

NUMBERS

351,000
According to the data of SIPO, in the first half of this year, China received 351,000 invention patent applications, with an increase of 10.8% from last year.

35.1万
据中国国家知识产权局数据显示,今年上半年,中国共受理发明专利申请35.1万件,同比增长10.8%。

65.83
Recently, the Intellectual Property Development Research Center under SIPO released the 2013 National Intellectual Property Development Report. The report shows that in 2013 China's Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection development index is 65.83 points, 1.79 points increased than 2012.

65.83
近日,中国国家知识产权局知识产权发展研究中心发布《2013年全国知识产权发展状况报告》。报告显示,2013年中国知识产权保护发展指数为65.83,较2012年提升了1.79。

7.17%
From 2007 to 2013, Jiangsu (7.17%), Anhui(6.99%), Hubei (6.85%), Shanxi(6.71%) and Liaoning(6.18%) ranked the top 5 in the country in terms of the annual average growth rate of China's IP overall development index.

7.17%
2007年至2013年,中国知识产权综合发展指数年均增幅居前5位的省份分别为江苏(7.17%),安徽(6.99%),湖北(6.85%),陕西(6.71%)和辽宁(6.18%)。

11,243
According to the website of SIPO, in the first half of 2014, China received 11,243 PCT applications, up 20.5%. Among them, 10,283 were from domestic, accounting for 91.5%, up 23%.

1.1243万
最新统计数据表明,2014年上半年,中国共受理通过《专利合作条约》(PCT)途径提交的国际专利申请1.1243万件,较去年同期增长20.5%。其中,1.0283万件来自国内,占91.5%,同比增长23%。

128.29%
According to 2014 China Agricultural Intellectual Property Creation Index Report released by China Center of Intellectual Property in Agricultural under Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, in 2013, the national agricultural intellectual property creation index was 128.29%, increasing significantly compared with the previous year.

128.29%
据中国农业科学院农业知识产权研究中心发布的2014年度中国农业知识产权创造指数报告显示,2013年,全国农业知识产权创造指数为128.29%,较上年度大幅提高。

24,843
According to statistics, in 2013, the number of first instance trial on IP issues in Guangdong province was 24,843, and that of the second instance trial was 29,836. Both Numbers were the highest of the nation.

2.4843万
据统计,2013年广东省各级法院一审审理的知识产权案件数量为2.4843万件,二审案件为2.9836万件,两个数字均为全国最高。

Premier Li Keqiang indicates to protect IP on Davos

李克强在第八届夏季达沃斯论坛开幕式上发表致辞时指出

对严重侵犯知识产权的行为要依法严惩

On Sep 10th, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang gave a speech to the opening ceremony of the 8th Summer Davos Forum in Tianjin, China. Li indicated that, to protect the IP is to protect the flame of invention and the interest of the inventors. The severe IP infringements would face strict legal punishment including huge compensation which the violators could not afford.

Li Keqiang highlighted the importance of innovation and called for entrepreneurship at the grassroots level to energize the market and fuel economic growth. "China should compile a list of government responsibilities to define how the government should regulate the market. All items on the list should be fulfilled by the government," Li said, "Only by doing

so can we build a market environment that favors honest operations and fair play, energizes businesses and encourages innovation and creativity."

After the address, Li answered questions about China's innovation capability construction. Li said, to protect the IP is to protect the flame of invention and the interest of the inventors. To promote innovation, it is necessary to strengthen IP protection, in accordance with the law of IP cases, stimulating the enthusiasm of innovators, realizing the real value of innovation. China will never allow the innovation to be stolen.

