

NUMBER

318.9961 万件

截至2006年10月31日,中国国家知识产权局累计受理专利申请318.9961万件,其中发明专利104.5444万件,实用新型125.3482万件,外观设计89.1035万件。

3,189,961 patent applications: as of October 31, 2006, SIPO had received 3,189,961 patent applications, with 1,045,444 relating to inventions, 1,253,482 to utility models and 891,035 to designs.

167.7860 万件

截至2006年10月31日,中国国家知识产权局已累计授予专利权167.7860万件,其中发明专利28.4654万件,实用新型专利81.3632万件,外观设计专利57.9574万件。

1,677,860 patent applications approved: as of October 31, 2006, SIPO had approved 1,677,860 patent applications, including 284,654 for inventions, 813,632 for utility models and 579,574 for designs.

1288 件

截至2006年10月31日,中国国家知识产权局共收到集成电路布图设计登记申请1288件,予以登记公告并颁发证书1139件。

1,288 applications for integrated circuit layout design: as of October 31, 2006, SIPO had received a total of 1,288 applications relating to layout design of integrated circuit, and approved 1,139.

1432 件

近18年来,以中国为原属国的马德里商标国际注册申请量不断增长,从1989年的9件增长到2005年的1334件。今年前9个月,中国的申请量已达1432件。

1,432 foreign trademark registrations: in the past 18 years, applications originated from China for international registration of marks under the Madrid system have been increasing steadily. In 1989, there were only nine such cases, while, in 2005 alone, there were 1,334. In the first nine months of 2006, there were already 1,432.

90 万件

10月27日,世界知识产权组织宣布,近日中国一家公司注册的“马德里体系”中的第90万件国际商标。

900,000th trademark: the successful trademark registration by a Chinese company recently was the 900,000th in the Madrid System history of over 100 years, according to WIPO on October 27, 2006.

50 家

11月28日,内蒙古保护知识产权举报投诉服务中心在内蒙古呼和浩特市成立。这是我国截至目前成立的第50家保护知识产权举报投诉服务中心。

50th IP complaint service center: on November 28, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region IP Report and Complaint Center was formally established in the regional capital Hohhot, becoming the 50th of its type in China.

责任编辑 汪玮

Executive Editor Wang Weiwei



中国国家副主席曾庆红强调:

多出名牌产品 多出创新成果

Chinese Vice President Expects More Famous Brands and Innovations

本报综合新华社消息 中共中央政治局常委、国家副主席曾庆红近日在山东调研时强调:社会和谐、首先要发展,而发展必须是又好又快的科学发展。要按照科学发展观的要求,坚持以人为本,坚持“五个统筹”,坚持自主创新,推动经济社会发展切实转入科学发展的轨道。

贯彻落实党的十六届六中全会精神,扎实推进社会主义和谐社会建设,是曾庆红此次调研的重点之一。他深入考察了一批国有和民营企业转变增长方式、开展自主创新的情况,希望他们多出具有自主知识产权的名牌产品,多出高质量科技创新成果,真正发挥企业作为自主创新的主体作用,为建设创新型国家多做贡献。

Development is the primary condition for building a harmonious society, but it must be rapid, healthy and conducted in a scientific way, Vice President Zeng Qinghong said during an inspection tour of Shandong Province.

A report from Xinhua news agency said that he asked local people to take a scientific outlook in the promotion of economic and social development, and insist on a humanistic approach in policies and independent innovation. Promoting the principles of

the Sixth Plenary Session of the 16th CPC Central Committee and further progress in the overall construction of a socialist harmonious society was the main purpose of Zeng's trip. It enabled him to gain greater understanding of the growth mode and efforts in independent innovation after visit-

ing some State-owned enterprises and private companies, and he encouraged them to develop their own famous brands, achieve more high-quality scientific and technological progress and play a full role in the building up of innovative enterprises and an innovative country.

中英就知识产权 保护等领域达成共识

China and Britain Reach Agreements on IPR Protection and Other Matters

本报综合消息 11月27日,中国商务部部长薄熙来与英国贸工大臣达林在北京共同主持召开中英经贸联委会第六次会议,就知识产权、贸易救济措施、市场经济地位以及多哈议程等广泛议题深入交换意见,并达成多项共识。会后,双方签署发表了《中英经贸联委会第六次会议联合公报》。

在该联合公报中,双方同意进一步提升中英经贸合作的空间,制止贸易保护主义,加强知识产权方面的合作,欢迎恢复多哈非正式谈判并取得积极成果,在中英联委会下成立流通业工作组及医药和医疗保健贸易工作组等。

薄熙来说,中国将一如既往地做好知识产权保护工作。

At the sixth session of the China-UK Joint Commission on Trade and Economy held on November 27 in Beijing, Chinese Minister of Commerce Bo Xilai and Alistair Darling, Britain's Secretary of

State for Trade and Industry, exchanged views on IPR protection, trade remedy measures, China's market economy status, resumption of the Doha Development Agenda and other issues, with much consensus. The Joint Communiqué for the sixth session of the China-UK Joint Commission on Trade and Economy was signed after the meeting.

In it, the two parties agreed to further economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, promote further cooperation in IPR protection, and work for resumption of Doha talks. The two ministers also expressed their concern over trade protectionism and agreed to set up distribution working group under the Commission for pharmaceutical and medical treatment and healthcare.

