



PATENT COURT
OF KOREA

Where creative technology meets fair law

Patent Court of Korea





Where creative technology
meets fair law

PATENT COURT





Creative Technology Can be
Protected Substantively
When Fair Law is Declared.
This is the Mission
of the Patent Court.

PATENT COURT OF KOREA



Contents

- 06 Establishment and History
- 10 Organization
- 12 IP-related Litigation System
- 16 Litigation Proceedings in Patent Court
- 23 Case Statistics
- 26 Research and Communications
- 29 Strengthening of International Exchanges
- 32 Visit to Patent Court

History of



Establishment of Patent Court

Before the establishment of the Patent Court, the patent trial system consisted of administrative proceedings at the Korean Intellectual Property Office (“KIPO”) and final appeals to the Supreme Court. However, it became necessary to streamline the judicial system addressing patent disputes under an independent legal process to guarantee the constitutional right to a “fact-finding” trial conducted by judges and to ensure expeditious and fair resolution of IP related disputes, which have become more complicated over the years under the knowledge-based economy system. To meet such demands of the times, the Patent Court was established at the level of high court in charge of suits against the decisions of KIPO (the Intellectual Property Trial and Appeal Board, “IPTAB”) on March 1, 1998.

As a result, the fact-finding trials of patent cases, which previously had been heard only in administrative proceedings, were brought into the judicial system, which led to more expeditious, effective, and fair trials while improving the quality of the trials. This in turn has resulted in further raising the domestic and international confidence in patent litigation system of Korea.



Patent Court



Opening on March 1st 1998 of First IP-Specialized Court in Asia

As the amended Court Organization Act promulgated on July 27, 1995, became effective the Patent Court officially opened at the Seoul High Court building (west wing in the Court Complex located at 100 Woomyeon-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul) on March 1, 1998. The Patent Court is the first IP-specialized court in Asia.

Relocation to Daejeon

The Patent Court relocated to Daejeon city on March 1, 2000 to pursue a balanced development between the metropolitan city of Seoul and other provinces, and in particular to enjoy synergy effects by forming networks with KIPO, which had already relocated to Daejeon, the Daedeok Science Town, where various of government-invested research institutions and laboratories of private companies are located, and educational institutions located in Daejeon such as the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (“KAIST”).



▲ Opening of Patent Court



▲ Relocation of Patent Court to Daejeon

Construction of New Office Building



▲ Completion of Patent Court Building

At the time of relocation to Daejeon, the Patent Court shared a space with the Daejeon High Court and the Daejeon District Court in the court building. Subsequently, the Patent Court moved to the current independent 11-story building (10 floors above ground and 1 floor underground) within the Court Complex on September 1, 2003 to accommodate potential expansion of the judicial panels due to the concentration of civil litigation jurisdiction and increase in IP disputes.

Expansion of Court Divisions and Increased Number of Judges



▲ Ceremony in Commemoration of 10-Year Anniversary of Patent Court

At the time of opening on March 1, 1998, the Patent Court consisted of 3 court divisions respectively composed of 1 presiding judge and 2 associate judges totaling 10 judges. Subsequently, the Patent Court operated with 4 divisions from November 21, 2005 and expanded to 5 divisions on February 22, 2016. In 2016, a total of 17 judges currently serve in the Patent Court.

Introduction of the Electronic Filing System



▲ Electronic Court Room No. 301

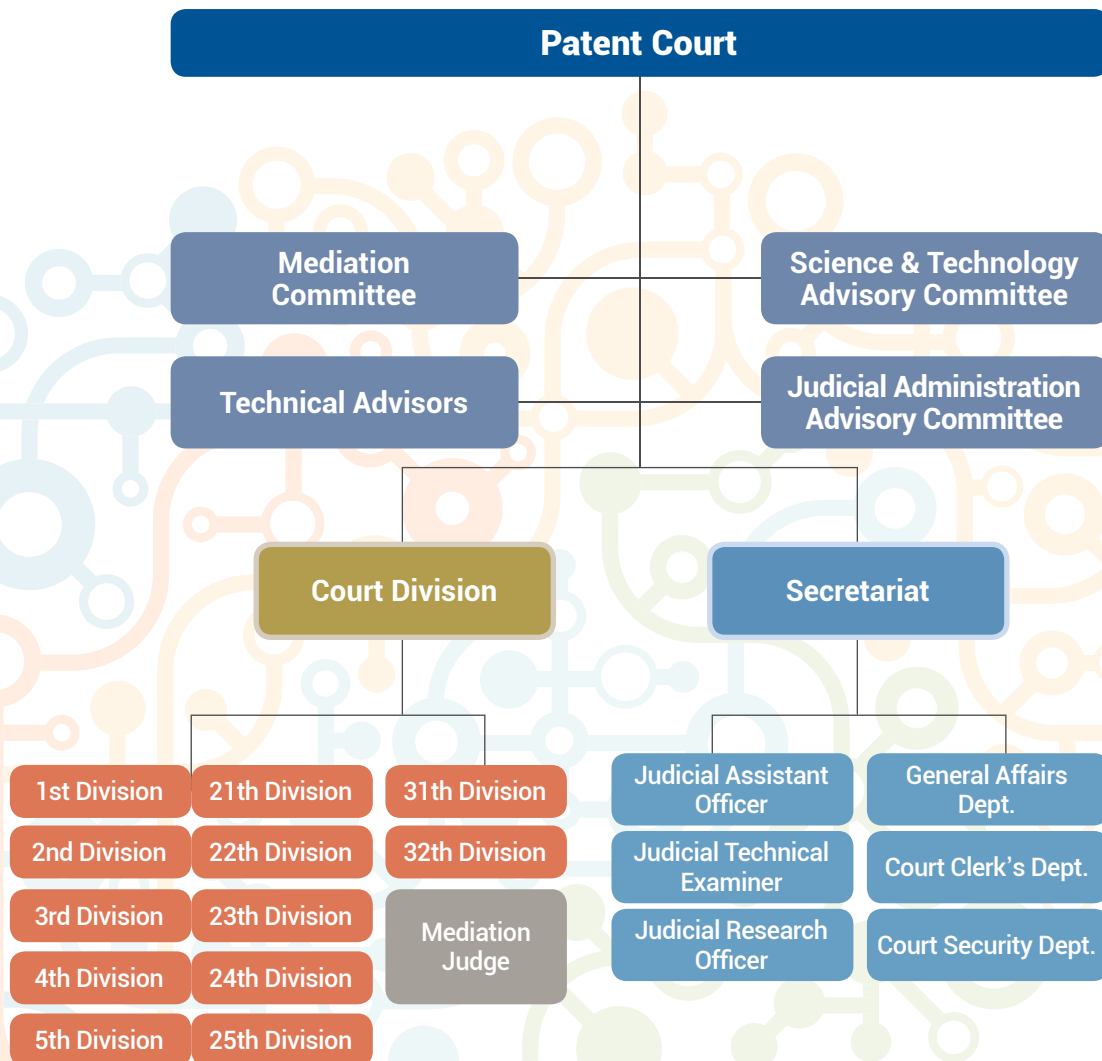
With the implementation of the Act on the Use of Electronic Documents in Civil Litigation on March 24, 2010, the electronic litigation procedure was introduced to civil litigation proceedings. As the patent lawsuits were deemed suitable for such electronic procedure, the Patent Court became the first to adopt the electronic case filing system on April 26, 2010.

Concentration of Jurisdiction over Lawsuits Relating to IP Rights

For resolving IP disputes in a specialized, effective, and expeditious manner, the jurisdiction over IP related litigations was concentrated by the amendments of the Civil Procedure Act (Law No. 13521) and the Court Organization Act (Law No. 13522), which were promulgated on December 1, 2015. As a result, the Patent Court has exclusive appellate jurisdiction over civil actions relating to IP rights, from the effective date of January 1, 2016 for the amendments.

