

NUMBERS

4,028

During 2014 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the location district, Huairou, Beijing, launched IPR protection campaigns. There were 4,028 law enforcement officers taking part in the campaigns, inspecting 1,116 places and capturing 2,148 pirated disks.

4028

2014年亚太经合组织会议(APEC)期间, APEC会议所在地北京市怀柔区为保障会议有序运行, 开展了知识产权专项整治行动。行动共出动执法力量4028人次, 检查文化场所1116家, 收缴盗版光盘2148张, 取得了良好的成效。

25.4 billion

According to a recent statistical report, in 2013, China made a total 25.4 billion Yuan of patent pledge financing, with a year-on-year growth of 80%.

254亿

据统计, 2013年, 中国专利质押融资总额达254亿元人民币, 较上年增长80%, 为企业发展排忧解难。

113,227

According to the recently released research report of China's patent operational management condition, in 2013, China made totally 113,227 patent operations, involving over 100 thousand patents.

11.3227万

《2013年中国专利运营状况研究报告》日前发布。报告显示, 2013年, 中国专利运营共计11.3227万次, 涉及专利数量超过10万件。

17,322

Recently, China's Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SSE) released the operation report of the five years since the Growth Enterprise Market (GEM) of SSE opened. The report shows that, by the end of 2013, companies in GEM of SSE owns 17,322 patents, among them 4,528 are inventions, increasing over one times than the time of initial public offerings.

1.7322万

据深圳证券交易所《创业板市场五周年运行情况报告》显示, 2009年至2013年, 中国创业板公司研发支出占营业收入比例逐年上升。截至2013年底, 中国创业板公司共拥有专利1.7322万件, 其中发明专利4528件, 较上市前均增长了1倍多。

170

Recently, the 5th China International Copyright Expo ended in Chengdu, Sichuan. During the Expo, over 170 China and international organizations got together, consulting about creation, utilization, protection and administration of copyright, trying to accelerate the innovation and development.

170

近日, 中国国际版权博览会在四川成都落下帷幕。会议期间, 来自出版、影视、音乐、动漫、设计等行业的170余家中外知名机构汇聚于此, 共商版权创造、运用、保护和管理, 促进版权的创新与发展。

英文翻译	李铎
Translator	Li Duo
责任编辑	柳鹏
Executive Editor	Liu Peng
实习编辑	孙迪
Practice Editor	Sun Di

China seized 112,700 IP cases in the first 3 quarters of 2014  
今年前三季度中国查处侵权假冒案件11.27万件

On November 21st, China held a press conference in Beijing, publishing that Chinese government has been taking more efforts to crackdown the infringement in recent years, upgrading IPR protection in the whole country. From January to September, China's relevant authorities investigated 112,700 IPR infringement cases of counterfeiting goods and selling shoddy goods, destroyed 1,938 dens of counterfeiting or shoddy goods. The police tracked down 16,100 criminal cases, and arrested nearly 20,000 suspects. The procuratorates prosecuted 12,200 cases involving 20,000 suspects. The courts have concluded 11,600 cases with effective judgments involving 15,700 criminals.

According to the press conference, there were four characteristics occurred to the fighting against infringement and counterfeiting. Firstly, the authorities focused on improving

the long-term effective mechanism, and the system construction has seen a breakthrough. Secondly, special rectification has been focused and the high-pressure of fighting against infringement and counterfeiting was kept. Thirdly, criminal justice was strengthened and the number of investigated cases has gotten a sharp rise. Finally, channels of interaction and communication have been broadened and the website has been upgraded.

At the conference, officials from the Patent Affairs Administration Department under SIPO introduced the achievements made by China's IP authorities in IP law enforcement. In 2013, China's total administrative law enforcement cases on patents reached to more than 16,000, with a yearly increase of 79.8%. In addition, SIPO also actively launched special operations in the field of e-commerce patent rights enforcement, and especially, local IP offices directly as-

signed to the local e-commerce platform to explore the establishment of long-term mechanism for patent protection in the field of e-commerce. For example, IP offices in Zhejiang, Beijing and some other provinces have established cooperation mechanisms, respectively with e-commerce services such as Alibaba Group (China), Jingdong, Dangdang and others, and organized the law enforcement on infringement and counterfeiting for the complaints.