"The Chinese government will continue its endeavor in IPR protection," Bo said.



在2006年北京国际汽车展览会上,我国自主品牌汽车大放异彩,占此次展示车型的三成左右。

Domestic brands shine at the recent AutoChina 2006 in Beijing, accounting for 30% of all models shown.

本报记者 张子弘 摄影报道
(by Zhang Zihong)

“反盗版百日行动” 查办案件逾万

Ten-Thousand Cases Handled during Anti-Copyright Piracy Campaign

本报综合消息 最新数据显示,从7月中旬到10月下旬,文化部、公安部等十部委联合开展“反盗版百日行动”,集中打击盗版音像和计算机软件制品,全国各地累计出动出版物市场检查人员88万多人次,收缴各类非法出版物5800多万件,查缴非法光盘生产线4条,查办案件1万多起。

另据公安部网站消息,近日,国家版权局联合商务部、信息产业部等部门,在北京、上海、浙江等19个地区,开展为

期3个月的区域性重点网络侵权盗版专项治理行动。据介绍,这既是“反盗版百日行动”在网络环境下的进一步延伸,也是净化网络传播环境、努力建设和谐的网络传播文化的重要举措。

The Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Public Security and eight other central government departments jointly hosted a campaign from the middle of July to October this year to fight against copyright piracy in

China, with the main focus on pirated audio-video products and computer software. Inspections totaling 880,000 officer/times were carried out across the country during the campaign. Inspectors seized more than 58 million pirated products, uncovered four pirated production lines and handled over 10,000 related cases.

According to a report from the website of the Ministry of Public Security, the National

Copyright Administration, joined with the departments such as the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Information Industry, is carrying out another three-month campaign in Beijing, Shanghai, Zhejiang and 19 other provinces, with a special focus on copyright piracy on the Internet. The objective of the campaign is to achieve better regulation of Internet copyright and promote Internet-based media to develop in a healthy way.



朗科诉索尼案和解收场

Netac and Sony Reach Settlement

本报讯(记者吴辉北京报道)11月23日,中国知识产权报记者第一时间从全球闪存盘领导厂商朗科公司发布的公告获悉:备受关注的“2004年朗科针对索尼(无锡)提起的专利侵权诉讼”案有了最终结果,朗科已与索尼公司协议达成庭上和,并表示双方将携手进入友好合作阶段。至此,这场持续两年的专利纠纷案尘埃落定。

据了解,2004年7月,朗科在深圳以侵犯其“用于数据处理系统的快闪电子式外存储方法及装置”发明专利权为

由,将索尼(无锡子公司)告上法庭,要求索尼立即停止其侵权行,同时索赔人民币1000万元。此案备受业界关注,在随后的两年多时间里一直没有明显的进展,直至此次的突然宣布和解。

据朗科公司发布的公告,朗科已与索尼达成和解协议,同意友好解决彼此之间的法律纠纷,并转而“着眼于未来的业务拓展”。根据该协议的条款与条件,在协议生效后,朗科将撤回该民事,而索尼则从朗科购买USB闪存盘产品。

On November 23, the Shenzhen-based Netac Technology Co. Ltd., a leading global producer of USB flashes, issued a statement announcing the infringement lawsuit it brought against Sony (Wuxi) in July 2004 had finally been settled. Both parties agreed to resolve the legal dispute and engage in business cooperation.

The case, which had aroused wide concern, originated when Netac sued Sony (Wuxi) in July 2004 for allegedly infringing its patent on flash drive. It asked Sony (Wux-

i) to stop infringement and also pay 10 million RMB in compensation. The case seemed to be making little progress after that until Netac suddenly made the statement days ago.

The statement said the two parties had settled their dispute amicably and would now focus on cooperation. Under the terms and conditions of the agreement, Netac will withdraw the civil lawsuit and Sony will purchase USB flashes from it after the settlement becomes effective.

(by Wu Hui)



中国加入的知识产权保护国际公约

International IP Conventions and Treaties China Acceds

自1980年中国加入《建立世界知识产权组织公约》起至今,中国先后加入了《保护工业产权巴黎公约》、《关于集成电路的知识产权条约》、《商标国际注册马德里协定》、《保护文学艺术作品伯尔尼公约》、《世界版权公约》、《保护音像制作者防止非法复制公约》、《国际专利合作公约》、《商品和服务国际分类尼斯协定》、《为专利程序目的进行微生物存放的国际承认的布达佩斯条约》、《建立工业设计国际分类洛加诺协定》、《国际专利分类斯特拉斯堡协定》、《保护植物新品种国际公约》、世卫组织《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》等。

在陆续加入知识产权保护国际公约、条约、协定的过程中,中国积极参与这些公约、条约、协定项下的各种活动,中国政府恪守保护知识产权有关国际公约及协定的真诚立场和充分承担国际义务的能力,得到了国际舆论的广泛赞誉。(韩志杰)

Since 1980 when China first acceded to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, it has acceded successively to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits, Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Berne

Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, Universal Copyright Convention, Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, Patent Cooperation Treaty, Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Service for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Design, Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Inventions, International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants and WTO'S Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of IPR.

During the process of its accession to these international conventions, treaties and agreements, China has always been active in taking part in the activities under their framework, and it has won worldwide recognition for its sincere attitude of adhering to these conventions, treaties and agreements as well as its ability to undertake these international obligations. (by Han Zhijie)