



NUMBERS

18.25%
In 2007, the IPR tribunal under the Supreme People's Court took 128 cases, 96 of which were for retrial in addition to second instance cases and cases taken by the tribunal on its own initiative. With another 34 cases rolling in from 2006, there were 162 cases in total, up 18.25% from 137 of the previous year.

18.25%
2007年,最高人民法院知识产权审判庭新收各类知识产权案件128件,除二审案件、提审案件外,申请再审案件96件。加2006年旧存案件34件,共计审理案件162件,比去年的137件增长了18.25%。

249
Guizhou is authorized to use the Green Food label on its 249 products, which are grown on 1.11 million acres of fields in 26 production bases.

249个
截至目前,贵州省使用绿色食品标志产品达249个,绿色食品原料生产基地26个,共111万亩。

No. 2
As of the end of November 2007, Shandong had filed 399 applications for new varieties of plants and obtained 109 registrations, respectively representing 9% and 8.4% of the nation's total, leapfrogging from No.6 to No.2 among provinces.

第2位
截至2007年11月底,山东省申请和授予品种权数量为399件和109件,分别占全国总量的9%和8.4%,由全国第六位跃居到第二位。

40,000
Jiangsu cultural authorities raided four underground shops and seized 40,000 pirated AV products in a recent operation.

4万张
日前,江苏省文化部门查处了4个盗版音像制品窝点,缴获盗版音像制品4万余张。

135,800
Office against pornographic and illegal publications in Xuzhou, Jiangsu weeded out a large underground shop selling illegal AV products and pornographic disks and seized 135,800 high-density disks.

13.58万张
近日,江苏省徐州市“扫黄办”、市公安局捣毁一特大涉嫌销售非法音像制品及涉嫌淫秽光盘窝点,查获盗版压缩光碟13.58万张。

21,600
Chengdu news and publication (copyright) administration, cultural bureau and police waged a campaign to eradicate pornographic and illegal publications, dispatching 474 enforcement officers, checked 833 distributors and seized 21,600 illegal publications of various kinds, 577 of which were newspapers.

2.16万件
日前,成都市新闻出版(版权)局、文化局、公安局等部门联合开展了“扫黄”、“打非”集中专项行动,共出动执法人员474人,检查出版物经营商家833家,查获各类非法出版物2.16万余件,其中非法报刊777份。

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Executive Editor Yan Geng

Cooperation in IPR protection highlighted in Wen-Fukuda meeting

中国国务院总理温家宝会见日本首相福田康夫

希望加强知识产权保护等领域合作

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao held talks with the visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda in the Great Hall of the People on 28 December 2007. He also suggested the two nations should cooperate in such key areas as energy, environment, finance, high technology, telecommunications and intellectual property protection to boost the quality and efficiency of China-Japan economic and trade cooperation. Fukuda said, Japan highly rates the first Japan-China

high level economic dialogue and has made proper preparation for the incoming second meeting. Japan and China shall intensify cooperation in climate change, environment protection, energy, investment, intellectual property protection and food safety.

Both sides expressed their wills to work together for further development of the ties between the two countries. (by Xiang Li)

本报讯 2007年12月28日,中国国务院总理温家宝在人民大

堂与来华进行正式访问的日本首相福田康夫举行会谈。温家宝指出,双方要大力开展能源、环保、金融、高新技术、信息通讯和知识产权保护等重点领域合作,不断提升两国经贸合作的质量和效益。福田表示,日方积极评价第一次日中经济高层对话成果,双方应为第二次对话做好准备,希望双方加强在气候变化、环保、能源、投资、知识产权保护、食品安全等方面的交流合作。

中日双方均表示将共同努力,抓住机遇,推动中日关系取得新的更大进展。(向利)



Situated on the west side of Suzhou, Mudu Old Town boasts a unique street texture setting itself apart from the historic towns along the south bank of Yangtze River. A rare historic heritage gemmed with gardens that could not be seen anywhere else, and a profound cultural legacy, it has become a favorable retreat for people that seek serenity.

