



NUMBERS

3rd

The 2007 edition of World Competitiveness Yearbook, published by Lausanne, Switzerland-based International Institute for Management and Development (IMD) displays that China climbs 3 berths to the 15th from the 18th of the previous year, and surpasses China's Taiwan Province for the first time.

3位

瑞士洛桑国际管理学院(IMD)发布的2007年《国际竞争力年度报告》显示,中国内地的竞争力排名今年又上升了3位,从去年的第18位升至第15位,而且首次超过中国台湾地区。

11

SIPO had received 11 PCT applications via Internet by May 11 since the WIPO international patent e-filing system became operational on May 1.

11件

自世界知识产权组织提供的PCT专利电子申请系统5月1日开始运行以来,截止到5月11日,中国国家知识产权局从网上接收PCT专利申请11件。

50

Chinese publishers have established cooperation with over 50 magazines from France, the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, said Liu Binjie, Minister of General Administration of Press and Publication at the 36th FIPP World Magazine Congress.

50个

近日,新闻出版总署署长柳斌杰在第36届世界期刊大会上表示,截至目前,中国已与法国、美国、英国等国的50多个期刊进行了版权合作。

7,947,580

Guangzhou seized 7,947,580 copies of illegal AV publications between January to April. In a single raid at the biggest SID-expunged optical disk production plant found during the past 20 years in China, also known as March 17 Guangzhou hardcore SID-expunged optical disk case, some 1.81 million copies were seized.

794.758万张

据统计,广州市1至4月总共查获非法音像制品达794.758万张。其中“广州3.17特大磨码盗版光盘案”现场查获涉嫌非法音像制品达181万张,成为中国20多年来捣毁的最大的磨码盗版光盘生产窝点。

454

In 2006, administrations for industry and commerce in Chongqing investigated and handled 454 cases of trademark infringements encompassing 10,559,000 yuan goods at issue, confiscated and removed trademark labels on 1.73 million pieces or sets of goods and wasted 6.38 tons of infringing goods.

454件

2006年,重庆市工商行政管理局机关共查处商标违法案件454件,案值1055.9万元,收缴和消除商标标识173万件(套),销毁侵权物品6.38吨。

责任编辑 向利

Executive Editor Xiang Li

Software piracy rate in China plummets in 2006

2006年度中国软件盗版率明显下降

An expert group designated by the National Intellectual Property Strategy Office (NIPSO) appraised chinalabs.com's 2006 China Software Piracy Rate Investigation Report on May 14. As suggested by the statistics in the report, both software piracy and its resulting losses fell following unremitting efforts of the Chinese government in combating piracy.

The turnover of China's software industry hit 480 billion yuan in 2006, 273.6 billion yuan of which were from

sale of software products (software sold independently). If pirated software was priced in market value, the piracy rate of the entire software industry dropped from 26% in 2005 to 24% in 2006 while piracy of software products plunged to 36% from 40% in 2005. Preinstalled software piracy slid to 20% from 36% in 2005.

(by Liu He)

本报讯 (记者刘河北) 北京报道 5月14日,中国国家知识产权战略制定工作领导小组办公室组织专家评审组,对互联网实验室所承担

的“2006年度中国软件产业盗版率调查”课题进行了评审。据调查报告统计数据显示,随着中国政府反盗版措施的不断加强,软件盗版行为及其造成的损失均明显下降。

据介绍,2006年中国软件产业销售额达到了4800亿元,其中软件产品销售额达2736亿元。把盗版软件按市值折算计算,软件全行业的盗版率已由2005年的26%下降为24%,软件产品盗版率由2005年的40%下降为36%。按当年安装的计算机软件总套数计算,盗版率由2005年的36%下降为20%。



Commissioner Tian Lipu of China's State Intellectual Property Office and President Dr. Juergen Schade of the German Patent and Trademark Office joining 120 participants in discussion of an array of IPR issues of common interest including patent protection for biotechnology at the China-Germany IPR Symposium in Beijing on May 15.

