

NUMBERS

236 million

In the five years between 2002 and 2007, China appropriated 236 million yuan to protect intangible cultural heritage.

2.36 亿元

2002年至2007年5年间,中国已投入2.36亿元进行非物质文化遗产保护。

19,754

In 2007, Liaoning filed 19,754 patent applications, up 15.9% (5,516 for invention, up 26%) and obtained 9,615 patents, up 30%.

1.9754 万件

2007年,辽宁省共申请专利1.9754万件,比上年增长15.9%;专利授权9615件,比上年同期增长30%。其中,发明专利申请5516件,比上年增长26%。

972

In 2007, Zaozhuang, Shandong filed 972 patent applications, up 368 or 60.93%, 273 of which were for invention, up 177 or 175.8%.

972 件

2007年,山东省枣庄市申请专利972件,较去年同期增加368件,同比增长60.93%。其中,发明专利申请273件,比去年同期增加177件,增幅达175.8%。

112

In 2007, Miyun County in Beijing filed 112 patent applications, climbing over the plateau of 100 for the first time, up 70%, 23 of which for invention, 39 for utility model and 50 for design.

112 件

2007年,北京密云县共申请专利112件,首次突破百件大关,同比增长70%。其中发明专利申请23件,实用新型专利申请39件,外观设计专利申请50件。

900,000

In 2007, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region seized 900,000 illegal AV products, 160,000 illegal books, newspapers and magazines and 3,638 computers and peripherals of Internet cafes.

90 万张

2007年,内蒙古自治区共收缴非法音像制品90多万张,非法书报刊16万多本,网吧电脑及附属设备3638件。

60,000

Harbin Cultural Enforcement Team raided night markets in four districts including Nangang and Xiangfang and seized 60,000 AV products.

6 万张

近日,哈尔滨市文化稽查支队针对该市南岗、香坊等四个区的部分夜市进行了突击检查,共收缴各类盗版音像制品6万余张。

50,000

Huiyang, Guangdong held a centralized destruction of 50,000 illegal books (20,000) and AV products (30,000) which were seized in 2007 and during the spring festival.

5 万张

日前,广东惠阳区对2007年以来春节期间收缴的5万余张(册)非法书刊、音像制品进行集中公开销毁。其中,销毁非法书刊2万余册,非法音像制品3万余张。

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Wen Jiabao at NPC: implement IPR strategy

第十届全国人民代表大会第一次会议隆重召开 温家宝在政府工作报告中指出——
实施知识产权战略

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao delivered a government work report at the opening meeting of the First Session of the 11th National People's Congress (NPC), in the Great Hall of the People on March 5. The year 2008 is the first year the instructions of the 17th Party Congress are implemented. Tasks for reform and development are heavy and arduous. One of the tasks is to improve economic structure, transform ways of development and uphold innovation as the pivotal link in transforming ways of development. Implementation of IPR strategy is also mentioned.

In the part of innovation, Wen underlined implementation of the

country's mid-long term science and technology development plan, start and organize important state projects such as large aircraft, water pollution control and treatment and development of large oil, gas fields and coal mines. Implement basic research, high tech research and scientific support plan. Make a breakthrough in key technology such as new energy automobile, high speed rail transport, water saving in industry and agricultural production.

(by Wei Xiaomao)
本报讯 3月5日,第十届全国人民代表大会第一次会议在北京人民大会堂开幕。国务院总理温家宝向大会做政府工作报告时指出,2008年是全面贯彻党的十七大精神

的第一年,改革发展任务繁重而艰巨。其中重要工作之一是要推进经济结构调整,转变发展方式。坚持把推进自主创新作为转变发展方式的中心环节。实施知识产权战略。

温家宝强调,2008年的政府工作要深入贯彻落实科学发展观,更加重视推进改革开放和自主创新。其中重要工作之一是推进经济结构调整,转变发展方式。坚持把推进自主创新作为转变发展方式的中心环节。要认真落实国家中长期科学和技术发展规划纲要,全面启动和组织实施大型飞机、水体污染控制与治理、大型油气田及煤层气开发等国家重大专项。实施基础研究、高新技术研究和科技支撑计划。着力突破新能源汽车、高速铁路交通、工农业节水等一批重大关键技术。(魏小毛)



Premier Wen Jiabao delivers government work report.
图为温家宝总理在会上做政府工作报告。

(Courtesy: Xinhua)
新华社 供图

China boasts fully-functional IPR legal system

中国已建立比较完善的知识产权法律体系

A white paper, entitled China's Efforts and Achievements in Promoting the Rule of Law, was published on February 28 by the Information Office of the State Council. The white paper claims that since the adoption of the reform and opening-up policies, China has continuously strengthened its legislation in economic and related fields. A legal system compatible with the socialist market economy has basically taken shape. A fully functional IPR legal system is also in play.

The white paper says, with

legislation of laws governing patent, trademark, copyright, unfair competition and regulations on computer software, layout designs of integrated circuit, copyright collective management, network information distribution, IPR customs protection, new varieties of plants in place, China has put in place a legal system regulating a full range of IPR issues.

