，请参阅以下链接：

[专利官费.pdf](#)

[工业设计官费.pdf](#)

ARIPO Announced Amendments to Harare Protocol with Significant Increasing on Official Fees of Patent and Industrial Designs

Introduction

The African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) is an intergovernmental organization that facilitates cooperation among its member states in the field of intellectual property (IP). According to the official website, as of 14 July 2022, ARIPO comprises 22 member states, primarily from English-speaking Africa, including countries such as Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Zimbabwe,

among others. These member states collaborate to harmonize IP laws, streamline registration processes, and promote the protection of patents, trademarks, industrial designs, and copyrights across the region.

The Harare Protocol, adopted in 1982, is one of ARIPO's key legal instruments. It specifically focuses on the registration of patents, industrial designs, and utility models. Under this protocol, applicants can file a single application with ARIPO, which is then examined and, if approved, grants protection in all designated member states. This system simplifies the process of securing IP rights across multiple jurisdictions, reducing costs and administrative burdens for inventors and businesses. The Harare Protocol thus plays a crucial role in fostering innovation and economic development within the ARIPO region.

Amendments

On 31 January 2025, ARIPO announced that the ARIPO Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs, including its Implementing Regulations, Forms, and Fees, has been amended. The amendments shall come into force on 1 March 2025 and shall apply to all existing and new applications.

The amendments include adjustments to the time limits for responding to certain notifications and introduce a provision allowing patents to proceed to grant with different sets of claims for different member states. This change is particularly beneficial for applicants facing jurisdiction-specific rejections. ARIPO has also announced a significant increase in official fees for certain patent and design services, alongside the introduction of new fee items. Further updates will be provided as additional information becomes available. For a detailed comparison of current and new fees, please refer to the following links:

[ARIPO FEES FOR PATENT.pdf](#)

[ARIPO FEES FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.pdf](#)

瑞士全面修订《专利条例》，拟于 4 月启动公众意见征询

2024 年 3 月，瑞士议会通过《专利法》部分修正案。为确保修订后的法案顺利生效，需同步调整《专利条例》中的配套实施细则。瑞士联邦知识产权局（IPI）拟以此为契机，对已施行 46 年的现行条例进行全面现代化修订，修订草案拟于 4 月初进入公众意见征询阶段，历时约三个月。

本次议会通过的《专利法》修正案确立了瑞士专利制度的创新框架。作为配套法规，《专利条例》修订草案不仅落实了法律层面的制度革新，更细化了新型专利审查程序的操作规范，重点包括：

1. 引入选择性实质审查机制，申请人可自主选择是否启动全面技术审查
2. 建立强制检索制度，每项专利申请均需出具现有技术检索报告
3. 开放英语技术文件提交渠道，允许专利申请文件以英文形式公示

值得注意的是，现行《专利条例》自 1978 年施行以来，其多数条款仍基于非数字化时代的立法理念，已难以适应现代专利体系对电子化文档管理、数字化信息存储以及跨国协同审查的现实需求。此次修订着力破解数字化发展障碍，主要体现为：

- 构建与 IPI 的电子化沟通平台，优化电子数据全周期管理体系
- 预留未来数字化升级接口，为智慧审查系统建设奠定基础
- 实现与《欧洲专利公约》《商标保护条例》的条款衔接，提升跨国申请便利度

通过系统性制度优化，此次修订将显著简化专利申请流程。未来申请人可通过优化审查路径选择、运用电子化工具等方式，有效缩短专利申请周期。IPI 表示，本次改革将助力瑞士保持全球专利体系竞争力，为创新主体提供更高效的知识产权保护服务。

Switzerland Fully Revised Patents Ordinance, Launching Consultation in April

In March 2024, the Swiss Parliament approved partial amendments to the Patents Act. To ensure the smooth implementation of the revised act, corresponding implementing provisions in the Patents Ordinance need to be adjusted accordingly. Taking this opportunity, the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property (IPI) intends to comprehensively modernize the current ordinance, which has been in force for 46 years. The draft of the revised ordinance is expected to enter the public consultation phase at the beginning of April 2025 and to last some three months.