(by Dou Xinying and Zhang Zihong/Photo)

5月15日,中德知识产权研讨会在京举行。中国国家知识产权局局长田力普、德国专利商标局局长约尔根·沙德博士等120多名代表参加了此次研讨会。会上,与会代表就生物技术发明的专利保护等特定领域的知识产权问题进行了专题讨论。

本报记者 龚新穎 报道 张子弘 摄

China, US to hold IPR consultations in June

中美将于6月磋商知识产权问题

China and the United States will hold consultations on the protection of intellectual property rights from June 5 to 8 in Geneva, Ministry of Commerce spokesman Wang Xinpei told a routine press conference on May 16.

"MOFCOM, through the Chinese delegation to the World Trade Organization, formally accepted the request from the U.S. side on April 20," said Wang, and both sides agreed to have a discussion on China's IPR protection and market access of publications.

The United States filed two WTO complaints against China over copyright piracy and restrictions on the sale of U.S. publications on April 10. This was the first WTO charge on China's IPR protection by the U.S. after China's WTO entry in 2001. China made a prompt and firm response but still opts for dialogues to iron out the differences.

(by Zhang Haizhi/Dou Xinying)

本报讯 (记者张海志 龚新穎北京报道) 5月16日,在中国商务部举行的例行新闻发布会上,商务部新闻发言人王新培透露,中美双方已经商定于6月5日至8

日在日内瓦就知识产权问题进行磋商。

"4月20日,商务部通过中国常驻WTO代表团致函美方,接受了美方的磋商请求。"王新培表示,在接下来的磋商中,双方将主要围绕中国知识产权保护 and 出版物市场准入等问题展开会谈。

今年4月10日,美国将中国知识产权问题和出版物市场准入问题诉诸WTO争端解决机制。这是2001年中国加入WTO以后,美国第一次针对中国知识产权问题向WTO提起申诉。对此,中方迅速做出了强硬回击,但中国仍然希望通过对话平息这场纠纷。

New measures of IPR protection create palpable results at 101st CIEF

第101届广交会知识产权保护新招迭出成效显著 认定涉嫌侵权企业数下降一成多

At the conclusion of the 101st session of the China Import and Export Fair (CIEF), aka Canton Fair, the total export turnover reached record high while IPR protection saw remarkable results with across-the-board drop of numbers of IPR cases received, companies accused and companies caught in comparison with the previous session.

The total export turnover reached \$36.39 billion, which hit a historical high with an increase of 6.8% over the previous session. In term of IPR protection, the Canton Fair received 570 complaints in accusing 744 companies, 454 of which

were eventually caught having committed infringements. Numbers of cases received, companies accused and companies caught in the export pavilion dropped 12 (2.09%), 109 (12.85%) and 57 (11.2%) respectively. The rate of those caught among all participating companies was also down by 0.41%. The newly established import pavilion had 9 complaints, 5 companies accused and 2 companies caught.

(by Gu Qizhi)

本报讯 (记者顾奇志广州报道)日前,第101届广交会落幕,本届广交会出口成交额再创历史新高,知识产权保护取得显著成效,知

识产权侵权投诉案件、涉及企业和认定涉嫌侵权的企业比上届相比均有所下降。

据介绍,本届广交会累计成交额达363.9亿美元,比上届增长6.8%,再创历史新高。在知识产权保护方面,本届广交会共受理投诉570宗,被投诉企业744家,认定涉嫌侵权企业454家。出口展区受理投诉案件数、被投诉企业和最终认定涉嫌侵权企业数,分别比上届减少12宗、109家和57家,降幅分别为2.09%、12.85%和11.2%。参展企业涉案率比上届下降0.41%;首次设立的进口展区有9宗投诉案件,被投诉企业5家,认定涉嫌侵权的企业2家。



Intel settles with Shenzhen Dongjin

英特尔与深圳东进握手言和

For a closure of their extended legal battle, a case used to be dubbed as the No.1 IPR case in 2005, Intel and Shenzhen Dongjin Technology made a joint statement, the very first statement on IPR dispute between any American and Chinese companies, in Beijing on May 14, announcing settlement of their IPR disputes in both Shenzhen and Beijing.

