

China's IP in foreign eyes

China's Premier Li Keqiang said China must open further to harness the innovative and creative talents of its 1.3 billion people. After three decades of reforms, China - often called the world's manufacturing workshop - had launched administrative and market reforms "to boost creation and innovation," he said on a visit to Germany. This would "turn our dividend of population into a dividend of talents." (China "will boost innovation, creativity", by Arab News)

中国国务院总理李克强表示,中国必须进一步开放,充分利用其13亿人口的创新和创造才能。他在访问德国期间表示,经过30年的改革,常常被称为世界制造工厂的中国,已经推出了行政管理及市场化改革以促进创造和创新,这将“使我们的人口优势转变优秀的人才优势。”(中国“将提升创新和创造”,阿拉伯新闻)

Comment:

China is a driving force of growth and recovery of the world economy, predicting GDP growth of about 7.5 percent this year, despite multiple global crises. In order to become a hotbed for creation and huge market for the world, China must rely on innovation and intellectual property. China is already on the way, and the world needs China to achieve prosperity.

点评:

中国是世界经济增长和复苏的驱动力,尽管遭遇多重全球性危机,预计今年其国内生产总值将增长7.5%。要成为一个创新的温床和巨大的世界市场,中国必须继续依靠创新和知识产权。中国已经在路上,而世界需要中国的繁荣。



China is improving in global innovation rankings but still outside the top 25 countries on most indices. If wants to be in the innovation top table, China needs not just the new start-ups but the big companies which can develop and scale up a good idea. (Can China become a leading global innovator? by BBC News)

中国的全球创新排名正在提升,但在大多数指标上仍然在前25位之外。如果中国旨在进入顶级创新者之列,它不仅需要新兴的初创企业,也需要培育成熟的能够产生并发展好创意的大型企业。(“中国能否成为全球领先的创新者”,BBC新闻)

Comment:

China is striving to get rid of the title of "world factory", from "made in China" to "created in China". Chinese government and entrepreneurs know it has to move on from the "world factory" on innovation if it is to keep growing its economy. The future for China has high possibility.

点评:

中国正在着力摆脱“世界工厂”的名号,由“中国制造”向“中国创造”转变。政府和企业界已意识到,要想保持经济继续前进,就必须向创新经济转型。实现这个目标,中国任重而道远。

(by Correspondent Wang Weiwei from Canada)
(本报通讯员汪玮发自加拿大)

Shanghai FTZ Administration IPR office launched

上海自贸区管委会知识产权局挂牌成立

中国推动知识产权行政管理体制创新

On September 26, a ceremony for the establishment of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone (FTZ) Administration IPR office was held. Zhao Wen, deputy mayor of Shanghai, addressed the ceremony that the establishment of FTZ Administration IPR office marked a new era for IPR administration and protection in FTZ and a new chapter for IPR undertaking in Shanghai. At the same day, the seminar on IPR administration and protection was held.

According to Ms. Zhao, it is a very important and creative try to set up an IPR office in FTZ in order to establish a unified system for IPR administration and law enforcement. Meanwhile, it is a vital step forward for Shanghai to deepen reform and opening up, to be in accordance with international practices and to strengthen IPR protection. Zhao said that it is a glorious mission for FTZ IPR office to establish unified IPR management mechanism and launch law enforcement reform. She conveyed her wishes that FTZ would take this opportunity to unswervingly implement the national strategy on intellectual property rights, to do a good job in pilot projects and make greater and new contribution to spur economic development through innovation and promote transitional development, and to build Shanghai into IPR center in Asian-Pacific region.

According to a representative from Shanghai IPR office, despite the no-large scale, FTZ Administration IPR office still owns a sound and independent operating system, and its duty covers carrying out IPR administration and law enforcement on patents, trademarks and copyrights independently. As the first one in its kind, FTZ Administration IPR office will play a vanguard and exemplary role and gather experience for FTAs nationwide to conduct reform in IPR integrated management and conduct cooperative law enforcement.

As a matter of fact, the IPR undertakings have been attached great importance since Shanghai FTZ was set up. Taking into consideration of external factors such as international IPR environment, national and regional practice, the administration has actively explored new ways to establish integrated IPR management system and law enforcement mechanism.