(by Xiang Li)
本报综合消息 国务院新闻办公室于2月28日发表《中国的法治建设》白皮书。白皮书中指出,自改革开放以来,中国不断加强经济立法和相关立法,符合社会主义市

经济要求的法律制度已基本形成。目前,我国已建立起比较完善的知识产权法律制度。

白皮书指出,通过制定专利法、商标法、著作权法和反不正当竞争法等法律,以及出台《计算机软件保护条例》、《集成电路布图设计保护条例》、《著作权集体管理条例》、《信息网络传播权保护条例》、《知识产权海关保护条例》、《植物新品种保护条例》等一批行政法规,我国已建立起比较完善的保护专利权、商标权、著作权、集成电路布图设计权、植物新品种权等知识产权法律制度。

(向利)

China ranked eighth in Madrid registrations in 2007

中国去年商标国际注册申请量列世界第八

As revealed by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) on February 27, a record 39,945 international trademark applications were received in 2007 by WIPO under the Madrid system for the international registration of trademarks, representing a 9.5% increase on figures for 2006. China secured the eighth position with 1,444

applications while remaining the most designated country.

Applicants from Germany led the list of top filers (6,090), followed by users in France (3,930) and the United States of America (3,741).

(by Dou Xinying)
本报讯 2月27日,世界知识产权组织(WIPO)发布公报称,2007年WIPO共受理了马德里体系商标国际

注册申请3.9945万件,比2006年增长9.5%,创下历史新高。中国以1444件申请名列世界第八位。中国仍是商标国际注册申请指定最多的国家。

2007年马德里体系商标国际注册申请的有关数据显示:德国以6090件位居首位,法国以3930件位列第二,美国的申请数量位列第三,达到3741件。(窦新颖)



Court denies Holdham's use of Oxford in trademark

涉及英地名“牛津”商标案一审宣判

After denied registration of its trademark containing word element "Oxford" and figurative elements "lions" and "shield", French company Holdham filed a complaint against the Trademark Review Board under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce at Beijing No.1 Intermediate People's Court. The trial court recently quashed Holdham's request on the ground that a publicly known foreign geographical location is unregistrable.

Holdham argued that Oxford is publicly known because of the world reputation of the university there, not because of Oxford the geographic location. In addition, the trademark in question contains an image made up of two lions and a shield, not just the word. That makes the trademark more distinctive.

The court held that Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Trademark Law requires a foreign geographical name well-known to the public shall not be used as a trademark in an attempt to prevent consumers from confusing the product from that geographical location. Though the trademark contains two lions and a shield, its word element Oxford captures similar size to the figurative elements in the trade-

mark. The court ruled accordingly that registration of trademark is rejected under Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Trademark Law.

(by Jiang Liwei)
本报讯 前不久,在法国注册的公司赫德汉姆因申请注册由文字"Oxford"译为"牛津"和狮子、盾牌图形组成的商标被驳回,将中国国家工商行政管理总局商标评审委员会诉上法庭。日前,北京市第一中级人民法院做出一审判决,以"Oxford"作为公众知晓的外国地名不得作为商标注册为由,驳回了法国公司的诉讼请求。

赫德汉姆公司称,"Oxford"被公众广泛知晓,实际上是源于牛津大学在世界范围内的知名度和声誉,并不是由于"Oxford"本身地理名称的原因。而且,申请商标除了文字外,还包括由两只狮子和盾牌组合而成的图形,使得申请商标更加具备显著特征。

北京市一中院经审理认为,商标法第十条第二款指出,禁止公众知晓的外国地名作为商标使用,其主要目的是为了消费者误认该商品来自于该地域,以致影响其他商品使用该地域标志。虽然申请商标含有狮子和盾牌的图形,但其文字部分"Oxford"与图形部分比例相当,仍是该商标的主要认读部分。因此,一中院认为赫德汉姆公司的行为不符合商标法第十条第二款的规定,所以不得作为商标注册。

(蒋利玮)



Circular on Organizing to Implement the Industrialization of Next-generation of Broadband and Network Communications 2008

《关于组织实施2008年新一代宽带及网络通信产业化专项的通知》

The National Development and Reform Commission recently promulgated Circular on Organizing to Implement the Industrialization of Next-generation of Broadband and Network Communications 2008 which aims to foster proprietary IPR system in broadband communications sector, so as to boost the independent innovation ability and core competitiveness of information industry.

The Circular spells out that it is required to tighten supports to the research and development (R&D) of fundamental, strategic and pioneering technologies in key industries, as well as industrialization, to cultivate proprietary IPR system, to master relevant core technologies and to create next-generation products. The

focuses, clearly identified in the Circular, refer to vital network equipments, key instruments and chips for broadband communications, the application of broadband and network.

近日,国家发展与改革委员会发布了《关于组织实施2008年新一代宽带及网络通信产业化专项的通知》(以下简称《通知》)将支持关键网络设备、宽带通信关键器件、芯片等重点专项,着力提高信息产业自主创新能力,推动增长方式转变。

《通知》指出,要加强对宽带通信领域中基础性、战略性、先导性关键产业技术的研发和产业化支持,培育自主知识产权体系,掌握相关核心技术,形成新一代产品。着力消除影响宽带通信产业发展的技术瓶颈,促进重大科技成果的工程化和规模应用,支持产业发展所需关键器件、芯片的研发和产业化。