木渎古镇位于苏州西部,其独特的格局为江南诸多古镇少有。木渎也是江南唯一的园林古镇,是一处难得的文化遗产古迹,其浓厚的文化氛围令人流连忘返。王文扬 摄影报道

Three national technological projects approved

中国三个科技重大专项实施方案获通过

Premier Wen Jiabao presided over the executive meeting of the State Council on 26 December 2007, which deliberated and approved three national technological projects, namely, next-generation broadband wireless mobile communication network, water pollution control and treatment, and manufacture and innovation of key new drugs.

"These technological projects, all set in the national medium- and long-term science and technology development plan, are of great significance to boosting China's inde-

pendent innovation capability and industrial competitiveness," the meeting spells out. It said that "after a scientific, democratic and strict demonstration", the three schemes had become ripe for inauguration. Among them, the drug innovation project would target the treatment and prevention of serious diseases and innovation of key drugs so as to offer the public safe, effective and cheap medical products. (by Wang Weiwei)

本报讯 2007年12月26日,国务院常务会议召开,审议并原则通过新一代宽带无线移动通信网、水体

污染控制与治理和重大新药创制3个国家科技重大专项实施方案。

会议指出,《国家中长期科学和技术发展规划纲要》确定的一批国家科技重大专项,对提高我国企业自主创新能力和产业竞争力,具有重要意义。经过科学、民主、严格的论证,新一代宽带无线移动通信网、水体污染控制与治理和重大新药创制3个重大专项的实施方案已基本成熟,具备了启动实施的条件。其中,重大新药创制专项将重点针对重大疾病的防治,研制一批具有自主知识产权的创新药物,为群众提供安全、有效、价廉的医药产品。(汪玮玮)

25% industry value added injected by branded products

名牌产品对中国工业增加值贡献率超25%

The Report on Development of China Top Brand Strategy 2007 was released jointly by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China and China Promotion Committee for Top Brand Strategy on December 26. In 2006, the national industrial value-added reached 9.035 trillion yuan, 25.81% of which was contributed by manufacturers of home-grown top brands and provincial top brands, fueling the growth of national industrial value-added by 4.39 percentage points.

The report indicates that China's top brand strategy program has been implemented in an all-round way in 2007. The governmental departments have attached great im-

portance and given greater support to the program; various related departments actively staged policies and measures to encourage enterprises to foster self-owned brands; local governments mapped supportive policies for fostering top brands and developed relatively integrated mechanism for cultivation, development and protection of brand products; more enterprises given top priority to brand fostering, with their awareness of brands gradually strengthened. In 2006, there were 864 enterprises that applied for China Top Brand Award with 924 kinds of products, while in 2007, the number jumped to 1,382 (up by 49.6%) and 1,468 (up by 58.9%) respectively. (by Dou Xinying)

本报讯 2007年12月26日,

国家质检总局、中国名牌战略推进委员会联合发布了《2007年中国名牌战略发展报告》。报告显示,在2006年全国工业增加值9.035万亿元中,中国名牌产品和省级名牌产品生产企业对工业增加值增长的贡献率达25.81%,拉动全国工业增加值增长4.39个百分点。

报告指出,2007年,我国名牌战略工作全方位推进。政府部门高度重视,扶持力度进一步加强,各有关部门积极出台相关政策措施,引导鼓励企业创建自主品牌。各地政府制定名牌扶持政策,建立起较为完善的品牌培育、发展和保护机制。越来越多的企业将品牌建设作为发展的重点,创建名牌的主体意识不断增强。2007年有1382家企业的1468个产品申报中国名牌产品,比2006年的864家企业924个产品分别增加了49.6%和58.9%。(窦新颖)



Lipitor invalidation to be heard in days

辉瑞立普妥专利无效案近日将口审

The Intellectual Property Research Center under the China University of Political Science and Law informed us the invalidation complaint filed by its director Prof. Zhang Chu against Pfizer's patent on Lipitor would be heard in days.