FTZ Administration IPR office is their best try and greatest outputs.

According to Wangjing, Deputy Director of Shanghai FTZ, the Shanghai FTZ Administration IPR office contributes to the 8th internal unit of Shanghai FTZ Administration, with its functions extending from examination and approval to IPR administration, in broader sense, such as unified IPR administration, carrying out IPR protection in key fields, key industries and key champions, promoting establishment of IPR protection system and IPR industrialization.

(by Wang Yu)

本报讯 9月26日,中国(上海)自由贸易试验区管理委员会知识产权局成立仪式暨知识产权管理和保护研讨会在沪举行。上海市副市长赵雯出席仪式并为“中国(上海)自由贸易试验区管理委员会知识产权局”揭牌。赵雯在讲话中指出,此次自贸区管委会知识产权局挂牌运作,标志着自贸区知识产权行政管理和保护进入新阶段,开启了上海知识产权事业的新篇章。

赵雯表示,自贸区新建知识产权局,是建立统一的知识产权行政管理和执法体制的创新之举,是深化改革、扩大开放、接轨国际惯例、强化知



识产权保护迈出的重要一步。自贸区管委会知识产权局肩负知识产权统一管理和执法改革先行先试的光荣使命,希望自贸区以此为契机,全面实施国家知识产权战略,抓紧、抓好试点工作,率先形成示范效应,为推动上海创新驱动、转型发展,建设亚太地区知识产权中心城市作出新贡献。

据上海市知识产权局有关负责人介绍,虽然自贸区管委会知识产权局的体量不大,但却是一个完全独立的建制,独立承担知识产权的行政管理和执法工作,这在国内是首创。该局成立后,将统一行使专利、商标、版权的行政管理和执法权,并为创新我国自贸区特有的知识产权综合管理、协同保护的行政保护模式积累经验。

据了解,从自贸区挂牌成立以来,区内知识产权工作一直受到高度

重视。在各方的大力支持下,管委会充分关注有关知识产权的国际形势、国家战略和区域实际,积极探索建立自贸区知识产权统一管理和执法的体制、机制。经过一系列酝酿、调研和论证工作,形成了相关工作方案,在充分征求各知识产权行政主管部门意见后,形成最终方案,经市政府批准,成立了专门的知识产权局。

据自贸区管委会副主任王靖介绍,增设知识产权局后,自贸区管委会内设机构增至8个。该知识产权局将由原先有限的审批事项拓展为更为广泛的行政管理职能,主要承担自贸区知识产权统一的行政管理,开展重点领域、重点产业、重大专项知识产权保护,推动知识产权服务体系建设和促进知识产权的转化运用等职责。

(王宇)

EXPRESS

Canon prevails in a trademark dispute 佳能阻击他类“Canon佳能”

Canon, a global leading manufacturer of imagery products, optical products and office automation products, recently prevails in a trademark dispute in the first-instance decision by Beijing No.1 Intermediate People's Court, denying the natural person surnamed Cai's filing Canon and佳能 as trademarks on products of metal culverts.

In 1933, when Precision Optical Instruments Laboratory (former Canon Corporation) was established, the name given to cameras manufactured on a trial basis at the time was Kwanon. When the Company sought to begin full-scale marketing in 1930s, the name Canon was registered as the official trademark and official Chinese translation is佳能.

In November 2005, the person Cai filed the Canon and佳能 as trademarks on Class 6 products of metal clips and metal culverts etc.

Canon challenged Cai's applica-

tion during pending period and claimed that the Canon and佳能 trademarks by Cai were malicious copy of their registered trademarks and similarity was constituted.

Canon claimed that the No. 282217 trademark of Canon and No. 1911239 trademark of佳能 were filed by Canon in 1986 and 2000 respectively, and have been granted on Class 6 products of steel plates, metal doors and windows, metal culverts and safe cases etc.. Up to now, the two marks are still in force.

After the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce denied Cai's application, Cai brought the case to the court.

Cai claimed that the two marks were not used on similar products and the marks in reference had not been used on products of safe cases and steel plates in commercial practice, and the marks in questions failed to

cause confusion among the consumers.