- March 1. 1998** The Patent Court opened (within the west wing in the Court Complex located at 100 Woomyeon-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul); Judge Kong-Woong Choi took office as the first Chief Judge.
- November 1. 1999** Judge Moon-Tae Ahn took office as the second Chief Judge.
- February 8. 2000** Judge Dae-Hwa Im took office as the third Chief Judge.
- March 1. 2000** The Patent Court moved to a new building (within the Court Complex located at 6, Beopwon-gil, Seo-gu, Daejeon).
- February 11. 2001** Judge Yung-Woong Lee took office as the fourth Chief Judge.
- August 16. 2001** Judge Young-Moo Park took office as the fifth Chief Judge.
- February 8. 2002** Judge Ihl-Pyo Hong took office as the sixth Chief Judge.
- February 12. 2003** Judge Cheol-Koo Kang took office as the seventh Chief Judge.
- September 1. 2003** The Patent Court moved to a new building constructed for the Patent Court (the current building located at 69, Dunsanjung-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon).
- September 15. 2003** Judge Sung-Tae Yang took office as the eighth Chief Judge.
- February 14. 2005** Judge Dong-Hyo Kwak took office as the ninth Chief Judge.
- February 13. 2006** Judge Heung-Bok Lee took office as the tenth Chief Judge.
- August 24. 2006** Judge Kook-Soo Park took office as the eleventh Chief Judge.
- March 3. 2008** A commemorative ceremony and publication ceremony for the 10 year anniversary of the Patent Court took place.
- February 9. 2009** Judge Yong-Keun Sohn took office as the twelfth Chief Judge.
- February 11. 2010** Judge Yi-Su Kim took office as the thirteenth Chief Judge.
- February 17. 2011** Judge Eun-Soo Choi took office as the fourteenth Chief Judge.
- February 16. 2012** Judge Jong-Back Kim took office as the fifteenth Chief Judge.
- February 14. 2013** Judge Sam-Bong Park took office as the sixteenth Chief Judge.
- February 13. 2014** Judge Young-Ho Kang took office as the seventeenth Chief Judge.
- February 11. 2016** Judge Dae-Kyeong Lee took office as the eighteenth Chief Judge.

Organization



Organization

The Patent Court, which is a High Court, consists of court divisions and a secretariat in charge of the court's administrative affairs, and has 2 advisory committees and a mediation committee. Currently in 2016, a total of 96 persons serve at the Patent Court, including 17 judges.

Court Divisions

Currently in 2016, the Patent Court has 5 court divisions. Each division is responsible for both civil cases and cases for revocation of administrative trial decisions. The civil cases are designated at the 21st to 25th divisions and cases for revocation are designated at the 1st to 5th divisions. Each division consists of 3 judges including 1 presiding judge and 2 associate judges, which form a collegiate body and renders judgment by the agreement of the 3 judges. For each division, judicial technical examiners, judicial research officers, judicial clerks and stenographers are assigned.

Special Division

Important cases, such as cases that have significance as a precedent or are expected to have a significant effect on society, are assigned to the Special Division to facilitate an expeditious and consistent judgment and dispute resolution. The Special Division consists of the Chief Judge of the Patent Court as the presiding judge and 2 senior judges from the respective divisions. The Special Division is designated as the 11th Division for civil cases and the 31st Division for cases of revocation of administrative trial decisions.

Mediation Committee

To facilitate an amicable dispute resolution between the parties in the IP related civil proceedings, the Patent Court has the Mediation Committee consisting of outstanding experts. Currently in 2016, a total of 28 experts serve at the Mediation Committee including 16 legal experts in IP litigation field and 12 experts in science and technology areas.

Science & Technology Advisory Committee

The Patent Court has the Science and Technology Advisory Committee (“STAC”) to facilitate communications between the judicial branch and the science and technology community and to enhance the quality of trials. The STAC is responsible for providing advice on policies, system improvement, and operational measures concerning patent trials, providing opinions of the science and technology community to the judicial branch, and cooperating in establishing a pool of technical advisors. Currently, 12 technical advisors from KAIST, Chungnam National University, and national research institutions located within the Daedeok Science Town serve as advisory members of the STAC.

Judicial Administration Advisory Committee

The Patent Court has the Judicial Administration Advisory Committee, which consists of experts in the academic field, industries, administrative areas, and IP litigations, to expand opportunities for experts in various fields and areas to participate in judicial administration and court proceedings and expand communications with citizens.



▲ Judge's Chamber



▲ Trial by Special Division



▲ Appointment of Mediation Committee Member



▲ Regular Meeting of STAC



PATENT COURT OF KOREA

IP-related Litigation System

Overview

Concept of IP-related Litigation

IP-related litigation includes two types of litigations: civil actions relating to specific IP rights and Suits against the administrative trial decisions made by the KIPO(IPTAB).

1) Civil actions relating to specific IP rights

Civil actions relating to specific IP rights include actions seeking an injunction or damages based on the following IP rights: a patent, a utility model right, a design

right, a trademark right, or a plant breeder's rights ("PBR"), which need to be registered for protection, and actions concerning ownership of rights including claims seeking transfer or de-registration of any of the foregoing rights.

Civil cases relating to specific IP rights may be filed with a district court as the 1st instance court and depending on the claimed amount, cases of less than KRW 200 million are examined by a single judge and cases of KRW 200 million and more are examined by a three-judge panel. Appeals against the decisions of the 1st instance courts are brought before the Patent Court as the second instance court, irrespective of the claimed amount. Since the Patent Court is a fact-finding trial court, an appeal can be filed on the grounds of both an unreasonable finding of fact and a violation of law. A decision rendered by the Patent Court may be appealed to the Supreme Court, the 3rd instance (final) court, solely on the grounds of any violation of law.

Unlike cancellation actions against the KIPO trial decision, parties in civil actions can only be represented by attorneys. In certain cases examined and tried by a single judge, a relative of or a person in an employment relationship with a party may represent the party in an action with the court's approval. But even in such cases, the principle of legal representation by attorneys applies in the Patent Court, where cases are examined by multi-judge panels.

2) Suits against the administrative trial decisions

Suits against the administrative trial decisions refer to administrative actions filed to seek revocation of the following decisions: decisions of KIPO(IPTAB) regarding KIPO examiner's rejection decisions on filed inventions, KIPO examiner's rejection decisions concerning extension of patent terms, decisions on the invalidation trial regarding patents, utility models, designs, and trademarks, decisions in confirmation actions of the scope of rights, and decisions concerning invalidation of extended patent terms; decisions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (the Plant Variety Protection Examination Committee; "MAFRA") regarding the examiner's rejection or decisions on the invalidation trial regarding plant breeder's rights decisions of the MAFRA or the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (the Geographic Indication Examination Committee) regarding rejection of geographic indications and decisions on the invalidation or cancellation trial concerning geographic indications.

Suits against the administrative trial decisions involve a two-tiered trial system: the Patent Court has exclusive jurisdiction in the 1st instance trial and its decision may be appealed to the Supreme Court.

In the suits against the administrative trial decisions made by KIPO(IPTAB) parties may be represented by not only attorneys but also patent attorneys.



1) Civil actions relating to specific IP rights

In order to resolve the problem of delays in litigation arising out of the two-track jurisdiction over civil cases and administrative cases relating to specific IP rights and to effectively cope with disputes on IP rights that are becoming increasingly specialized and internationalized by strengthening trial expertise, the amendments to the Civil Procedure Act (Law No. 13521) and the Court Organization Act (Law No. 13522) were promulgated on December 1, 2015, which concentrate jurisdiction over IP-related litigations. Accordingly, from January 1, 2016, the effective date of the foregoing amendments, Civil actions relating to specific IP rights are under the exclusive jurisdiction of 5 district courts including the Seoul Central District Court, Daejeon District Court, Daegu District Court, Busan District Court, and Gwangju District Court with the Seoul Central District Court having concurrent jurisdiction with the other district courts (Article 24, paragraph 2 and 3 of the Civil Procedure Act). In addition, appeals against the district court decisions are brought before the exclusive jurisdiction of the Patent Court (Article 28-4, paragraph 2 of the Court Organization Act).