The amendments to the Patents Act approved by the parliament establish an innovative framework for the Swiss patent system. As a supporting regulation, the draft of the revised Patents Ordinance not only implements institutional innovations at the legal level but also refines operational norms for the new patent

examination procedure. Key highlights include:

1. Introducing an optional substantive examination mechanism, allowing applicants to choose whether to initiate a comprehensive technical examination.
2. Establishing a compulsory search system, requiring a search report on the state of the art for each patent application.
3. Opening a channel for submitting technical documents in English and allowing patent application documents to be published in English.

It is noteworthy that since the current Patents Ordinance was implemented in 1978, most of its provisions are still based on legislative concepts from the non-digital era, making it difficult to meet the practical needs of modern patent systems for electronic document management, digital information storage, and cross-border collaborative examination. The revision focuses on overcoming obstacles to digital development, mainly reflected in:

- Building an electronic communication platform with IPI and optimizing the full-cycle management system for electronic data.
- Reserving interfaces for future digital upgrades to lay the foundation for the construction of an intelligent examination system.
- Aligning provisions with the European Patent Convention and the Trade Mark Protection Ordinance to enhance the convenience of cross-border applications.

Through systematic institutional optimization, this revision will significantly simplify the patent application process. Applicants can effectively shorten the patent application cycle by selecting optimized examination pathways and utilizing electronic tools in the future. The IPI states that this reform will help Switzerland maintain its competitiveness in the global patent system and provide more efficient intellectual property protection services for innovation entities.

7月1日起，巴西仅接收电子 PCT 专利申请

近期，巴西知识产权局已发布通告，明确指出从 2025 年 7 月 1 日起，该局将仅采纳通过 e-PCT 系统以电子方式递交的依据《专利合作条约》(PCT) 提出的国际专利申请。对于仍偏好采用纸质文件提交国际申请的申请人，则需直接将申请递送至世界知识产权组织 (WIPO) 国际局。

From July 1st, Brazil Will Only Accept Electronic PCT Patent Applications

Recently, the Brazilian Intellectual Property Office has issued a notice clearly stating that, starting from July 1st, 2025, the Office will only accept international patent applications submitted electronically through the e-PCT system under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Applicants who still prefer to submit international applications in paper format will need to directly send their applications to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

冰岛最新专利、商标和外观设计官费已生效

2024 年 2 月 15 日，冰岛知识产权局关于服务费的新规定正式生效，涉及根据第 17/1991 号专利法（PA）、第 45/1997 号商标法（TMA）和第 46/2001 号外观设计法（DA）授予的权利。

以下是根据规定整理的最新费用表，货币单位均为冰岛克朗。

专利

| 专利申请 | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 专利申请费，冰岛国际申请费，复审、分案或删除性修改申请费 | | 76000 | |
| 专利权利要求超过十项的附加费，每项 | | 4900 | |
| PA 第 36 条和第 37 条所述的费用 | | 64900 | |
| 延期提交冰岛专利申请相关翻译的宽限费 | | 20500 | |
| 向国际检索单位请求进行新颖性检索的手续费 | | 8900 | |
| 年费 | | | |
| （在到期日后 6 个月内缴纳年费，另需缴纳 20%滞纳金。） | | | |
| 第 1 年：13000 | 第 6 年：30000 | 第 11 年：56000 | 第 16 年：85000 |
| 第 2 年：13000 | 第 7 年：35000 | 第 12 年：61000 | 第 17 年：92000 |
| 第 3 年：13000 | 第 8 年：39000 | 第 13 年：67000 | 第 18 年：98000 |
| 第 4 年：24000 | 第 9 年：45000 | 第 14 年：72000 | 第 19 年：105000 |
| 第 5 年：27000 | 第 10 年：50000 | 第 15 年：79000 | 第 20 年：111000 |
| 专利授予 | | | |
| 专利文件前 40 页的公布费（说明书、权利要求书、附图和摘要） | | 40000 | |
| 超过 40 页的附加费，每页 | | 1500 | |
| 提交申请后，增加权利要求的附加费，每项 | | 4900 | |
| 专利重新颁发费 | | 40000 | |
| 权利要求书的修改费和专利重新颁发费 | | 40000 | |
| 欧洲专利 | | | |
| 欧洲专利的生效费、重新颁发费或更正后的翻译的公布费 | | 43000 | |
| 补充保护证书 | | | |