Through the trial, the court held that the marks in questions were similar with Canon's marks and denied Cai's applications. (by Yang Liu)

本报讯 作为世界知名的图像、光学和办公自动化产品制造商,佳能株式会社所持有的“Canon”品牌全球统一中文译名为“佳能”。因广东省自然人蔡某欲在金属管道等商品上申请注册“Canon佳能”商标,佳能株式会社提起商标异议,在国家工商行政管理总局商标评审委员会(下称商评委)裁定被异议商标不予核准注册后,蔡某提起行政诉讼。日前,北京市第一中级人民法院对该案作出一审判决,维持了商评委原裁定结果,即对被异议商标不予核准注册。

据了解,1933年,精密光学仪器实验室(佳能株式会社前身)为其研发的摄像机命名为“Kwanon”,“Kwanon”即为佳能品牌最原始的名称。19世纪30年代,“Kwanon”更名为“Canon”,全球统一中文译名为“佳能”。



2005年11月,蔡某提出第4980404号“Canon佳能”商标(下称被异议商标)的注册申请,指定使用在第6类金属夹、金属管道等商品上。

法定期限内,佳能株式会社提出异议申请。佳能株式会社认为,被异议商标与其在先注册的引证商标“Canon”“佳能”构成类似商品上的近似商标,被异议商标的申请注册系对其驰名商标的恶意抄袭、复制。

据了解,佳能株式会社以引证的商标为第282217号“Canon”和第1911239号“佳能”商标,由佳能株式会社分别于1986年、2000年提出注册申请,分别核定使用在第6类钢

板、金属门窗等商品和第6类金属管、保险柜等商品上,目前两商标均处于有效期内。

在商评委作出对被异议商标不予核准注册的异议复审裁定后,蔡伟光提起行政诉讼。

蔡某表示,被异议商标初步审定的商品与引证商标核准使用的商品不属于类似商品,同时引证商标并未在核准注册的保险柜、钢板等商品上实际进行过商业使用,因此被异议商标的注册,使用不会与引证商标产生市场混淆。

经审理,法院以被异议商标与引证商标构成类似商品上的近似商标为由,作出上述一审判决。(杨柳)

Shanghai

Shanghai IPR office recently launched the draft plan for IPR talents cultivation during the 13th Five Year Plan period. According to the plan, Shanghai puts forward the main objectives, concrete measures and mechanism establishment of IPR talents cultivation and builds itself into an IPR center in Asian-Pacific region. The draft plan will be finished by September 2015.

上海

近日,上海市知识产权局启动了全市“十三五”知识产权人才发展规划编制工作,将按照上海建设亚太地

区知识产权中心城市的定位,提出“十三五”期间上海知识产权人才发展的主要目标、具体措施和体制机制。编制工作将于2015年9月完成。

Guangdong

Guangdong province recently carried out Measures on Rewarding for Patent in Guangdong, in order to promote administration by law in IPR field and implement IPR strategy, which will play a positive role in the progress of building itself into an IPR power.

广东

日前,《广东省专利奖励办法》颁

IP Brief

布实施,旨在推进知识产权领域依法行政,深入贯彻实施知识产权战略,此举将成为广东知识产权强省建设最有力的保障。

Guangxi

The 4th Guangxi Invention Expo will be held from October 24 to 26 in Wuzhou, Guangxi. The theme of this year's event is "Development Driven by Innovation and Invention Creating Future", covering patent achievement exhibition, patent knowledge popularization, exhibition for invention

achievement, exchange, patent auction etc..

广西

第四届广西发明成果展览交易会将于10月24日至26日在梧州市举办。该届展会以“创新驱动发展 发明创造未来”为主题,内容包括专利成就宣传和知识普及,发明创造成果展览、展示和产品销售、专利对接与拍卖洽谈等。

Nanjing

The 3rd Nanjing International Consumer Goods Expo (NICGE) was recently held in Nanjing International Expo Centre from Sep 19 to Sep 21,

attracting 200 exhibitors from more than 20 countries and regions.

南京

近日,第三届南京国际时尚消费品博览会在南京国际博览中心落幕。该届消博会吸引了近200家优秀展商参展,汇聚了20多个国家的经典产品。

英文翻译	姜旭
Translator	Jiang Xu
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Executive Editor	Liu Peng
实习编辑	李铎
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