

NUMBERS

683

In 2007, AICs nationwide continued enforcement endeavor in antitrust cases, during which they handled 683 cases of all kinds. Among them, 38,932 (1.705 billion yuan in value) are related to unfair competition of other natures while 6,019 (412 million yuan) are of the nature of free riding of famous brands.

683起

2007年,全国工商系统继续深入开展反垄断专项执法工作,共查处各类案件683起;查处其他各类不正当竞争案件3.8932万起,案值17.05亿元,罚没款3.87亿元;查处“傍名牌”不正当竞争案件6019起,案值4.12亿元。

682

In 2007, AICs in Chongqing handled 682 cases of trademark infringement, up 49%; 7 of which were related with foreign parties. The authorities also seized 204,763 illegal trademark labels and removed them from the products, destructed 35.36 tons of infringing goods and imposed 4,563,800 yuan in fines.

682件

2007年,重庆市各级工商行政管理机关共查处各类商标违法案件682件,同比增长49%,其中涉外商标案件7件。收缴和消除商标违法标识20.4763万件,没收、销毁侵权物品35.36吨,罚款456.38万元。

1,200

The AIC in China Merchandise City in Yiwu, Zhejiang waged a special campaign to strike infringement of Olympic symbols in markets of horology, toys and suitcases. The 520 enforcement officer/times dispatched led to the seizure of 1,200 pieces of infringing goods including 500 watches, 330 toys, 350 bags and 20 key rings carrying the official logo of Fuwa.

1200件

近日,浙江义乌市工商局中国小商品城分局在钟表、玩具、箱包等专业市场开展了系列保护奥林匹克商标知识产权的专项整治,共出动执法人员520人次,查获奥运侵权商品1200件。其中侵权“福娃”手表500只,玩具330件、书包和皮包350个、钥匙扣20个。

47

The State Council announced the second list of state-level intangible cultural heritage items, 28 of which were from Anhui. The province now boasts a total of 47.

47项

日前,国务院公布了第二批国家级非物质文化遗产名录,安徽省共有28个项目榜上有名。至此,安徽省共有国家级非物质文化遗产名录47项。

3,000

City Administration Authority in Jiangmen, Guangdong, allied with cultural and police authorities attacked street traders of pirated and pornographic disks and seized 3,000 pieces.

3000张

近日,广东省江门市城管部门联合文化、公安等部门,对堤西路的地摊游商违法经营盗版、淫秽光碟等行为进行专项整治,共收缴涉嫌盗版光碟约3000多张。

责任编辑 向利

Executive Editor Xiang Li

IPR among items discussed at 4th China, US SED

第四次中美战略经济对话闭幕

中美从战略高度探讨知识产权问题

China and the United States wrapped up fourth round of Strategic Economic Dialogue, or SED, June 18 in Annapolis, Maryland in the United States. Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Wang Qishan, special envoy of President Hu Jintao and U.S. Secretary of Finance Henry Paulson, special envoy of President George W. Bush co-chaired the meeting. Both sides agreed that building an innovative society is in the interests of both nations and intensifying IPR protection is the fundamental premise for building an innovative society. In addition, they believed that it's beneficial to discuss IPR issue from the strategic perspective and therefore guide Sino-US JCCT.

Wang Qishan said that both China and the United States ad-

hered to the principle of free trade and investment facilitation in the dialogue to be committed to improving the investment environment, and agreed to formally launch negotiation on Sino-US bilateral investment protection accord; the two sides discussed in depth major issues confronted in Sino-US economic development, including the US subprime lending crisis, international financial market turmoil and global food security, and agreed to strengthen communication and negotiation in microeconomic policies like fiscal policy and monetary policy, and public investment to jointly cope with the challenges of economic globalization. (By Wu Xun)

本报讯 6月18日,第四次中美战略经济对话在美国马里兰州安纳

布里斯闭幕。国家主席胡锦涛的特别代表、国务院副总理王岐山和美国总统布什的特别代表、财政部长保尔森共同主持闭幕式并总结对话成果。双方同意,建设创新型社会是中美各自国家利益的体现,加强知识产权保护是建设创新型社会的根本前提,从战略高度探讨知识产权问题,并对中美商贸联委会形成指导意见,是非常有益的。

王岐山表示,对话过程中,中美双方均强调坚持自由贸易和投资便利化原则,致力于改善投资环境,同意正式启动中美双边投资保护协定谈判;双方深入探讨了中美经济发展面临的重大问题,包括美国次贷危机、国际金融市场动荡、全球粮食安全,同意加强财政政策、货币政策等宏观经济政策和公共投资的沟通与协调,共同应对经济全球化的挑战。(吴讯)

China will further intensify IPR protection

王岐山在美国《华尔街日报》发表署名文章,强调

中国将进一步加强知识产权保护工作



Representatives of China and the United States walk, after a photocall, to the meeting place for the closing session of the 4th round of China-US Strategic Economic Dialogue, June 18.