(by Jiang Xu)

本报讯 11月21日, 中国打击侵权假冒工作领导小组办公室在北京召开新闻发布会。据相关负责人介绍, 近年来, 中国政府在打击侵权假冒方面力度持续加大, 保护知识产权的水平不断提升。今年1月至9月, 中国各有关行政执法部门共查处侵犯知识产权和制售假冒伪劣商品案件11.27万件, 捣毁制假售假窝点1938个, 公安机关破获案件1.61万件, 抓获犯罪嫌疑人2万余人; 检察机



关起诉案件1.22万件, 起诉犯罪嫌疑人近2万人; 法院审结案件1.16万件, 生效判决1.57万人。

据介绍, 中国今年打击侵权假冒工作具有4个特点: 一是注重完善长效机制, 制度建设取得突破; 二是专项整治重点突出, 保持打击高压态势; 三是强化刑事司法打击, 案件数量大幅攀升; 四是拓宽交流互动渠道, 改版升级工作网站。

会上, 中国国家知识产权局专利管理司有关负责人介绍了中国知识产权系统开展执法维权专项行动成

效。2013年, 中国知识产权系统专利行政执法办案总量超过1.6万件, 同比增长79.8%。此外, 中国国家知识产权局还积极开展电子商务领域专利执法维权专项行动, 地方知识产权局直接入驻当地电商平台指导, 探索建立电子商务领域专利保护长效机制。浙江、北京等地方知识产权局, 分别与阿里巴巴(中国)、京东、当当等电子商务服务企业建立合作机制, 组织执法人员现场处理侵权假冒投诉。

(姜旭)

Borrego trademark application was rejected  
“霸锐”商标注册被驳

Kia Motor Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Kia) tried to apply for registration of "Borrego" trademark on buses and other commodities, but was dismissed by Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (hereinafter referred to as TRAB) under National Industry and Commerce Administration of China. Kia then filed a lawsuit against TRAB. Recently, the Court made the judgment to maintain the decision of TRAB.

It is reported that the No. 6301519 application "Borrego" trademark was applied by Kia in September 2007, specified used on Class 12 commodities like passenger cars, trucks and other goods. Kia's "Borrego" car was a new launch of SUV published in January 2008, and was sold in China from July 2008.

Since the questioned trademark was similar to the cited trademark on similar used goods, Trademark Office under the National Administration for Industry and Commerce of China re-

jected the Kia's application. The cited No. 4082010 trademark "BaRui", applied by Chongqing Zongshen Industrial Group Co., Ltd. in May 2004, used on Class 12 motorcycles, mopeds and other commodities, is currently in the period of validity. Kia refused to accept the decision by Trademark Office, then applied for a review to TRAB.

TRAB held that, the questioned trademark "Borrego" and cited trademark "BaRui" are used on similar goods such as cars and motorcycles; the Chinese characters of the two trademarks share the same character "Ba" and "Rui", which constitute similar trademarks; it could easily lead to confusion among consumers. Accordingly, TRAB rejected the trademark registration application.

Kia then filed an administrative lawsuit to the Beijing No.1 Intermediate People's Court. The court held that, the applied trademark is specified used on buses, mini buses and other commodities and the cited trade-

mark is used in motorcycles and other goods, which were similar in function, consumers and constituting similar goods; the two trademarks were read in the same Chinese character. Therefore, the co-existence of the two trademarks would lead to confusion among the relevant public. Accordingly, the court made the above decision.

(by Mao Liguo)

本报讯 韩国起亚汽车株式会社(下称韩国起亚)欲在客车等商品上申请注册“霸锐”商标, 被中国国家工商行政管理总局商标评审委员会(下称商评委)予以驳回。韩国起亚不服商评委决定, 提起行政诉讼。日前, 法院一审判决维持了商评委被诉决定。

据了解, 申请商标为第6301519号“霸锐”商标, 由韩国起亚于2007年9月提出注册申请, 指定使用在第12类客车、卡车等商品上。霸锐汽车是韩国起亚推出的一款SUV, 2008年1月在韩国正式上市, 2008年7月在中国上市销售。

因为申请商标与引证商标构成使用在类似商品上的近似商标, 中



国国家工商行政管理总局商标局决定驳回申请商标的注册申请。引证商标为第4082010号“锐霸”商标, 由重庆宗申产业集团有限公司于2004年5月提出注册申请, 核定使用在第12类摩托车、机动自行车等商品上, 目前该商标处于有效期内。

韩国起亚不服该决定, 随后向商评委申请复审。商评委认为, 申请商标“霸锐”与引证商标“锐霸”使用的汽车与摩托车等商品属于类似商品, 两商标均由“霸”字与“锐”字组成, 构成近似商标, 二者共存易导致消费者对商品来源产生混淆误认。据此, 商评委决定对申请商标的注册申请予以驳回。

