

## Instructions on the English-Translation Format of Decision Highlights of the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court

July 1, 2021

1. The rules for spelling Chinese characters follow the rules of “Chinese phonetic alphabets” (also known as “Chinese Pinyin (“漢語拼音”)”). The National Academy for Educational Research (“國家教育學院”) provides an on-line dictionary (<http://terms.naer.edu.tw/>) for transforming Chinese characters into Chinese phonetic alphabets.

2. The translation of laws and regulations follows the Uniform Table for Standardizing the English Translation of Laws and Regulations (“法規名稱英譯統一標準表”) issued July 3, 2003 through the Executive Yuan Order No. Tai-Quei-0920086471 (<https://www.ey.gov.tw/File/CB633F6278F888A8>).

### 3. Citation Format

#### 3.1 Court Decisions

- (a) Sequence: [Court Name] [Decision Type (e.g., decision, ruling)] [Case Number]
- (b) Case number: No. [Year (the Christian Year)]-[Assigned Case Label]-[Assigned Number]
- (c) “字” in any assigned case label shall not be translated.
- (d) In the main text of any court decision, cited precedents, decisions or rulings are *italicized*. (See Example 3.2(f).)

#### 3.2 Examples

- (a) 最高法院 91 年度台上字第 908 號判決 → Supreme Court decision No. 2002-Tai-Shang-908
- (b) 最高法院 31 年上字第 2423 號判例 → Supreme Court precedent No. 1942- Shang-2423
- (c) 最高法院 90 年度台上字第 2236 號裁定 → Supreme Court ruling No. 2001-Tai-Shang-2236
- (d) 最高行政法院 91 年度判字第 875 號判決 → Supreme Administrative Court decision No. 2002-Pan-875
- (e) 智慧財產法院 98 年度民著訴字第 2 號民事判決 → Intellectual Property Court civil decision No. 2009-Min-Zhu-Su-2
- (f) on the likelihood of bias (*see Supreme Court precedent No.1990-Tai-Kang-318*).