6月18日,在第四次中美战略经济对话闭幕会前,中美双方代表合影后准备步入会场。

(Courtesy: Xinhua)

新华社 供图

本报讯(记者卓玛 通讯员吴殷北京报道)6月17日,中国国务院副总理王岐山在美国《华尔街日报》发表题为《中国的知识产权制度》(China's IPR Regime)的署名文章,强调中国政府近年来不断加强知识产权保护并已取得成效,中国政府今后将继续通过立法和教育等途径进一步加强知识产权保护工作。

王岐山说,在中美即将举行战略经济对话之际,中国政府公布了《国家知识产权战略纲要》。实施这一新战略是中国知识产权保护制度的里程碑,将揭开中国知识产权保护的新篇章。这一新战略将促进中国国内创新,把中国巨大的人力资源优势转化为智力资源,对中国的经济和社会发展产生深远影响。同时,这一战略也将为中国吸引国外更多的智力资源。

王岐山表示,中国政府将从四个方面来进一步加强知识产权保护工作。首先,中国将及时修订包括专利法、商标法、版权法等在内的知识产权法律,以及相应的实施细则。第二,中国将加快修订有关惩处侵犯知识产权行为的法律法规,加强司法保护和行政执法工作。第三,中国将对知识产权权利范围进行适当界定,以防止知识产权滥用,确保一个公平的竞争环境,保护公众的合法权益。第四,中国将在社会公众间开展广泛的教育活动,来鼓励创新,弘扬诚信,惩处剽窃、盗版和造假行为。China's IPR Regime全文如下:

Prior to this week's fourth round of Strategic Economic Dialogue talks with the U.S., the Chinese government unveiled the Outline of National Intellectual Property Rights -- a new strategy to tackle the many issues surrounding IPR. This new strategy will improve IPR protection in China and attract greater intellectual resources from abroad.

Moreover, the implementation of this strategy -- a milestone in the institution of China's IPR regime -- will boost innovation at home and turn China's abundant human resources into intellectual resources, having a positive and far-reaching impact on economic and social development in China.

China entered its new historical stage of reform and opening-up in 1978. It wasn't until then that China began to introduce the concept of intellectual property rights and put in place an IPR regime. Since then, China has promulgated and enforced a host of IPR laws and regulations, including the Trademark Law, the Patent Law, the Copyright Law, the Law Against Unfair Competition, the Rules for Computer Software Protection and the Regulations on the Protection of the Right of Communication Through Information Network.

China has acceded to relevant international conventions, established IPR management and protection regimes, set up the Legal Aid Center for IPR Enforcement and the Service Center for IPR Protection, punished various IPR violations according to law and protected the interests of IPR holders. On IPR, China has managed to accomplish in 30 years what took Western-developed countries more than 100 years.

In recent years, in order to stimulate enthusiasm for invention and innovation and to promote economic development and social progress, China has intensified IPR protection. Since 2004, a nationwide campaign for IPR protection has been carried out each year to end trademark, patent and copyright infringements -- particularly in import and export, wholesale markets, trade fairs, original-equipment manufacturer, printing and reproduction.

The ongoing 2008 IPR protection campaign includes 280 measures in 10 areas. In April alone, more than 810 events under the framework of "IPR Protection Publicity Week" were staged by competent authorities in different localities to enhance public awareness. More than 1.3 million people were directly involved in these activities.



IPR protection in China has paid off. Thanks to intensified efforts to raise public awareness of IPR protection and severe penalties for IPR violations, more and more people have begun to say no to counterfeit products and pirated software; applications for trademarks and patents have multiplied; and enterprises are more aware of the importance of branding, resulting in more branded products and fewer counterfeits in the market.

The Xiangyang Street Market in Shanghai, which was known for selling replicas of brand products, has been closed down as required by law. Meanwhile, Silk Street in Beijing, also known for its knock-offs, went through rectification and has since become a distribution center of famous brands. The number of foreign applications for patents and trademarks in China is growing rapidly. More and more multinationals have started setting up their R&D centers in China.

The implementation of the national IPR strategy will open a new chapter of IPR protection in China. Guided by the policy of incentive-based IP creation, effective usage, legal protection and scientific management, we will focus on improving the IPR regime, creating a legal market and cultural environment conducive to IPR protection, and substantially upgrade China's capacity in IP creation, IPR usage, protection and management so as to provide strong support for our endeavor to build an innovative country and a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

How will we do this? In the following four ways:

First, we will make timely revisions to IPR legislation, including the laws on patent, trademark and copyright as well as regulations on their implementation. We will also bring forward legislation in the areas of hereditary resources, traditional lore, folk arts and geographical marks so as to improve the overall framework for IPR law enforcement and management.

Second, we will speed up the revision of laws and regulations on punishment of IPR infringements, and strengthen the systems of judicial protection and administrative law enforcement. We will mainly rely on

judicial protection for protecting intellectual property rights. We will mete out more severe penalties, reduce the cost of IPR protection and deter violation by raising its cost.

Third, we will properly define the scope of intellectual property rights to prevent their abuse, ensure a level playing field and protect lawful rights and interests of the public. We will ensure a better mesh of our IPR policy with those of culture, education, scientific research and public health in order to uphold people's rights to properly use the information and fruits of innovation in ways permitted by law in their activities in culture, education, scientific research and health, and make sure that innovation achievements are shared more equitably.

And finally, we will launch extensive educational programs among the public to further encourage innovation, promote such moral standards as honesty and credibility, and condemn plagiarism, piracy and counterfeiting. We will raise people's IPR awareness and foster an innovation-friendly IPR culture in which knowledge and integrity are respected and laws and regulations are complied with.

We are confident that China's national IPR strategy, with its full enforcement, will result in more strict legal protection of intellectual property rights and greater respect for innovation achievements.

As a developing country in the process of accelerating industrialization and urbanization, China still has a long way to go before it can catch up with the U.S. in IPR generation, usage, protection and management. We hope that China and the U.S. can work more closely on intellectual property rights, duly recognize their disparities in capabilities and standards of IPR protection, and properly handle their differences and disputes.

Our two countries need to work together to overcome difficulties and challenges and encourage our business sectors and the general public to create more intellectual property rights for the benefit of our two peoples and humanity as a whole.

Mr. Wang is vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.