※ Intellectual Property Divisions in the District Court

The 5 district courts (the Seoul Central District Court, Daejeon District Court, Daegu District Court, Busan District Court, and Gwangju District Court) with jurisdiction over civil cases relating to IP rights as 1st instance trial courts have intellectual property divisions which specialize in IP-related cases.

2) Suits against the administrative trial decisions

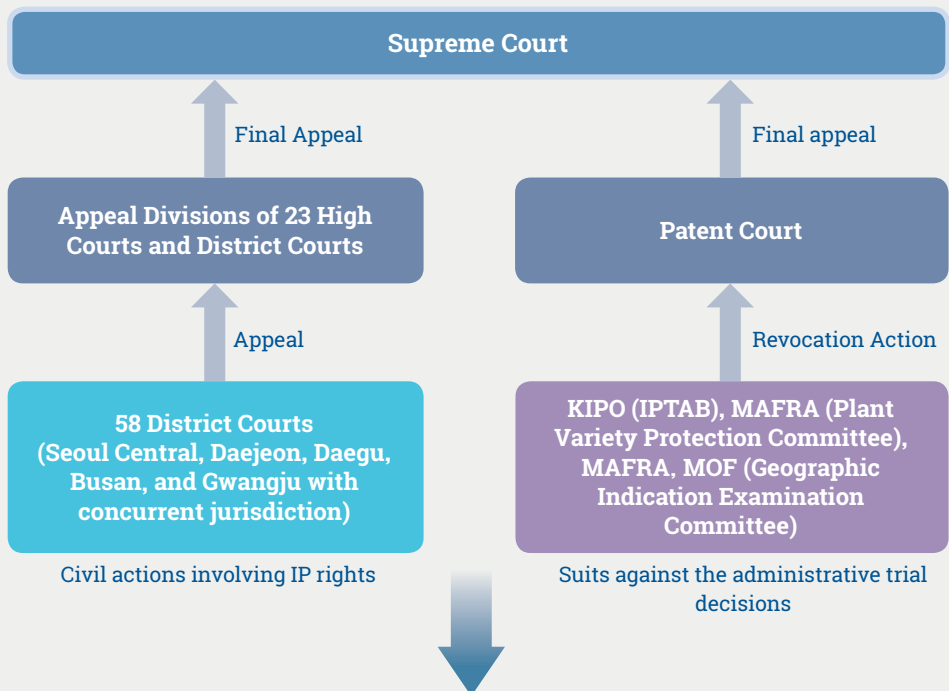
The Patent Court has exclusive jurisdiction over any suits against the administrative trial decisions made by the KIPO(IPTAB), etc. (Article 28-4, paragraph 1 of the Court Organization Act; Article 186, paragraph 1 of the Patent Act; Article 33 of the Utility Model Act; Article 166, paragraph 1 of the Design Protection Act; Article 162 of the Trademark Act; Article 103, paragraph 1 of the Act on the Protection of New Varieties of Plants; and Article 54, paragraph 1 of the Agricultural and Fishery Products Quality Control Act).

3) Actions relating to other IP Rights

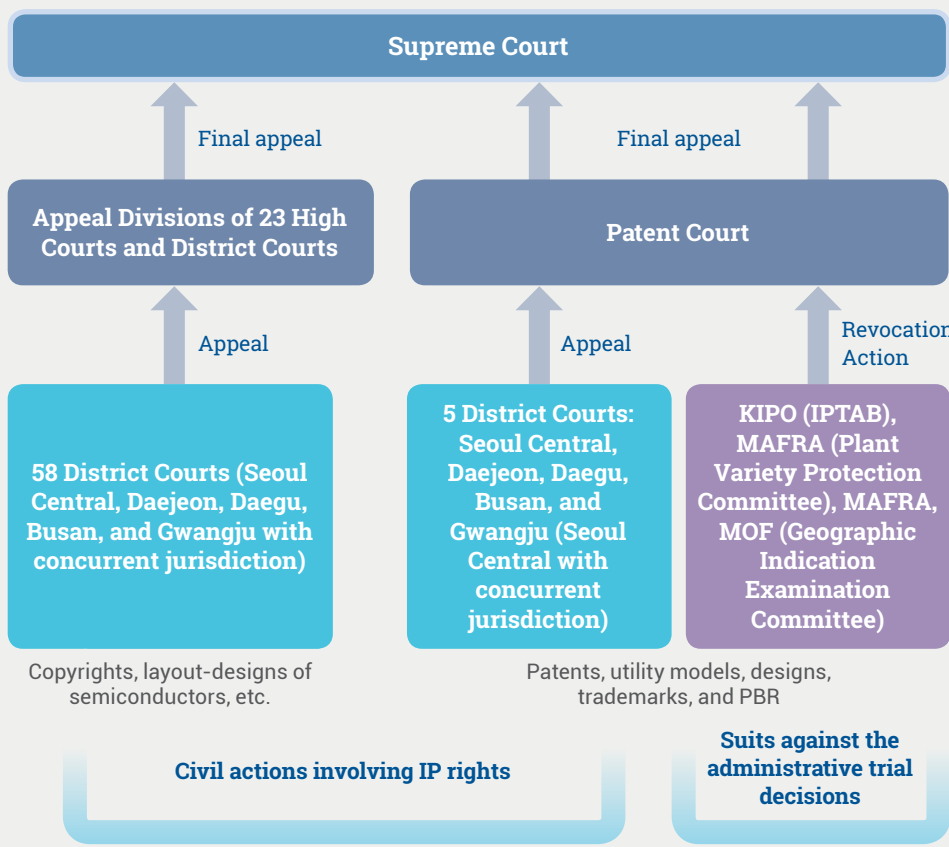
Actions related to IP rights other than patents, utility models, designs, trademarks, and PBR, such as actions concerning copyrights or layout-designs of semiconductors and actions based on the Copyright Act, the Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act, and the Internet Address Resources Act, may be filed with the district courts nationwide in the same manner as general civil actions. In such actions, the 5 district courts (the Seoul Central District Court, Daejeon District Court, Daegu District Court, Busan District Court, and Gwangju District Court) have concurrent jurisdiction. However, if such an action is filed in consolidation with an action related to specific IP rights, the action is under the jurisdiction of the 5 district court or the Patent Court as mentioned in “1) Civil actions relating to specific IP rights”.

Before-and-After of Change in Court Jurisdiction over IP-related Litigations

Before



After





1. Civil Actions relating to specific IP rights

On March 16, 2016, the Patent Court established Guideline of Civil Appellate Practice and Procedure of the Patent Court of Korea (the “Guideline for Civil Cases”). The Guideline for Civil Cases provides convenience to the litigants and facilitates predictable, expeditious, and efficient civil appeal proceedings by specifically prescribing the hearing procedures, methods for requesting and investigating evidence. The Guideline for Civil Cases is available on the homepage of the Patent Court and is provided not only in Korean but also in English, Chinese, and Japanese.

The appeal procedures for civil actions relating to specific IP rights are summarized below.

Pre-Hearing Procedures

- Upon submission of a brief containing the grounds of appeal, the presiding judge immediately designates a hearing or refers the case to an early mediation proceeding, or if the case requires procedural discussions holds a preparatory hearing.
- In a preparatory hearing, the procedural matters are discussed including deadlines for submission of arguments and evidence, the dates and number of hearings and disputed issues to be addressed in each hearing deadlines for submitting a request for expert witnesses, and whether to appoint technical advisors. Such case management conference is usually held as a “video conference” for the convenience of the parties and their counsels.