The two companies said that given their developing strategies and business operations, pursuing legal actions was not in the best commercial interests of each company. In light of the common desires and strenuous facilitation of the courts, they reached an out-of-court settlement that accorded with Chinese IPR laws.

Intel filed its suit in December 2004, asserting Shenzhen Dongjin's DN communication card's infringement on intel's Inter Dialogic System Release 5.1.1 software (SR5.1.1), specifically in the header files, and sought \$7.96 million in damages.

In April 2005, Shenzhen Dongjin, through its subsidiary, Beijing Dongjin Xinda Technology sued

Intel for technology monopoly at the No. 1 Intermediate People's Court in Beijing.

(by Pei Hong)

本报讯 (记者裴宏北京报道) 被称为“2005年知识产权第一案”的英特尔公司与深圳东进通讯技术有限公司的知识产权诉讼尘埃落定。5月14日,英特尔和深圳东进在北京发表了中美企业间首个有关知识产权的联合声明,宣布双方在深圳与北京两地的知识产权和相关问题的诉讼最终以和解告终。

该声明指出:基于双方目前的企业战略及业务经营考虑,继续诉讼不利于各自的最佳商业利益。因此,在法院的积极推动下,在尊重中国知识产权法律的基础上,英特尔和深圳东进已就相关诉讼达成庭外和解。

据悉,2004年12月,英特尔以深圳东进公司研发的DN系列语音卡侵犯其产品SR5.1.1软件中的“Intel头文件”的知识产权为由,将深圳东进告上法庭并索赔796万美元。2005年4月,东进技术的全资子公司——北京东进信达科技有限公司也向北京市第一中级人民法院提起诉讼,状告英特尔非法垄断技术。



Eleventh Five-Year Plan for Developing High-Tech Industry

《高技术产业发展“十一五”规划》

On May 14, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) of China released the 11th Five-Year Plan for Developing High-Tech Industry (the Plan), designing the development of high-tech industry from seven perspectives, state of play and trend, directions, principles and objectives of development, key industrial sectors, key regions, special projects and supportive measures. Five supportive measures including IPR protection improvement and talent policy illuminate the entire Plan.

Pursing a better IPR protection system is highlighted in the Plan. Supportive measures shall be provided for filing and commercialization of those self-generated IPRs. Domestic high-tech companies shall be encouraged to file foreign patents. IPR laws and regulations shall be updated to toughen enforcement against IPR infringements. Communication and alerting mechanism shall be established between relevant government agencies and industrial associations while industrial associations shall assume its unique role in IPR protection. Abuse of IPRs shall be prevented to secure the rights and interests of both

high-tech companies and general consumers. A platform for patent information inquiry and other services shall be established to provide IPR information service to the general public. Certification of IPR appraisal agencies shall also be regulated.

5月14日,中国国家发展和改革委员会印发《高技术产业发展“十一五”规划》(以下简称《规划》),《规划》从现状与形势、指导思想、发展原则与发展目标、产业发展重点、区域发展重点、专项工程、保障措施7方面规划了高技术产业的发展。完善知识产权和人才政策等5项保障措施,成为《规划》的新亮点。

《规划》在完善知识产权和人才政策保障措施中强调要健全知识产权体系。《规划》指出,要支持中国自主知识产权的申请和实施,鼓励国内高技术企业申请国外专利。健全与知识产权保护相关的配套法律法规,依法严厉打击侵犯知识产权的行为。建立政府主管部门与行业协会间的沟通和预警机制,发挥行业协会在知识产权保护中的作用。防止滥用知识产权,依法保护高技术企业和消费者的利益。建立公共的专利信息查询和服务平台,为全社会提供知识产权信息服务。规范知识产权评估机构的认证制度。