Before the opening ceremony, Li communicated with over 200 representatives from principals of multinational companies, research institutions and media. During this, in response to

the questions of Klaus Schwab, the president of the World Economic Forum, Li pointed out that China's anti-monopoly action was legally and transparent. China would penalize serious intellectual property right infringement to the fullest extent in accordance with the law, through measures such as imposing heavy fines in order to make law breakers pay a high price, in addition to maintain a level playing market field and protect the legal rights and interests of customs, Li said. (by Xin Hua)

本报综合新华社消息 9月10日,中国国务院总理李克强在天津梅江会展中心出席世界经济论坛2014年夏季达沃斯论坛开幕式,并发表特别致辞。李克强说,保护知识产权,就是保护发明创造的火种,维护创新者的权益。对严重侵犯



知识产权的行为,要依法严惩,包括实行巨额赔偿惩罚,使违法者付出难以承受的代价,为创新助力。

李克强表示,我们要加快体制机制创新步伐。拿出“权力清单”和“负面清单”,维护公平竞争的市场环境。通过激发市场和社会活力,让每个有创业意愿的人都拥有创业空间,在中国大地上掀起“大众创业”“草根创业”热潮。

致辞后,在回答关于中国创新能力建设的相关问题时李克强说,保护知识产权就是保护创新火种。中国要推动创新就必须加大对知识产权保护力度,依法审理侵犯知识产权案件,激发创新者的热情,让其切实感

到创新的价值。绝不允许创新成果被非法窃取。

在此次论坛开幕式前,李克强还于9月9日应邀出席论坛的200多位全球顶级跨国公司负责人和研究机构、新闻媒体等各界代表对话交流。其间,在回答世界经济论坛主席施瓦布提出的一些外企担心反垄断调查影响他们在华经营环境的问题时,李克强指出,中国政府实施反垄断是依法透明、一以贯之的,在反垄断的同时也大力打击假冒伪劣、侵犯知识产权、窃取商业秘密等行为,目的是维护公平竞争环境,使市场更开放,消费者合法权益得到更好保护。



图说新闻

On September 10th, Shen Changyu, the Commissioner of China's State Intellectual Property Office, met with Francis Gurry, Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, on the 8th Summer DAVOS Forum. Both sides exchanged ideas on further deepening and developing cooperation and IP issues.

9月10日,中国国家知识产权局局长申长雨(右二)在天津会见了前来参加第八届夏季达沃斯论坛的世界知识产权组织总干事弗朗西斯·高锐(左二)一行。双方就进一步深化和发展合作关系及共同关心的知识产权问题进行了交流。 本报记者 张子弘 柳鹏 摄影报道

Facebook's Chinese trademark was dismissed

中文“脸谱”注册被驳

The world's famous website facebook.com, attracts billions of users in its unique way. However, its Chinese trademark was dismissed by the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China (SAIC) recently.

Facebook Inc runs the Chinese office of facebook.com. The trademark of “脸谱” (application number 9405838) in this case is one of its trademark applied to register in China, intended to be used on Class 41, entertainment and other services, applied on April. 29th, 2011. On November 15th, 2011, the Trademark Office under SAIC dismissed the application. Facebook Inc asked for a review to TRAB. TRAB rejected its application for the trademark applied is similar to the referred trademark on the similar or same products.

The cited trademark No.5870665 “第8脸谱” was applied by Guangzhou Bailing Advertising Co., Ltd. in January 2007, registered on Class 41

programming and other services. Facebook Inc then filed a lawsuit to Beijing No.1 Intermediate People's court against the administrative decision.

The Court held that, the applied trademark was similar to the cited trademark in pronunciation, meaning, and appearance; the two trademarks could easily cause confusion of consumers if used in the same or similar service. Accordingly, the court maintained the decision of TRAB.

(by Mao Ligu)
本报讯 作为世界排名领先的照片分享网站“Facebook”,以其独特的方式吸引着上亿用户。当其欲在娱乐等服务上申请注册“脸谱”商标时,却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。

美国菲丝博克公司(下称菲丝博克)是“Facebook”网站在中国的办事处。该案申请商标为第9405838号“第8脸谱”商标,于2011年4月29日由菲丝博克申请注册,指定使用在第41类娱乐等服务上。



2011年11月15日,中国国家工商行政管理总局商标局作出商标驳回决定,对申请商标指定使用的全部服务予以驳回。菲丝博克不服该决定,向商评委提出复审请求。商评委以申请商标与引证商标构成使用在相同或类似商品上的近似商标为由,决定对申请商标予以驳回。