Hearing Procedures

Focused Examination by Disputed Issues

- The court establishes a schedule for each case and conducts focused oral examinations in one or two oral hearings.
- If deemed necessary in cases where several issues are in dispute and certain issues should be examined first before other issues, the court may conduct the hearings according to disputed issues. The court may disclose its opinion, either orally or in writing, on disputed issues on which examination has been completed.

Evidence Investigation

- If a party files a request for investigation of evidence that is identical or similar, in the evidentiary purport, to the evidence that had been adopted and investigated by the 1st instance court, or if a party files a request to resubmit evidence that had been filed but rejected by the 1st instance court or voluntarily withdrawn by the party, the party is required to provide a detailed explanation on the need for such evidence.
- According to a party’s request, the court may order the other party to submit materials necessary for proving infringement or calculating the amount of damages. The court may also conduct an examination of expert witness or appraisal necessary for proving infringement or calculating the amount of damages, either at a party’s request or ex officio. Further, if deemed necessary, the court may hear opinions of the parties and designate one or more technical advisors to participate in the action.

Mediation

- Immediately upon receiving an appeal case or at an appropriate time, the presiding judge may determine whether the case is suitable for mediation and refer the case to a mediation proceeding. Cases referred to mediation proceedings are handled by a mediation judge.

2. Suits against the administrative trial decisions

The Patent Court established the Guideline of Practice and Procedure of Revocation Action in the Patent Court of Korea, which is available not only in Korean but also in English, Chinese, and Japanese on the homepage of the Patent Court.

The proceedings for suits against administrative trial decisions are summarized below.

Submission of Briefs

- The parties submit their arguments and evidence through a petition, a response, and briefs. The petition submitted by the plaintiff is required to include all arguments concerning the grounds of revocation. The defendant is required to submit its response within 3 weeks from the receipt of the petition and the response should include specific rebuttals to the plaintiff's arguments and the arguments supporting the grounds of the trial decision.

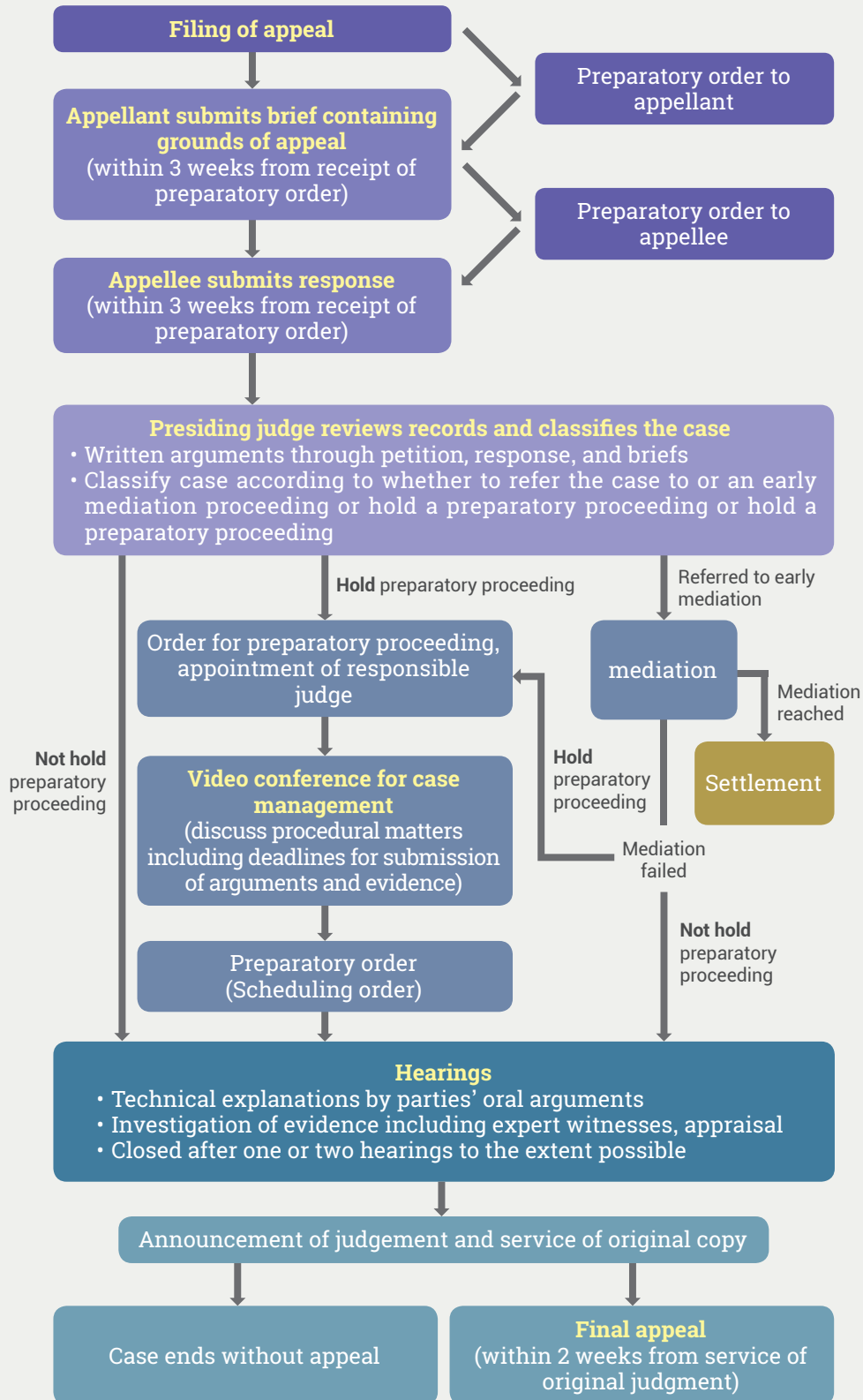
Pre-Hearing Procedures

- Upon completion of submission of briefs, the presiding judge designates a hearing or holds a preparatory hearing to discuss procedural matters.