| | |
|---|--------|
| 申请费 | 76000 |
| 补充保护证明书延期费用 | 56200 |
| 补充保护证书生效后的每年度年费（在到期日后 6 个月内缴纳年费，另需缴纳 20%滞纳金。） | 111000 |
| 放弃补充保护证书的通知费 | 8200 |
| 其他费用 | |
| 专利保护范围限制请求费 | 40000 |
| 专利异议通知费 | 50000 |
| 发明新颖性和创造性的初步审查费 | 40000 |

商标、集体标志、保证和证明标志

| | |
|--|-------|
| 申请费或续展费，包括一类商品或服务 | 40600 |
| 超过一类的商品和/或服务的附加费，每类 | 8900 |
| 在商标国际注册申请或续展申请中指定冰岛的费用应向世界知识产权组织（WIPO）支付 | |
| 根据 TMA 第 24 条第 1 款或第 2 款的变更请求 | 10000 |
| 申请或注册分案申请 | 29900 |
| 商标异议通知，或注册商标无效或撤销请求 | 50000 |
| 商标注册处进行的近似商标查询 | 8000 |

设计

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 每个五年期的申请费 | 24000 |
| 每个五年期，多项设计注册中超出一项的附加申请费，每项 | 6000 |
| 图片超过一张的附加费用，每张 | 4900 |
| 审查费 | 20000 |
| 每个五年期的续展费 | 43000 |
| 每个五年期，多项设计注册中超出一项的附加续展费，每项 | 14800 |
| 撤销注册请求费 | 15000 |

杂项规定

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 受理和处理国际专利、商标或外观设计申请的手续费 | 20300 |
|-------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| 申请恢复费 | 13000 |
| 专利或外观设计权利的重新确立请求费 | 50000 |
| 注册簿所有权、许可或抵押信息的变更费用 | 8200 |
| 注册簿中其他条目的变更费用，例如变更注册人的名称或地址、变更商标定义、修改商品和/或服务清单或变更代理人 | 4200 |
| 存档系统中的授权专利、注册商标或外观设计或其他文件的电子副本的签发 | 1500 |
| 上条所述文件的核证副本或优先权文件的签发 | 5400 |
| 文件打印或复印费，每张 A4 纸 | 400 |
| 对于本规定中单价未包含的服务项目，如范围非常广泛的搜索、观察、处理或计算机打印输出等，应按小时计费。 | 8200 |
| 基于专利法、商标法或外观设计法的上诉费 | 120000 |
| 如果案件在上诉委员会完全任命之前被撤销、上诉委员会将案件驳回，或案件上诉成功，当局应退还 100.000 克朗。 | |

Iceland Renewed Service Fees on Patent, Trademark and Designs

A new regulation on service fees for the Icelandic Intellectual Property Office, concerning rights granted under Act No. 17/1991 on Patents (PA), Act No. 45/1997 on Trademarks (TMA), and Act No. 46/2001 on Designs (DA), took effect on February 15, 2024.

Following are the newest fees according to the regulation.

