



NUMBERS

19,419,000
Between January and March, the nation seized 19,419,000 illegal publications, 745,000 of which were pornographic publications, 17,758,000 pirated publications and 487,000 illegal newspapers and magazines. Among the 17,758,000 pirated publications, there were 12,940,000 pirated AV products, 2,963,000 pirated books, 797,000 pirated textbooks and study help books and 1,058,000 pirated software and e-publications.

1941.9 万件
今年1月至3月,全国各地共收缴各类非法出版物1941.9万件,其中淫秽色情出版物74.5万件,盗版出版物1775.8万件,非法报纸期刊48.7万份。在收缴的1775.8万件盗版出版物中,盗版音像制品1294万件,盗版图书296.3万件,盗版教材教辅读物79.7万件,盗版软件及电子出版物105.8万件。

51,383
In 2007, Beijing filed 31,680 patent applications, up 19.3%, 18,763 or 59.2% of which were for invention, ranking No.1 in the country. Trademark applications mounted to 51,383 while 14,893 were registered.

5.1383 万件
2007年,北京市专利申请量达到3.168万件,同比增长19.3%,其中发明专利申请量达到1.8763万件,占59.2%,所占比例居全国第一。商标申请量为5.1383万件,核准注册量为1.4893万件。

1,970
In 2007, Beijing Administration for Industry and Commerce uncovered 1,970 cases of trademark infringement, imposed 15.85 million yuan in fines, 895 cases and 7.81 million yuan fines were foreign related.

1970 件
2007年,北京市工商局共查处商标假冒侵权案件1970件,罚没款1585万元,其中涉外商标案件895件,罚没款781万元。

30.5%
In 2007, substantial developments were achieved for 235 key technological research projects in Liaoning with 9,614 patents obtained, up 30.5%.

30.5%
2007年,辽宁省共有235项关键技术攻关取得实质性进展,获得专利权9614件,比上年增长30.5%。

480,000
Hangzhou Customs seized 480,000 pieces of goods in three recent export investigations.

48 万件。
近日,杭州海关在出口渠道查获了3起涉嫌侵权大案,查获涉嫌侵权的出口货物48万件。

1,453
Dalian Customs seized 1,453 watch casings allegedly infringing IPRs of Seiko Epson Company of Japan while checking baggage at a Dandong highway checkpoint.

1453 个
日前,大连海关在对丹东公路口岸监管进出境行李物品时查获1453个涉嫌侵犯日本精工爱普生公司知识产权的手表表盘。

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China, Japan sign joint statement on promoting strategic, mutually beneficial relations; IPR ties strengthened

国家主席胡锦涛访日,签署《中日关于全面推进战略互惠关系的联合声明》

中日将加强知识产权保护合作

Invited by the Japanese government, Chinese President Hu Jintao arrived in Tokyo on May 6, kicking off a five-day "warm spring" trip to Japan. On May 7, Hu Jintao and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda held talks on bilateral relations and other issues of common concern and signed the Sino-Japanese joint statement on advancing strategic and mutually beneficial relations, including IPR protection.

The two sides decide to open dialogue and establish cooperation framework in enhancing political mutual trust, promoting human and cultural exchange, strengthening

cooperation of mutual benefit, contributing to the development in Asia and Pacific and join hands in tackling global issues. In an effort to contribute to the sustainable growth of the world economy, both sides decide to strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields, including energy, environment, trade, investment, information and communication technology, finance, food and product safety, IPR protection and business environment.

本报综合新华社消息 应日本政府邀请,5月6日,中国国家主席胡锦涛抵达东京,开始对日本进行国事访问,展开为期5天的暖春

之旅。5月7日,胡锦涛同日本首相福田康夫举行会谈,就中日关系及共同关心的问题坦率深入地交换意见,达成了广泛共识,并签署了《中日关于全面推进战略互惠关系的联合声明》,双方表示将加强知识产权保护等方面的合作。

声明指出,双方决定在增进政治互信,促进人文交流,增进国民友好感情,加强互利合作,共同致力于亚太地区的发展,共同应对全球性课题等五大领域构筑对话与合作框架,开展合作。双方确认,中日两国将为世界经济的可持续增长作出贡献,将在贸易、投资、信息通讯技术、金融、食品及产品安全、知识产权保护等广泛领域开展互利合作,扩大共同利益。



At the Olympic New Media Property Rights Protection Forum organized by the State Administration of Radio Film and Television on May 6, 100 media organizations signed a statement to protect Olympic new media property rights, advocating the Regulations on the Protection of Olympic IPRs and facilitating the protection of the new media.

5月6日,在中国国家广电总局主办的“奥运新媒体版权保护论坛”上,100多家单位签署《奥运新媒体版权保护北京宣言》,倡导贯彻奥林匹克知识产权保护规定,促进奥运新媒体版权保护。图为论坛现场。

803 products armed with GIs

中国地理标志保护产品已达 803 个

When meeting the press, an executive from the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) reveals that geographical indications (GIs) have been granted to 803 products in China, ranging from traditional Chinese medicines and crafts to agricultural products and forestry products.

Chinese GI system encompasses a wide network of supporting mechanisms to ensure quality and reputa-

tion of GI products, for example mechanisms of legal standard, expert appraisal, quality assurance, testing and enforcement. In 2005, AQSIQ signed a memo on protection of GI products with the European Union (EU), enabling agricultural products with Chinese GIs to be protected in the 27 member states of the EU.