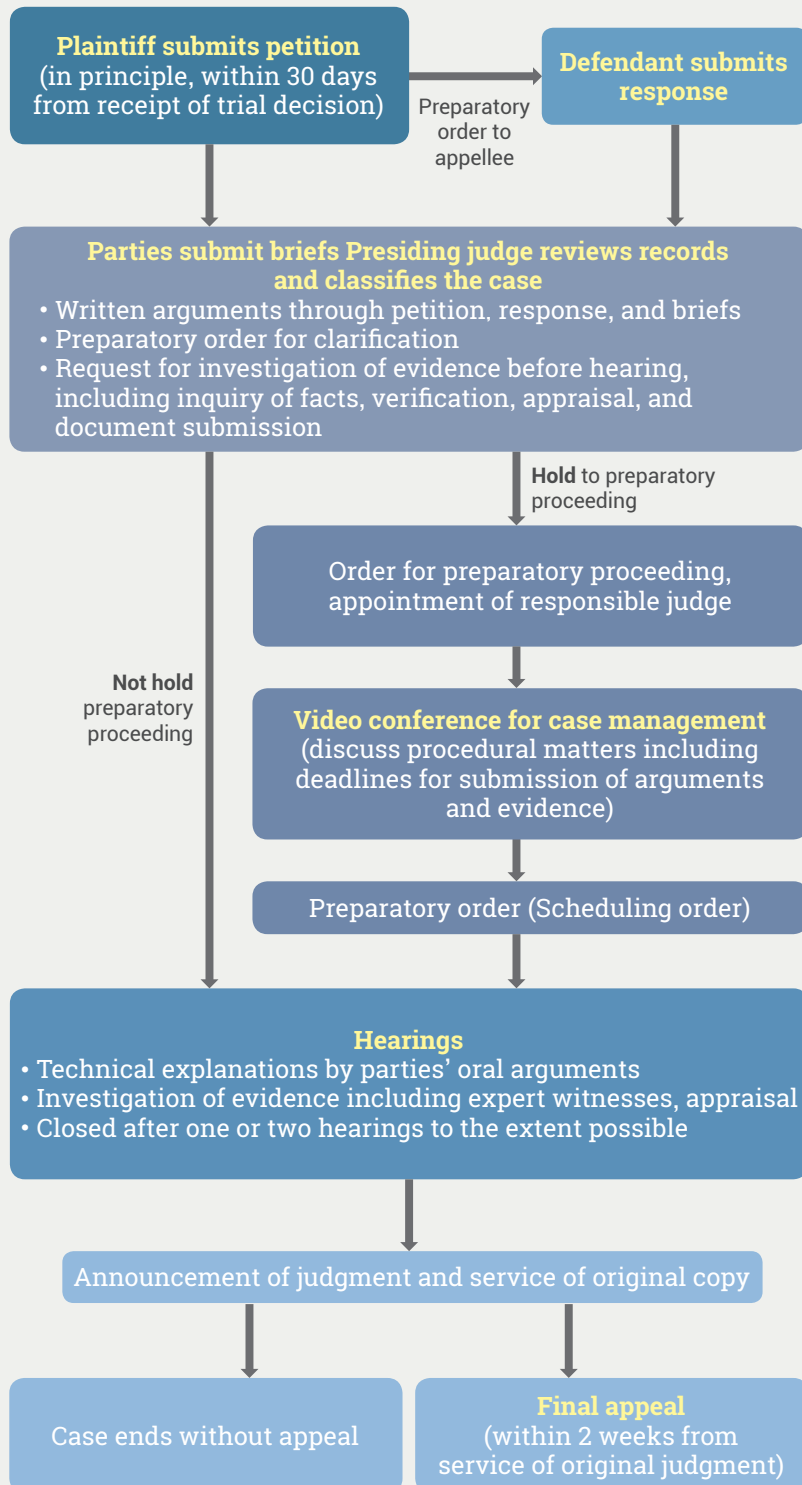
Hearing Procedures

- Upon completion of written arguments and preparation for hearings, the court conducts focused oral examinations in one or two oral hearings. If certain disputed issues such as claim interpretation should be examined first before other disputed issues, the court may conduct an examination of such issues first and disclose its opinion, either orally or in writing.

Flow Chart of Appeal Proceedings for Civil Actions



Flow Chart of Proceedings for suits against the administrative trial decisions





3. Technical examination

For expeditious and effective resolution of disputes through specialized examinations of technical issues in cases involving highly advanced technical issues of patents or utility models, the Patent Court has a pool of judicial technical examiners, judicial research officers and technical advisors. The Patent Court also holds a technical explanatory session at the request of a party.

1) Judicial technical examiners and research officers

- The Patent Court has 21 technical examiners and judicial research officers who have specialized knowledge in specific fields such as machinery, telecommunications, electrics/electronics, chemicals, pharmaceutical drugs, agriculture, construction, etc. and assist the judges. The technical judicial examiners and research officers are selected among those who have worked for a long time in the KIPO or who have majored in science/technology and meet the prescribed qualifications.
- Upon request by judicial panels, judicial technical examiners provide opinions on technical matters in suits against the KIPO(IPTAB) decisions involving patents and utility models; may participate in preparatory and hearing procedures if deemed necessary and ask questions to the parties with permission of the presiding judge; and may state opinions on the technical matters before the panel discussions.

Current status of judicial technical examiner(“TE”) and research officer(“RO”) (2016)

Field	Composition
Machinery	5 TEs and 1 RO
Facility	1 TE
Chemical	3 TEs and 1 RO
Drugs	1 TE and 1 RO
Agriculture	1 TE
Electrics	3 TEs and 1 RO
Telecom	2 TEs



2) Technical advisors

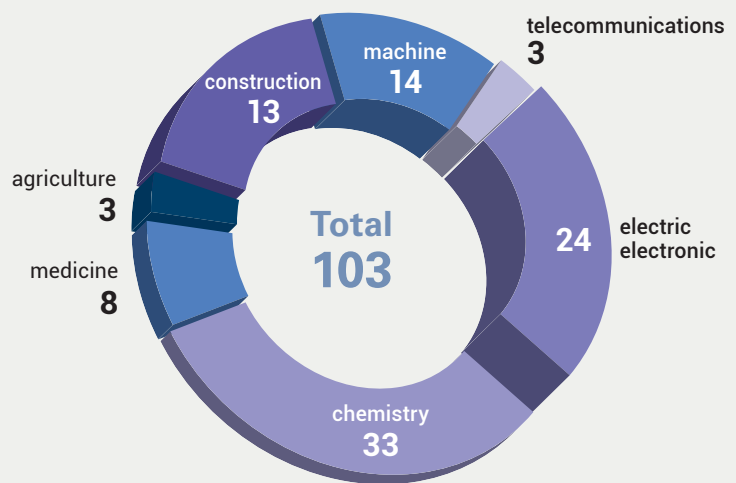
- In cases requiring specialized knowledge and experience in specific technical areas, allowed experts may be designated as technical advisors and allowed to participate in the cases. As of 2016, the Patent Court has a pool of 103 technical advisors in specific fields such as machinery, telecommunications, electrics/electronics, chemicals, pharmaceutical drugs, agriculture, construction, etc.
- Technical advisors may provide explanations or state opinions on technical issues either by attending a hearing or in writing and, with permission of the presiding judge, may ask questions to the parties or witnesses. The technical advisors are bound by confidentiality obligations in connection with the actions they participate in and are deemed as public officials for purposes of applying the bribery under the Criminal Act.

3) Technical explanatory session

- In cases concerning patents or utility models that require a technical explanation, the Court may hold a technical explanatory session at the request of a party. The parties and technical experts attend the technical explanatory session and orally explain their arguments on the technical matters by using drawings, products, miniatures, computer graphics, video equipment, etc.



▲ Technical explanatory session



Number of technical advisors according to specific fields (2016)



4. Electronic litigation

The Patent Court provides an electronic litigation service enabling the parties to file an action and proceed with the proceedings through an electronic filing system. The ratio of the parties consenting to the electronic filing has increased every year, and currently in 2016, 99.2% of all cases filed with the Patent Court proceed using the electronic filing system without any paper records.

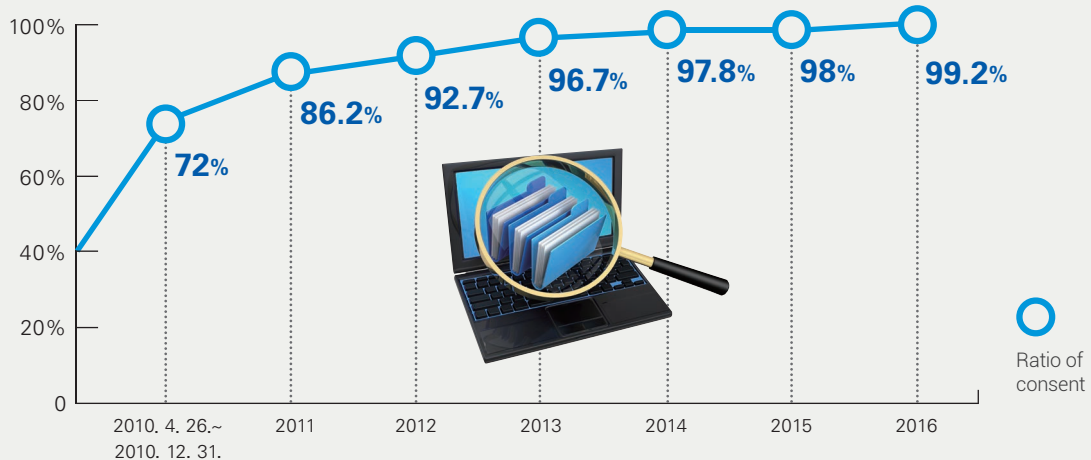
In addition, the Patent Court has equipped all courtrooms with electronic facilities such as computer networks, projection systems, overhead projectors, etc. to ensure that the hearings take place efficiently by use of multimedia equipment.