Patents

| Patent applications | |
|---|------------|
| Application fee for a patent application, an international application proceeded with in Iceland, or a request for a review, division, or excision | ISK 76.000 |
| Additional fee for each patent claim exceeding ten: | ISK 4.900 |
| Fee as referred to in Articles 36 and 37 of the PA | ISK 64.900 |
| Additional fee for an additional time limit provided to submit the required translation in connection with a patent application proceeded with in Iceland | ISK 20.500 |
| Handling fee for the processing of a novelty search with an International Searching Authority | ISK 8.900 |

| Annual fees (ISK) | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| An annual fee which is paid within six months of the due date shall increase by 20%. | | | |
| 1. 13.000 | 6. 30.000 | 11. 56.000 | 16. 85.000 |
| 2. 13.000 | 7. 35.000 | 12. 61.000 | 17. 92.000 |
| 3. 13.000 | 8. 39.000 | 13. 67.000 | 18. 98.000 |
| 4. 24.000 | 9. 45.000 | 14. 72.000 | 19. 105.000 |
| 5. 27.000 | 10. 50.000 | 15. 79.000 | 20. 111.000 |
| Granting of a patent | | | |
| Publication fee for the first 40 pages of the patent document (description, claims, drawings and abstract) | | | ISK 40.000 |
| Additional fee for each page exceeding 40 | | | ISK 1.500 |
| Additional fee for each claim added after the filing of an application | | | ISK 4.900 |
| Fee for reissuing a patent | | | ISK 40.000 |
| Fee for amendment of claims and reissuing a patent | | | ISK 40.000 |
| European Patents | | | |
| The validation of a European patent, reissuing of a patent or publication of corrected translation | | | ISK 43.000 |
| Supplementary Protection Certificate | | | |
| Application fee | | | ISK 76.000 |
| Fee for extension of supplementary protection certificate | | | ISK 56.200 |
| Annual fee for each fee year commenced of a supplementary protection certificate (An annual fee paid within six months of the due date shall increase by 20%) | | | ISK 111.000 |
| Fee for notification of a waiver from supplementary protection | | | ISK 8.200 |
| Other fees | | | |
| Fee for request for limitation on the scope of patent protection | | | ISK 40.000 |
| Notice of opposition to a patent | | | ISK 50.000 |
| Services in relation to preliminary scanning of novelty and inventive step of an invention | | | ISK 40.000 |

Trademarks, collective marks and guarantee and certification marks

| | |
|---|------------|
| Application or renewal fee, including one class of goods or services | ISK 40.600 |
| Additional fee for each additional class of goods and/or services | ISK 8.900 |
| Fees for designation of Iceland in an application for an international registration of a trademark or for its renewal are paid to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) | |
| A request for alteration according to paragraph 1. or 2 of Art. 24 TMA | ISK 10.000 |
| A request for division of an application or registration | ISK 29.900 |
| Notification of opposition or a claim that a registration of a mark be annulled or revoked | ISK 50.000 |
| Search of the trademark registry for a similar mark | ISK 8.000 |

Design

| | |
|---|------------|
| Application fee for each five-year period | ISK 24.000 |
| Application fee for each design in excess of one in a multiple registration for each five-year period | ISK 6.000 |
| Fee for each picture in excess of one | ISK 4.900 |
| Examination fee | ISK 20.000 |
| Renewal fee for each five-year period | ISK 43.000 |
| Renewal fee for each design in excess of one in a multiple registration for each five-year period | ISK 14.800 |
| Fee for a claim that a registration be revoked | ISK 15.000 |

