

NUMBERS

**149 million**  
In 2007, China seized 149 million illegal publications of all sorts, 136 million of which were pirated publications, which were made up of 104 million AV products, 13.987 million books, 5.882 million textbooks or reference books and 12.545 million pirated software and e-publications.

**1.49 亿件**  
2007年, 中国共收缴各类非法出版物1.49亿件, 其中盗版出版物1.36亿件, 包括盗版音像制品1.04亿件、盗版图书1398.7万件、盗版教材教辅读物588.2万件、盗版软件及电子出版物1254.5万件。

**3,310**  
In 2007, Chinese Customs handled 3,310 infringement cases, up 34% from 2006 and seized 320 million pieces of infringing goods, up 193%.

**3310 件**  
2007年中国海关共查获侵权货物案件3310件, 较上年增长34%; 查获侵权货物数量3.2亿多件, 较上年增长193%。

**5,505**  
In 2007, China handled 5,505 cases of manufacture or sale of counterfeit cigarettes with proceeds of 50,000 yuan or more, 49 cases of which involved proceeds of 10 million yuan or more. A total of 928,000 packs of cigarettes were seized.

**5505 起**  
2007年, 中国共查处案值5万元以上的制售假冒商标卷烟案件5505起, 其中涉案金额千万元以上的制售假烟网络大案49起, 共查获假烟92.8万件。

**10.5 million**  
In 2007, Shanghai waged a series of campaigns against pornographic and illegal publications, seizing 10.5 million illegal publications and inflicting prison term on 19 criminals.

**1050 万件**  
2007年, 上海市组织了一系列“扫黄打非”专项治理行动, 共缴获非法出版物1050多万件, 共有19名经营淫秽和非法出版物的犯罪分子被判处有期徒刑。

**433**  
In 2007, Yueyang, Hunan filed 433 patent applications, up 20.6%, 108 of which were inventions.

**433 件**  
2007年, 湖南省岳阳市专利申请量达433件, 同比增长20.6%。其中发明专利108件。

**229**  
In 2007, AIC in Zhongshan, Guangdong handled 229 trademark infringement cases of various sorts, encompassing goods value of 3.76 million yuan, seized 300,000 counterfeit trademark labels and 117 tons of goods.

**229 宗**  
2007年, 广东省中山市工商局共查处各类商标违法案件229宗, 案件总值376万元, 收缴假冒商标标识30万套, 没收侵权商品117吨。

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1,000+ violations of Olympic symbols handled by AICs from 2004 to 2007

中国工商3年查处侵犯奥林匹克标志案件千余起

**B** OCOG (Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad) Deputy Legal Director Liu Yan said his organization has been in close contact with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) and local administrations for industry and commerce (AICs), sharing comments on legal matters, updating them with case leads and working together on investigations. As a result, AICs effectively uphold the exclusive rights of Olympic IPRs by processing 1,357 cases in the past three years.

Between 2004 and September 2007, AICs handled 1,357 cases involving 16.93 million yuan in good value and imposed 10.72 million yuan in fines. At press time, Trademark Office (TMO) under

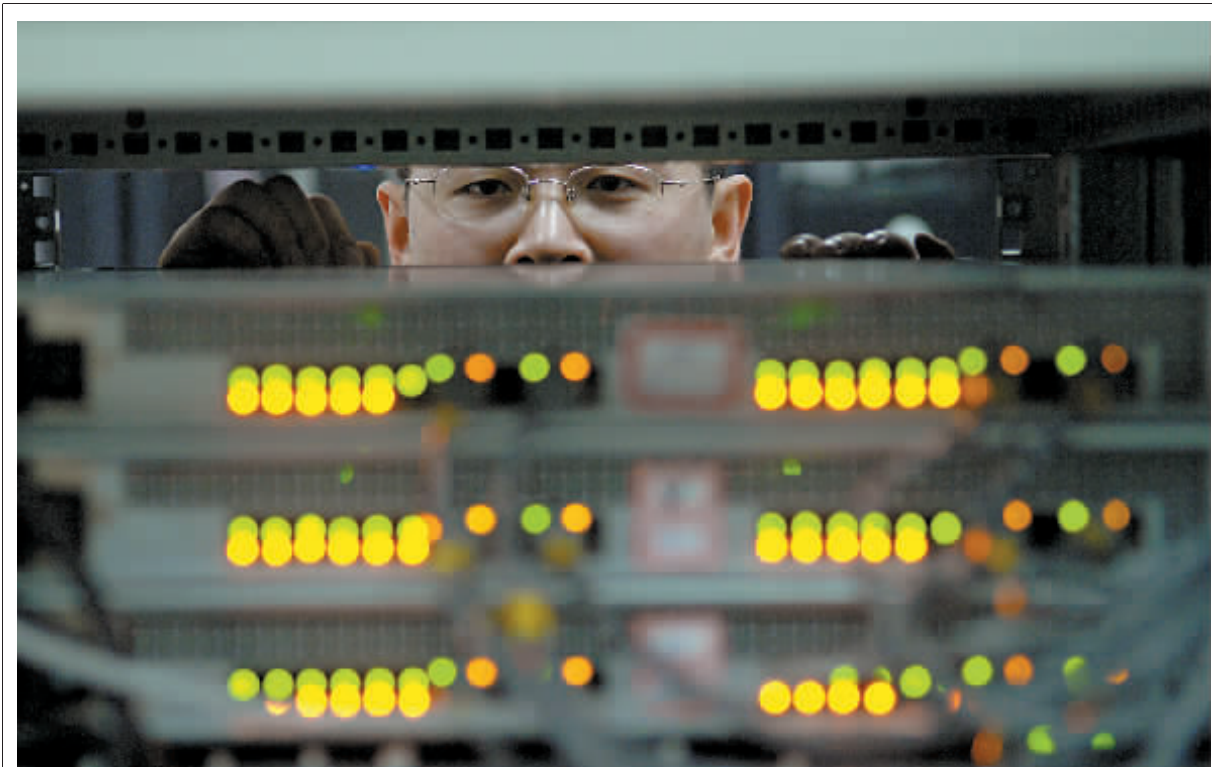
the SAIC has deposited 193 Olympic symbols and 6 special symbols, granted trademark registration for the emblem of the Games in 44 classes and is examining the trademark applications of the Games' slogans and mascots. In addition, 483 companies which are official sponsors of the Games have made deposits of their licensing contracts with the TMO. Aiming to get local enforcement officers working on the same page, TMO and BOCOG Legal joined hands in organizing three national training courses.