▲ website for electronic case filing



▲ courtroom for electronic litigation



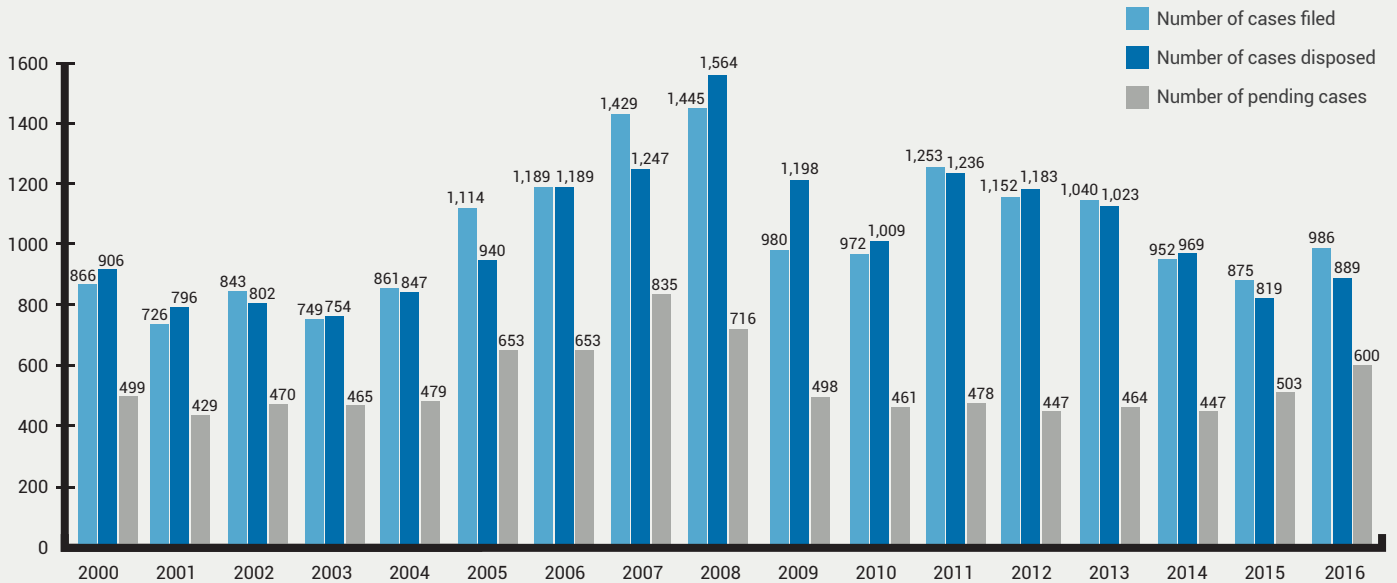
Ratio of consent by either of the parties from 2010 to date

Case Statistics

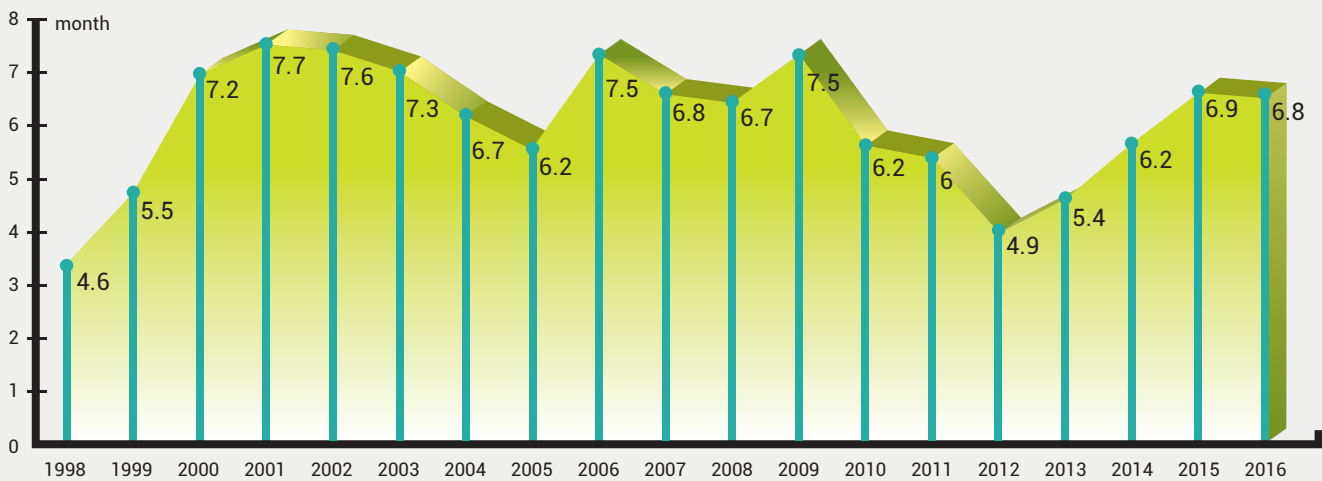


1. Suits against the administrative trial decisions

Number of cases filed and disposed



Average time intervals from Commencement to Disposition

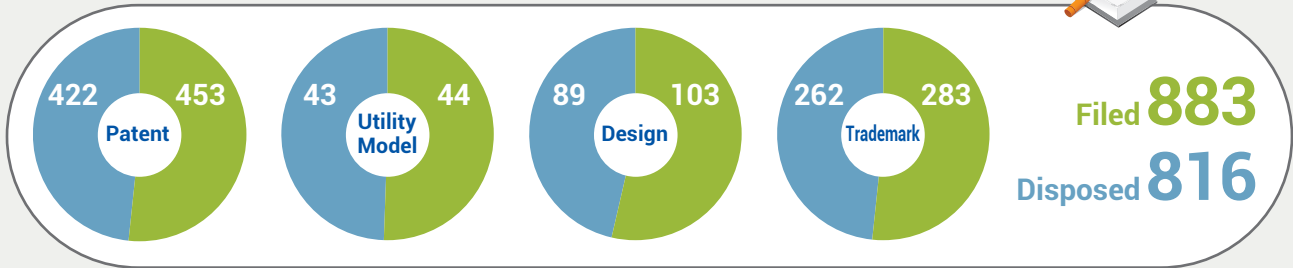


Case Statistics

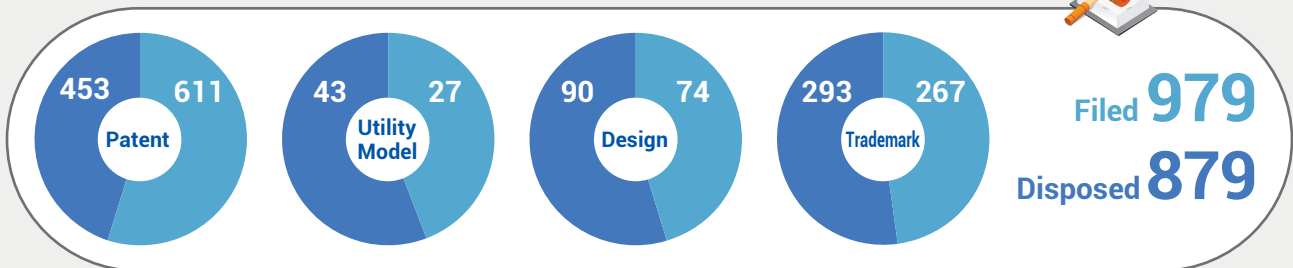


Number of cases filed and disposed by type of IP rights

2015. 1. 1. ~ 2015. 12. 31.