据了解,引证商标为第5870665号“第8脸谱 The Eighth Face”商标,由广州市百灵广告有限公司于2007年1月申请注册,后被核定使用在第41类节目制作等服务上。菲丝博克不服商评委决定,继而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,申请商标与引证商标在呼叫、含义、文字组成等方面相近,属于近似商标标志。两商标指定使用在同一种或类似服务上,易使相关公众误认为其是来自同一主体的系列商标或存在某种特定关联,从而产生误认。据此,法院一审判决维持了商评委的驳回决定。(毛立国)

Innovation upgrades China's comprehensive competitiveness

《2014-2015年全球竞争力报告》发布——

创新提升中国国家综合竞争力

Recently, the World Economic Forum released “2014-2015 Global Competitiveness Report”, with China's comprehensive competitiveness ranking at the 28th, which moves up one place than 2012 and makes the first among the BRIC countries. The Report indicates, China is becoming an economic entity of innovation. “Innovation is the lifeline of sustainable development for a country. It is urgent to upgrade the comprehensive competitiveness through innovation for a country, when confronting increasingly fierce global competition”, Xu Chunming, the Vice Dean of IP Institute of Shanghai University, said.

By the end of last year, the number of China's patent applications has been ranking at the first place of the world for three years. Accordingly, China is enhancing its competitiveness. An increasing number of Chinese enterprises are participating in the global competition, and the international image of “made in China” is being replaced by “made in China with wisdom”, showing the upgraded comprehensive competitiveness of China through innovation to the word.

“Recently, an increasing number of Chinese enterprises are enhancing their innovation capability, which enabled them attain more stable market. While, innovations of all society appear to be dynamic, supporting the competitiveness of the country.” said by Li Shunde, Dean of IP Department in the University of China Academy of Science.

“Looking at the patent application number, China has become the IP giant, but still not the IP power.” Xu indicates, the absence of innovation not restricted only the economic development but also the promotion of competitiveness.”

In 2013, China's proportion of export on mechanical and electronic products was 57.3%, while the hi-tech products 29.9%. However, many core technologies are controlled by foreign enterprises. Without innovation, many Chinese companies cannot compete with international giants.

“The main task is to upgrade the capability of IP creation, utilization, protection and management.” Li held that, optimized innovative environment should be offered including poli-

cy and system, and all the companies, industries and local government should be encouraged for innovative enthusiasm, which could lay a solid foundation for the competitiveness of China. (by Zhao Jianguo)

本报记者 赵建国

近日,世界经济论坛发布《2014-2015年全球竞争力报告》(下称《报告》),中国综合竞争力排名第28位,在金砖国家中排名居首,比去年上升1位。《报告》指出,中国正在成为更具创新性的经济体。“创新是国家可持续发展的命脉,面对日益激烈的全球竞争环境,凭借创新与提升国家综合竞争力迫在眉睫。”上海大学知识产权学院常务副院长许春明在接受中国知识产权报记者采访时认为。

截至去年底,中国发明专利申请量已连续3年位居全球第一。这表明,中国的创新能力正逐步提高。近年来,越来越多的中国企业依靠创新参与国际竞争,“中国智造”正在取代“中国制造”的国际形象,向世界展示着创新能力的改善给中国国家竞争力带来的提升。

“近年来,创新实力渐强的中国企业越来越多,企业的创新主体地位日益稳固,同时社会各界的创新活力日益激发,在很大程度上为国家竞争力的提升添砖加瓦,成为国家竞争力的重要组成部分。”中国科学院大学法律与知识产权系主任李顺德表示。

“仅从数量上讲,中国已经成为名副其实的知识产权大国,但还不是知识产权强国。”许春明表示,创新力不足,不仅制约着经济的发展,而且在很多方面制约着竞争力的提升。2013年,我国机电和高新技术产品出口比重已经分别达到57.3%和29.9%,但很多商品核心技术掌握在外方手中。中国企业缺乏创新点,大多处于产业链的中下游,难以与国际巨头抗衡。

“提高知识产权创造、运用、保护和管理的水平,是提升创新能力的首要任务。”李顺德认为,要进一步从政策、机制等方面优化创新环境,进一步提高企业、产业、地方创新的活力,为国家竞争力的提升奠定坚实的基础。

英文翻译	李铎
Translator	Li Duo
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