Miscellaneous provisions

| | |
|---|------------|
| Processing fee for reception and processing of international patent, trademark or design applications | ISK 20.300 |
| Fee for a request for reinstatement | ISK 13.000 |
| Fee for a request for re-establishment of rights to a patent or design | ISK 50.000 |
| Fee for a request for entry of information on change of ownership, licences or mortgaging in the register | ISK 8.200 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Fee for a request for other entries in the register, such as change of a holder's name or address, change of a trademark definition, modification of list of goods and/or services or change regarding the representative | ISK 4.200 |
| Electronic copy of an application or patent granted, a registered mark or design or other documents from the archiving system | ISK 1.500 |
| Certified copy of documents as referred to in the last item or the issuance of a priority document | ISK 5.400 |
| Printouts or photocopies of documentation, each A4 page | ISK 400 |
| For services which are not included in the unit prices of this Regulation, such as very extensive searches, observations, processing or computer printouts, hourly fee shall be paid | ISK 8.200 |
| Fee for appeal based on the Patent Act, Trademark Act or Design Act | ISK 120.000 |
| If a case is revoked before an appeal committee is fully appointed, the case is dismissed by the appeal committee or it is successful the Ministry shall repay ISK 100.000. | |

韩国修订《设计保护法施行规则》

韩国知识产权局（KIPO）宣布对《设计保护法施行规则》进行部分修订，新规将于 2025 年 2 月 12 日正式生效。此次修订旨在确保设计申请中真实创作者的准确认定，并提高国家研发成果管理的效率。

修订内容

修订后的设计专利法规引入了更严格的创作者信息修改程序，以防止欺诈行为。主要变更包括：

- 1. 时间限制：**在注册决定作出后至最终注册（缴费后）期间，申请人不得添加新的创作者。然而，对于创作者身份未发生变化的修改（如姓名更正、拼写错误修正或地址更新），仍被允许。新增创作者的操作仅可在注册决定作出前或最终注册完成后进行。
- 2. 文件要求：**此前在注册后提交的修改支持文件，现需在审查阶段提交，以提高信息准确性。
- 3. 验证程序：**所有修改均需提交书面说明，解释修改原因，并提供由申请人和受影响的创作者共同签署或盖章的确认文件。例如，若需将创作者从 A 和 B 更正为 A 和 C，则确认文件需包含申请人、B（被移除的创作者）和 C（新增的创作者）的签名或盖章。
- 4. 生效日期：**上述规则适用于 2025 年 2 月 12 日及之后提交的修改请求。

此外，国家研发设计成果的申报要求也得到简化。删除了不必要的字段（如贡献比例），并增加了重要提示，以提高行政效率。

此次部分修订的全文可在韩国知识产权局官网（www.kipo.go.kr）或韩国法律信息中心网站（www.law.go.kr）查阅。

The Republic of Korea Amended the Enforcement Rule of the Design Protection Act

The Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) has announced the partial amendments to the Enforcement Rule of the Design Protection Act, effective February 12, 2025. The aim of the amendments is to ensure accurate identification of the true creator in design applications and to improve the efficiency of national R&D achievement management.

Amendments

The revised design patent regulations introduce stricter protocols for modifying listed creators to prevent fraudulent practices. Key changes include:

- 1. Timing Restrictions:** Applicants are prohibited from adding new creators between the registration

decision and final registration (post-fee payment). However, corrections are permitted for unchanged creator identities (e.g., name revisions, typo fixes, or address updates). Additions may only occur before the registration decision or after final registration.

2. **Documentation Requirements:** Supporting documents for corrections, previously submitted post-registration, must now be provided during the examination phase to enhance accuracy.

3. **Verification Process:** All corrections require a written explanation of the reason for modification and a confirmation document signed/sealed by both the applicant and affected creators. For example, correcting creators from A and B to A and C necessitates signatures/seals from the applicant, B (removed creator), and C (added creator).

4. **Effective Date:** These rules apply to correction requests submitted on or after February 12, 2025.

Additionally, filing requirements for national R&D design achievements have been simplified. Unnecessary fields, such as contribution ratios, were removed, and critical notices were added to improve administrative efficiency.

The full text of this partial amendment can be accessed on the KIPO website (www.kipo.go.kr) or Korean Law Information Center (www.law.go.kr).