(by Zhang Haizhi)  
本报讯 日前, 北京奥组委法律事务部副部长刘岩表示, 北京奥组委与国家工商总局及各级工商机关一直保持热线联系, 随时就相关法律问题进行沟通, 并及时向工商部门提供

案件线索, 与工商部门通力合作查处侵权行为, 有效保护奥林匹克知识产权。全国工商机关3年查处侵犯奥林匹克标志案件1357起。

据了解, 2004年至2007年9月, 全国工商机关共查处侵犯奥林匹克标志案件1357起, 涉案金额达1693万元, 罚款1072万元。截至目前, 国家工商总局商标局已备案并公告193件奥林匹克标志和6件特殊标志, 并在44个类别上核准注册了第29届奥运会会徽商标, 第29届奥运会口号、吉祥物等商标申请目前也在抓紧审查之中。此外, 共有483家北京奥运会市场开发参与企业及关联机构将奥林匹克标志使用许可合同在商标局备案。为了提高各地商标执法人员的奥林匹克标志保护法律水平, 商标局联合北京奥组委法律事务部还举办了3次全国范围的奥林匹克标志保护培训班。

(张海志)



China's first high-performance general-purpose processor, the trillion-bit computer "KD-50-1" using homemade "Godson-2 F" chip technology, was developed at China Science and Technology University, marking a major breakthrough in Created-in-China high performance computer.

日前, 我国首次采用国产高性能通用处理器芯片“龙芯2F”和其他国产器件、设备和技术的万亿次高性能计算机“KD-50-1”在中国科学技术大学研制成功, 这是我国高性能计算机国产化的一次重大突破。 Newsphoto 供图

Third campaign against Internet piracy strikes 1,001 jabs

中国第三次打击网络侵权盗版专项行动办案1001件

**T** he Information Office of the State Council held a press conference announcing the results of the special campaign against Internet piracy on January 17. GAPP (General Administration of Press and Publication) and NCA (National Copyright Administration) Vice Minister Yan Xiaohong revealed that copyright authorities through working with police and telecommunication administrations handled 1,001 cases in 2007, representing 1.6 times of the combined total of 2005 and 2006 while other statistics such as servers confiscated, web sites shut down and cases

handed over to police or prosecutors all surpassed the 2005-2006 total. Yan elaborated that local copyright authorities issued cease and desist order 832 times, imposed 870,750 yuan in fines, confiscated 123 servers and 51 computers, shut down 339 illegal web sites and handed 31 cases over to judicial authorities.

The 2007 campaign was the third national endeavor targeting Internet piracy following those of 2005 and 2006. (by Hu Man)

本报讯 1月17日, 国务院新闻办公室就“打击网络侵权盗版专项行动”召开新闻发布会。新闻出版

总署副署长、国家版权局副局长阎晓宏透露, 在2007年的专项行动中, 各地版权执法部门在公安机关和通信管理部门的支持下, 共办理网络侵权盗版案件1001件, 是2005年和2006年办理案件总数的1.6倍; 没收服务器、关闭网站及移送司法机关的数量均超过2005年和2006年专项行动的总和。

阎晓宏介绍, 在此次专项行动中, 各地版权执法部门责令停止侵权行为832件, 罚款87.075万元, 没收服务器123台, 电脑51台, 关闭339个非法网站, 移送司法机关案件31件。

据了解, 此次专项行动是中国继2005年和2006年后开展的第三次打击网络侵权盗版专项行动。(胡曼)

30,000 IPR court decisions posted online

中国已有3万余份知识产权裁判文书上网

**T** he Supreme People's Court (SPC) convened a meeting on putting court decisions of IPR cases on the Internet in Suzhou on January 15. SPC Presiding IPR Judge Jiang Zhipei instilled the local courts that making decisions available online is of essence to ensure open and transparent proceedings and to shape an impartial, efficient and authoritative IPR judicial protection system.