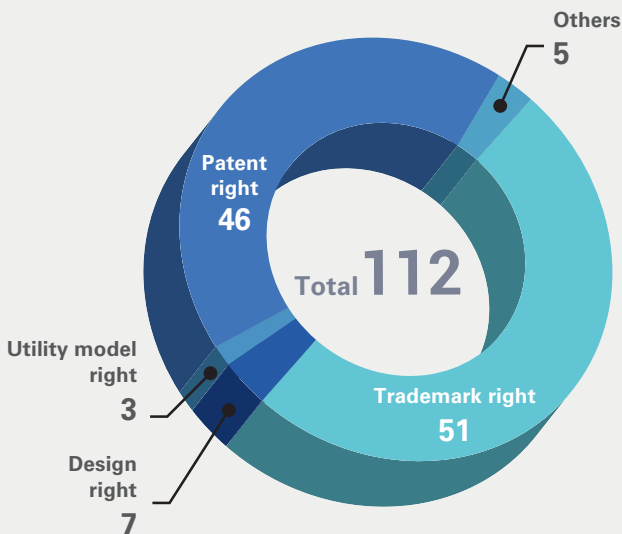


2016. 1. 1. ~ 2016. 12. 31.

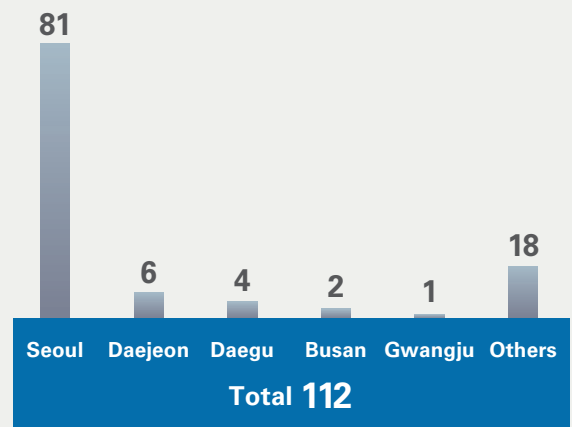


2. Civil Actions relating to specific IP rights

Number of Civil Cases Filed by type of IP rights



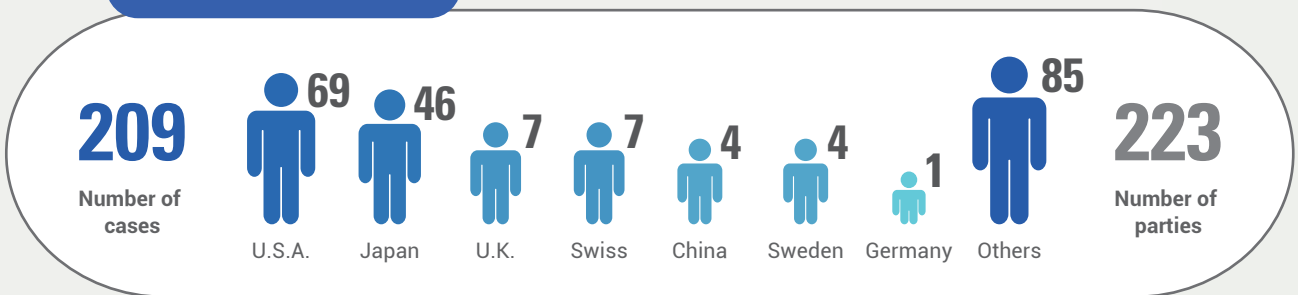
Number of Civil Cases Filed by Courts of First Instance: All District Courts



2016. 1. 1. ~ 2016. 12. 31.

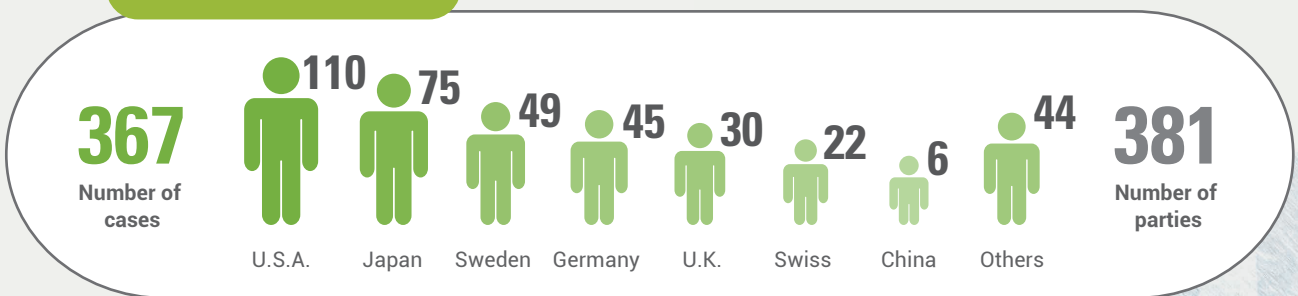
3. Number of cases in which either party is a foreigner

2015. 1. 1. ~ 2015. 12. 31.



For 2015, Numbers of Suits against Administrative Trials Decisions

2016. 1. 1. ~ 2016. 12. 31.



For 2016, Numbers of Suits against Administrative Trials Decisions and IP related Civil Cases

The Patent Court has contributed to the development of legal principles and improvement of legal systems in the field of IP rights by diligently adjudicating legal disputes and carrying out in-depth research activities, and has endeavored to expand the base of IP through a variety of communication activities.

1. Research activities

- There are various research groups under the Patent Court, including IP Legal Practice Research Forum, Research Society for IP Trial Procedures, Research Society for Courtroom Communication, Research Society for Improving Written Judgment and Research Society for Promoting Mediation. Based on the research results of the foregoing societies, the Patent Court has published, among others, “IP Litigation Practices” a guide for practitioners, “Patent Litigation Study” (collection of articles), “IP Law Journal”, “Correct Patent Litigation Terms” and “Rephrased Patent Rulings for Easy Understanding, which contains suggestions for writing patent rulings”.
- Since 2015, the Patent Court has held Bench & Bar Conference jointly with the Korean Intellectual Property Lawyers Association (“KIPLA”).



Workshop of IP Legal Practice Research Forum



2nd Bench Bar Conference



Publications issued by the IP Legal Practice Research Forum

2. Support for IP Legal Education

- Since 2013, the Patent Court has visited Korea's leading engineering colleges, including KAIST, Seoul National University, Postech, etc., and held Patent Class on the Go for professors, college students, employees, and researchers of nearby research institutions.
- The Patent Court has been supporting educational courses for the protection of IP by entering into memoranda of understanding to seek enhanced awareness of technology protection with the Small and Medium Business Administration and KAIST.

3. Support for Training of IP Litigation Professionals

- Every year, the Patent Court hosts the Patent Moot Court Competition jointly with KIPO to enhance interests of the law schools and law school students in IP rights, and provide a basis for the development of attorneys specializing in the IP litigation field.
- Each year, the Patent Court gives opportunities to observe the overall patent litigation proceedings by providing practical training courses for the apprentices of The Judicial Research and Training Institute and in-depth training sessions for law school students. In addition, the Patent Court has executed memoranda of understanding with the Hanyang University, the Chungnam National University, the Chungbuk National University for the substantial IP legal education and the development of professionals specialized in IP laws.



Patent Moot Court Competition

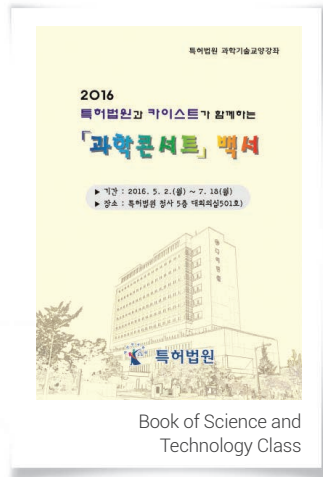


Patent Class on the Go

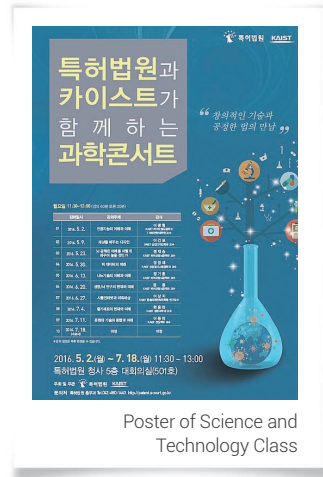


4. IP Law and Culture Projects

- The Patent Court is also actively engaged in law and culture projects that can help people's awareness of science, technology, and IP, including the opening of a science and technology class jointly with KAIST to provide opportunities for the court staff and the citizens of Daejeon to learn the basics on the cutting-edge science and technology.