其他 Others

产权组织报告揭示交通运输领域专利的最新趋势

世界知识产权组织（WIPO）最新发布的报告显示，全球交通领域的技术创新正加速聚焦绿色未来技术，空中出租车、电动汽车无线充电系统、自动驾驶货船等环保型解决方案成为研发核心。中国、日本、美国、韩国及德国在该领域的发明活动占据全球领先地位。

报告基于专利数据、学术文献、行业新闻及企业高管声明等多维度信息源，全面梳理了交通运输行业的技术发展与趋势动向，重点围绕陆路、海运、航空、航天四大运输模式，以及可持续性与数字化转型两大主题展开分析。核心结论如下：

1. 创新规模激增

- 过去二十年间，未来交通技术专利申请量增长 700%，从 2003 年的 1.5 万项跃升至 2023 年的 12 万项；
- 相关专利申请占比从 2003 年全交通领域专利的 16% 攀升至当前的 40%，凸显技术迭代加速。

2. 传统技术研发趋缓

- 自 2018 年起，随着全球创新资源向绿色技术倾斜，传统技术专利申请增速显著放缓。

3. 陆路运输占据绝对优势

- 专利布局高度集中于陆路运输领域，其专利总量超过海运、航空与航天领域总和的 3.5 倍；
- 2000 年至今，陆路运输领域累计产生 90.6 万项专利，占未来交通技术专利总量的 82%。

4. 细分领域分布差异显著

- 航空运输位列第二，2000 年至今累计产生约 13.2 万项专利；
- 航天与海运技术专利规模相对有限，分别录得 7.5 万项和 4.7 万项专利族。

5. 地域创新格局集中化

- 中国、日本、美国、韩国及德国五国包揽全球 90% 的未来交通技术专利；
- 2000 年以来，上述国家累计创造近 105 万项相关专利，形成技术研发核心集群。

- 中国凭借在电动汽车市场的突出优势实现高速增长，瑞典、意大利、印度及加拿大等专利基数较小的国家亦呈现强劲创新势头。

WIPO Report Reveals the Latest Transportation Patenting Trend

The latest report released by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) indicates that global technological innovation in the transportation sector is increasingly focusing on greener, futuristic technologies, such as air taxis, wireless charging systems for electric vehicles, and self-piloting cargo ships, with China, Japan, the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Germany leading the world in inventive activities in this field.

The report provides a comprehensive analysis of technological developments and trends in the transportation industry, drawing on multi-dimensional data sources including patent data, academic literature, industry news, and CEO statements. It focuses on four major transportation modes—land, maritime, aviation, and aerospace—as well as two key themes: sustainability and digital transformation. Key findings include:

1. Surge in Innovation Scale

- Future of transportation patents have grown 700% over the past 20 years from 15,000 inventions in 2003 to 120,000 in 2023.
- In 2003, Future of Transportation patents only accounted for 16% of all transportation patents, now it's 40%.

2. Slowdown in Traditional Technology R&D

- Since 2018, global patenting growth for legacy technologies has flatlined as innovators shift toward newer, greener products and processes.

3. Dominance of Land Transportation

- Patent filings are heavily concentrated in land transportation, with the total number of patents exceeding 3.5 times the combined total for maritime, aviation, and aerospace sectors.
- Since 2000, the land transportation sector has generated 906,000 patents, accounting for 82% of all identified future transportation technology patents.

4. Significant Disparities Across Sub-Sectors

- Aviation ranks second, with approximately 132,000 patents filed since 2000.
- Patent activity in aerospace and maritime technologies is relatively limited, with 75,000 and 47,000 patent families recorded, respectively.

5. Concentration of Regional Innovation

- China, Japan, the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Germany collectively account for 90% of global patents related to future transportation technologies.
- Since 2000, these five countries have generated nearly 1.05 million related patents, forming a core cluster of technological R&D.
- China has achieved rapid growth due to its dominant position in the electric vehicle market, while countries with smaller patent bases, such as Sweden, Italy, India, and Canada, have also shown strong innovation momentum.