The SPC IPR Tribunal-hosted web site dedicated to presenting

IPR court decisions, ipr.chinacourt.org, has been in operation for nearly two years. By the end of 2007, a total of 32,336 decisions made by courts nationwide had been posted, making it a prime window displaying IPR judicial protection in China.

(by Wei Xiaomao)  
本报讯 1月15日, 最高人民法院在江苏省苏州市首次就知识产权裁判文书上网问题召开全国性专题会议。最高人民法院知识产权庭庭长蒋志培表示, 裁判文书上

网工作对于知识产权审判服务国内国际两个工作大局, 贯彻司法为民要求, 促进审判公开透明, 构建公正高效权威的知识产权司法保护制度, 具有重要意义。

据悉, 由最高人民法院知识产权庭主办的“中国知识产权裁判文书网”(以下简称裁判文书网)开通运行已近两年, 截至2007年底, 全国已有3.2336万份知识产权裁判文书通过该网向社会公开, 成为展示中国知识产权司法保护成果的重要窗口。

(魏小毛)



EXPRESS

Ping An Insurance regains trademark in Hong Kong

平安保险赢回在港“平安”商标

**C** hina Ping An Insurance Group, on January 14, announced that the Court of Appeal of the Hong Kong High Court ruled in its favor, entitling it to trademark rights of 平安 (pronounced ping an) and Ping An.

The contending party is Hong Kong-based Ping An Securities Company. The securities company used the brand Ping An prior to the insurance company. When the securities company filed an application for trademark registration of 平安 and Ping An with the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Department in July 2004, it was informed the two marks had been registered by the insurance company. The securities company then lodged litigation on the ground of prior use. The Court of First Instance concurred with the plaintiff in that ground and ruled against the insurance company, rendering the securities company ownership of the rights. Ping An Insurance appealed and would later

claim back the ownership.

(by Cui Wenyu)

本报讯 1月14日, 中国平安保险集团有限公司(以下简称平安保险)宣布, 根据香港高等法院上诉法庭于日前对“平安”商标案作出的二审判决, 平安保险胜诉, 赢得在香港持有“平安”、“Ping An”两商标的合法使用权。

据介绍, 该案的另一方当事人为中国香港一家名为平安证券有限公司(以下简称平安证券)的企业。平安证券在中国香港对“平安”品牌的使用早于平安保险。2004年7月, 该公司向香港知识产权署商标注册处申请注册“平安”及“Ping An”商标时被告知, 这两件商标已在相关类别被平安保险注册在先。平安证券遂以使用“平安”品牌在先为由向平安保险提起诉讼。2006年8月, 香港高等法院原审法庭依据“使用在先”原则, 判决平安保险败诉, 香港平安证券拥有“Ping An”及“平安”两商标的使用权。平安保险随后提出上诉。

经法院审理, 平安保险终审赢得“平安”及“Ping An”两件商标在中国香港地区的专用权。(崔文宇)

IP CHINA'S IP MANUAL

Eleventh Five-Year Plan for High-Tech Industry

《高技术产业化“十一五”规划》

**T** he National Development and Reform Commission recently issued the Eleventh Five-Year-Plan for High-Tech Industry, analyzing the development of high-tech industry in China, spelling out instructions, objectives, key sectors for high-tech industry during the period and providing for 16 specific projects.

Under the Plan, China will form industry group in digital audio video, next generation Internet, next generation mobile telecommunication, biomedicine, biomass engineering, regional airliner and satellite application. High-tech-dense regions will shape some commercialization platform, nurture some powerhouse players and form innovative and versatile high-tech industry chains and bases. In key tech fields of traditional industry, bottlenecks in the fields of energy saving, environment protection and sustainable development shall be broken. The

new technology shall be applied in steel, non-ferrous metal, coal, power and chemical engineering for technological upgrade.

近日, 国家发改委发布了《高技术产业化“十一五”规划》(以下简称《规划》), 分析了我国高技术产业化发展现状, 提出了“十一五”期间高技术产业化的指导思想、目标、重点领域和16个高技术产业化重大专项。

根据《规划》, 我国在高技术产业发展的重点领域, 将形成数字音视频、下一代互联网、新一代移动通信、生物医药、生物质工程、生物工程、支线飞机、卫星应用等若干新兴产业群; 在高技术产业发展的重点地区, 形成一批产业化平台, 培育一批产业化能力强的骨干企业, 形成若干技术创新能力强、产业链较为完整的特色高技术产业链和高技术产业基地; 在传统产业重点技术领域, 突破一批节约资源、保护环境、促进循环经济发展的技术瓶颈, 在钢铁、有色、煤炭、电力、化工等产业领域推广应用, 推动传统产业技术升级。