韩国起亚随后向北京市第一中

级人民法院提起行政诉讼。法院经审理认为, 申请商标指定使用的商品与引证商标核定使用的商品在功能用途、消费对象等方面相近, 构成类似商品。申请商标与引证商标构成文字相同, 仅是排列顺序不同, 而中文文字有分别从左右起认读的方式, 故申请商标与引证商标构成近似商标。因此, 申请商标与引证商标并存于市场, 会导致相关公众的混淆误认。据此, 法院作出上述判决。

(毛立国)



Chinese dream of intangible cultural heritage  
崔欣: 用灵魂坚守非遗传承的梦想

In an ordinary residential building in Dongcheng District of Beijing, Cui Xin, the third-generation descendant of Beijing Silk Figurine, an intangible cultural heritage of Beijing, is busy working. Cui Xin is not able to walk long for her leg disability, but as an arts and crafts master, she has gotten awarded prizes from home and abroad. Since the revival after a long time lost for the arts, Cui Xin witnessed the long years of ups and downs of Beijing Silk Figurine. Actually, this is always her "Chinese Dream."

Beijing Silk Figurine arts has a long history for dimensional humanoid art. But in modern times, the arts lost the develop environment and skills gradually. In the 1950s, several old masters looked for historical materials and studied carefully, then the long-lost art of Beijing Silk Figurine arts revived again. This art are there-

fore marked with a unique imprint of Beijing. During those years, under the careful guidance of master Yang Naihui and Ge Jing'an, Cui Xin comprehensively grasped the craft techniques. After China's Reform and Opening up, the traditional arts revived again, and new works of Cui Xin and other masters won reputation at home and abroad. Cui Xin also brought innovation to the skills. However, in the market-oriented economy era, with longtime design and complicated process, Beijing Silk Figurine arts were again in trouble.

"Bulk copy under the industrialization appears to be promoting the traditional art, but in fact brings Beijing Silk Figurine a devastating blow." Says Cui Xin. Today, many masters, died or retired, few senior masters stick to skills like Cui Xin. It is urgent to explore, rescue and protect Beijing Silk Figurine skills. In

2014, Beijing Silk Figurine arts were selected to be the fourth batch Intangible Cultural Heritage of Beijing, which made Cui Xin see new hope of this ancient art. Times flies, but Cui Xin still chooses to stick to recruit apprentices and teaches them with life.

Flourishing this art is the biggest dream of Cui Xin. As she said, "Every silk master with lifetime efforts has a soul to lighten the dream."

(by Wang Yu)

本报记者 王宇

在北京市东城区一栋普通的居民楼里, 北京市非物质文化遗产——北京绢人的第三代传人崔欣在工作台前忙碌着。腿部残疾的北京市工艺美术大师, 虽然行动不便, 但她的作品却漂洋过海, 屡获大奖。崔欣见证了北京绢人从年久失传到再度复苏, 而这也是她一直在坚守的“中国梦”。

绢人艺术历史悠久, 但到了近代, 失去生存环境的绢人技艺渐渐失传。上世纪50年代, 几位老艺人遍阅史料, 悉心钻研, 让久已失传的绢人艺术重新面世。绢人技艺也因此打上了独特的北京烙印。当年, 崔欣在师傅杨乃意和师祖葛敬安的悉心指点下, 全面掌握了北京绢人的工艺技法。改革开放后, 凝聚了传统塑型艺术精华的北京绢人再度复苏, 崔欣和师傅们的多个新作在国内外赢得声誉。2000年, 崔欣与师傅杨乃意同时被评为北京市工艺美术大师。然而, 到了市场经济时代, 耗时月余, 以十几道繁复工序手工精制的北京绢人再度陷入困境。

“工业化的批量复制, 看似是弘扬传统艺术, 实际上却给北京绢人带来了毁灭性的打击。”如今, 与崔欣同时代的绢人艺人或过世或退休, 固守前辈技艺的传承人寥寥无几, 发掘、抢救和保护北京绢人技艺成为当务之急。2014年, 北京绢人入选北京市第四批非遗名录, 崔欣也看到了这项



古老技艺传承下去的希望。时代变迁, 崔欣仍然选择了坚守, 招收徒弟并倾力传授生平所学。把传统的北京绢人艺术发扬光大, 是崔欣最大的梦想。正如崔欣所说: “每一个灌注了心血的绢人, 都有灵魂。”