Patentee Warner-Lambert company is a subsidiary of the global pharmaceutical giant Pfizer. The patent covers the atorvastatin compound which is the main ingredient of Lipitor, a drug treating heart and vascular diseases.

On 14 September 2004, the US-based Public Patent Foundation (PUBPAT) filed a request with the United States Patent and Trademark Office to reexamine and revoke the Lipitor patent. The PTO rejected the patent in 22 June 2005 by knocking off all 44 claims of the

patent. Joining Prof. Zhang in the nullity challenge is Chinese drug maker Garlin Pharmaceutical.

(by Dou Xinying)
本报讯 记者日前从中国政法大学知识产权研究中心获悉,由该中心理事长张楚教授提起的辉瑞公司立普妥(Lipitor)药物发明专利的无效宣告请求将于近日进行口审。

据悉,专利权人沃尼儿·朗伯公司是跨国制药巨头辉瑞公司的子公司,该专利涉及的组合是心血管药物立普妥的主要成分。

据介绍,早在2004年9月14日,美国公众专利基金会(PUBPAT)就向美国专利商标局正式提出请求复审并最终驳回立普妥(Lipitor)专利权,最后美国专利商标局于2005年6月22日驳回了立普妥专利的全部44条权利要求。在中国,就该专利权提起无效宣告请求的还有嘉林药业公司。(窦新颖)



Law on Science and Technology Progress of the People's Republic of China

《中华人民共和国科学技术进步法》

The 31st Session of the Standing Committee of the 10th National People's Congress, on 29 December 2007, approved the amended Law on Science and Technology Progress of the People's Republic of China, which will be in effect from 1 July 2008.

The new Law carries 75 articles in 8 chapters, making changes or adding all new provisions in five aspects, namely, construction of innovation country, state's role in crafting and executing IP strategy, more spending on science and technology development, advancement of technological progress in companies and motivation policy for researchers.

The Law specifically provides that the state is responsible for crafting and executing IP strategy, establishing and improving IP system, nurturing climate respecting IP, protecting IP by law and encouraging innovation.

Under the Law, contractor of a government-funded research project may elect to retain titles of patent right, copyright for computer software, right for layout design of integrated circuit or right for new variety of plant that are resulted from the research project, except those projects involving national security, national interests and important public interests. The contractor shall achieve practical application of the intellectual property stated above, take protective measures and report its activities in application

and protection to the funding agency on the annual basis. Where the contractor fails to achieve application within a reasonable time, the state has the march-in right to achieve application of the intellectual property free of charge, or may grant license to others to achieve application whether with or without charge.

2007年12月29日,中华人民共和国第十届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第三十一次会议审议通过了修改后的《中华人民共和国科学技术进步法》(以下简称《科技进步法》)新的《科技进步法》将自2008年7月1日起施行。

新的《科技进步法》共分8章75条,在建设创新型国家、国家制定和实施知识产权战略、规定加大对科技的投入、促进企业技术进步、调动科技工作人员的自主性等5个方面进行了完善和补充。

《科技进步法》规定,国家制定和实施知识产权战略,建立和完善知识产权制度,营造尊重知识产权的社会环境,依法保护知识产权,激励自主创新。

《科技进步法》还规定,利用财政性资金设立的科学技术基金项目或者科学技术计划项目所形成的发明专利权、计算机软件著作权、集成电路布图设计专有权和植物新品种权,除涉及国家安全、国家利益和重大社会公共利益的外,授权项目承担者依法取得。项目承担者应当依法实施前款规定的知识产权,同时采取保护措施,并就实施和保护情况向项目管理机构提交年度报告;在合理期限内没有实施的,国家可以无偿实施,也可以许可他人有偿实施或者无偿实施。