(by Sun Fanghua/Sun Wen)
本报讯 国家质量监督检验检疫总局有关负责人在日前召开的新闻发布会上透露,目前中国享有地

理标志产品保护的已达 803 个,涵盖中药、传统工艺品、农产品、林产品等多个种类。

据了解,到目前,中国已经建立了比较完善的地理标志的法规标准体系、专家评价体系、质量保证体系、检测体系、执法打假体系,有效保证了地理标志产品的质量和信誉。2005年,国家质检总局和欧盟签订了地理标志产品保护合作备忘录,中国获得地理标志产品保护的农产品,在欧盟 27 个成员国中也可得到保护。(孙芳华 孙雯)

Software piracy down to 20%

去年中国软件全行业盗版率降至 20%

S IPO held a review conference on the soft scientific research program -- survey of piracy rate in software industry of China in 2007 on April 28. The result showed that the piracy rate dropped from 24% in 2006 to 20%.

The entire industry (computer software, embedded software, software service and system integration) generated 580 billion yuan in sales revenue in 2007. Software products (computer software and embedded software) reaped 317.3 billion yuan, representing

55%. Computer software alone garnered 201.7 billion yuan, representing 35%. The piracy rate estimated by the market value of the entire industry dropped from 24% to 20%. Software piracy rate declined from 36% to 31%. Computer software slid from 52% to 41%.

(by Sun Fanghua)
本报讯 近日,中国国家知识产权局组织专家评审组对“2007年度中国软件盗版率调查”课题进行评审。会上发布的《2007年度中国软件盗版率调查报告》显示,2007年中国软件全行业盗版率已由2006年

的24%下降到20%。

据了解,2007年软件产业(包括计算机软件产品、嵌入式软件产品、软件服务、系统集成等)销售额达5800亿元。其中,软件产品(包括计算机软件产品、嵌入式软件产品)销售额3173亿元,占55%;计算机软件产品销售额为2017亿元,占35%。把盗版软件折算为市值计算,软件产业的盗版率由2006年的24%下降为20%,软件产品的盗版率由2006年的36%下降为31%,计算机软件的盗版率由2006年的52%下降为41%。(孙芳华)



Chinese battery makers prevail in lengthy slugfest against Energizer

中国电池企业完胜美国劲量

The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) upheld the decision of the International Trade Commission (ITC) by invalidating US patent 5464709 of the U.S. battery maker Energizer Holdings who sued nine Chinese battery makers. The decision was final. The Chinese battery makers coordinated by the China Battery Industry Association ended this five-year legal battle on a triumphant note.

On April 28, 2003, Energizer filed for 337 investigation against the nine Chinese companies including Nanfu for infringing its 709 patent. An ITC presiding judge made an initial determination on June 2, 2004, affirming the claim construction of the plaintiff and the validity of the 709 patent while establishing infringement of the Chinese companies. The defendants then petitioned for review by the ITC. On October 2, 2004, ITC made a final determination, ruling the patent invalid on the ground of lack of certainty. In January 2006, CAFC vacated the ITC determination and remanded the case back to ITC. In February 2007, ITC determined again that the 709 patent was invalid. Energizer appealed a-

gain to the CAFC. On April 22, 2008, CAFC affirmed the ITC determination by invalidating the 709 patent.

(by Jin Hui)
本报讯 美国当地时间4月22日,美国联邦上诉巡回法院对美国劲量控股有限公司诉中国电池企业碱锰电池专利侵权一案做出终审判决,维持美国国际贸易委员会(ITC)的裁定,劲量公司专利号为5464709的无汞碱锰电池专利权无效。这意味着持续5年之久的由中国电池工业协会组织国内电池企业联合应诉的美国电池专利案,以中国企业的最终胜诉落下了帷幕。

2003年4月28日,劲量公司以侵犯其709号专利为由,将中国的南孚等9家电池企业一举诉上ITC。2004年6月2日,ITC主审法官做出初裁,认为原告专利权有效,中方企业侵权成立。应诉团队向ITC提出复议。2004年10月2日,ITC做出终裁,裁定原告劲量公司专利因不具备确定性而无效。2006年1月,美国联邦巡回法院在上诉中推翻了ITC的裁定,并发回ITC重审。经过再审理,ITC于2007年2月再次裁决劲量公司709号专利权无效。劲量公司遂第二次向联邦上诉法院巡回法院提起上诉。2008年4月22日,美国联邦上诉巡回法院最终维持了ITC的裁定,判决劲量公司709号专利权无效。(锦慧)



Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Customs Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

《中华人民共和国知识产权海关保护条例》

The Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Customs Protection of Intellectual Property Rights went into effect on March 1, 2004. The holder of an intellectual property right may apply for recordation with the General Administration of Customs of his intellectual property right. The application shall include the following particulars: the business name or name, place of registration or nationality, etc. of the holder of the intellectual property right; the description, contents and any other relevant information relating to the intellectual property right; the status quo relating to licensing of the in-

tellectual property right; the description, origin, Customs at the port of entry or exit, importer or exporter, main features and prices, etc. of the goods on which the holder of the intellectual property right lawfully exercises his right.

《中华人民共和国知识产权海关保护条例》自2004年3月1日起施行。《条例》规定,知识产权权利人可以将其知识产权向海关总署申请备案,并提交申请书。申请书应当包括知识产权权利人的名称或者姓名、注册地或者国籍;知识产权的名称、内容及其相关信息;知识产权许可行使状况;知识产权权利人合法行使知识产权的货物的名称、产地、进出境地海关、进出口商、主要特征、价格等。