Book of Science and Technology Class



Poster of Science and Technology Class



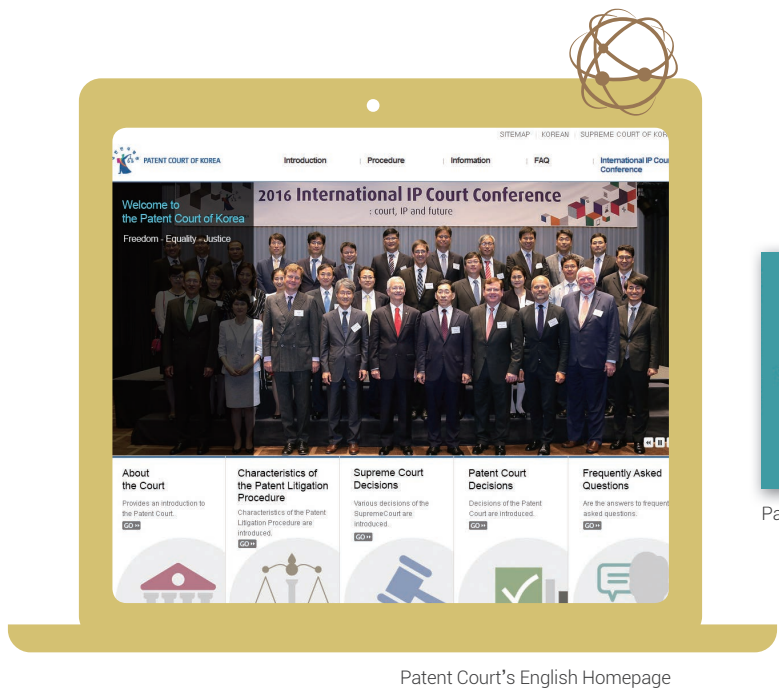
Science and Technology Class

Strengthening
of International
Exchanges

Due to the increased international cooperation and the closely connected global market, IP disputes are becoming more internationalized and has become increasingly important to understand the legal systems of other countries and promote the domestic legal system through international exchanges. The Patent Court seeks to become a leading court in resolving international IP disputes by strengthening international exchanges by hosting international conferences, publishing materials on the IP legal systems of Korea.

1. Publication of Materials and Operation of Homepage in English

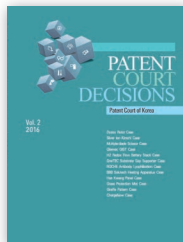
- To introduce the Korean patent litigation system and practices, the Patent Court publishes the IP Law Journal containing articles relating to IP laws and the Patent Court Decisions including major rulings of the Patent Court each year. Furthermore Annual Report of the Patent Court provides key activities and achievements of the Patent Court during the year.
- By operating its homepage in English, the Patent Court provides guidance to foreigners on the Korean patent litigation system and the litigation proceedings of the Patent Court. In addition, the Patent Court provides its Guidelines in English, Chinese, and Japanese languages for the convenience of foreign parties to litigation.



Patent Court's English Homepage



IP Law Journal



Patent Court Decisions



Annual Report

2. International IP Court Conference

- The Patent Court holds the International IP Court Conference annually to discuss the standards and procedures of international IP litigations with chief judges and judges of IP specialized courts around the world.
- In the 1st conference hosted under the theme of “court, IP and innovation”, chief judges from the U.S., Germany, and Japan attended and formed a consensus about the cooperation and harmony among the world’s IP courts. The 2nd conference held under the theme of “court, IP and future” presented a vision of an international court and unified regional courts as the future IP courts to cope with international IP disputes.



2nd International IP Court Conference



2nd International IP Court Conference



2nd International IP Court Conference

2016
International IP Court
Conference : court, IP and future
2016 국제 특허법원 콘퍼런스

날짜: 2016. 9. 7(수)
장소: 특허법원 5층 대회의실



Poster of International IP
Court Conference

3. Visits of Foreign Experts

- Each year, the Patent Court is visited by a variety of people, including judges, administrative public officials, attorneys, and patent attorneys, from the U.S., China, Japan, Vietnam, Thailand, Peru, Nepal and many other countries. Through meetings with the visitors, the Patent Court explains the practices of the court and shares information on other countries' IP litigation systems.



Visits by the Vietnamese judges and public officers



Visitors from the Chinese State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO)

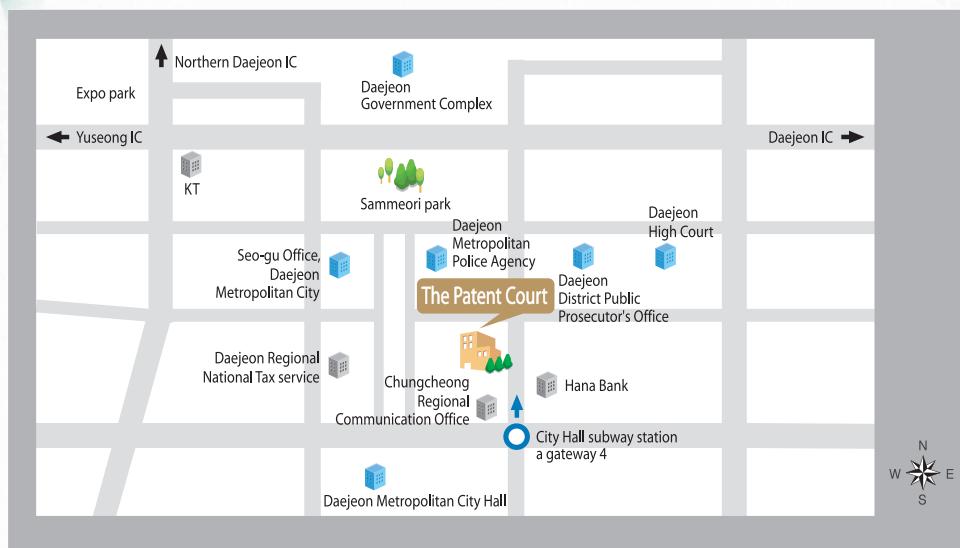


Visit to Patent Court



By visiting the Patent Court, you will come to appreciate the true aspects of the Patent Court where creative technology meets fair law as the only Korean court dedicated to IP cases. The Patent Court welcomes visits from all who are interested in the Patent Court, including school students, employees of IP-related organizations, and researchers.

For details on a visit and our tour program, please refer to the Patent Court's homepage (Introduction → Guide to the application for a visit menu).



Address and Contact

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Transportation

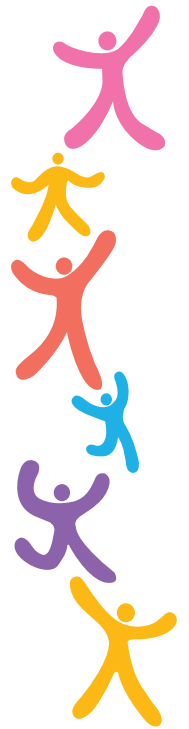
By Subway Exit 4 of the Daejeon City Hall Station of the Daejeon Metropolitan Express, about 200m to the direction of the Government

By Bus From the Daejeon City Hall Bus Stop, about 5 minutes by walk

By Express Bus (www.djbusterminal.co.kr) please get off at the Daejeon Express Bus Terminal or the Daejeon Complex Terminal

By Railways (www.korail.go.kr, www.srail.co.kr) please get off at the Daejeon Station or the Seodaejeon Station

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