



NUMBERS

**600 billion**  
Import and export of high tech products are expected to pick up speed in the second half, mounting the year's total to \$600 billion.

**6000 亿美元**  
今年下半年,中国高新技术产品进出口有望以高于今年年初的速度增长,全年进出口总额将突破6000亿美元。

**24**  
As of now, 24 of the 31 provinces have their own patent regulations.

**24 个**  
截至目前,中国31个省市区中,已有24个省市区制定了地方性专利法规。

**602**  
In the first half, Xiangfan, Hubei filed 602 patent applications, up 130 year on year, pacing all cities in the province.

**602 件**  
今年上半年,湖北省襄樊市共申请专利602件,比去年同期增加130件,在湖北省地(市)州专利申请量排名中位列第一。

**7%**  
In the first half, software sector in Nanjing, Jiangsu generated the sales revenue of 18.095 billion yuan, up 40.3% year on year and representing 7% of the nation's total.

**7%**  
今年上半年,江苏省南京市软件业实现销售收入180.95亿元,同比增长40.3%,销售收入占同期全国软件业销售收入约7%。

**20,500**  
Xi'an Administration for Industry and Commerce in Shaanxi waged a half-month specific action to enforce the right of the Chinese well-known mark Lian Hua (means lotus in English) used on monosodium glutamate by checking 3,700 shops in 285 markets, seized 3,000 kilograms of counterfeit Lian Hua monosodium glutamate and 20,500 trademark labels and shut down 1 factory.

**2.05 万件**  
近日,陕西省西安市工商局在全市范围内开展了为期半个月的保护中国驰名商标“莲花”味精商标专用权专项执法行动,对全市285个市场的3700经营户进行了检查,依法查封假冒侵权“莲花”味精3000公斤,收缴商标标识2.05万件,端掉制假窝点1个。

**15**  
Between January and June, Wuhu Intermediate People's Court in Anhui handled 15 IPR disputes of different types, 4 of which were relating to trademark, 9 to unfair competition and 1 to copyright of photograph.

**15 起**  
今年1月至6月,安徽省芜湖市中级人民法院共受理各类知识产权纠纷案件15起,其中,商标权纠纷4起,不正当竞争纠纷案件9起,摄影作品著作权纠纷1起。

**2,500**  
Luohu Cultural Enforcement Team in Shenzhen along with police arrested 3 criminal suspects selling pirated optical disks and seized 2,500 disks.

**2500 张**  
日前,深圳罗湖文化行政执法大队会同公安部门,对辖区贩卖盗版光碟的3名犯罪嫌疑人实施抓捕行动,收缴盗版光碟2500余张。

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Report on non-service patents inaugurated

我国首次发布非职务专利状况报告

The State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) of China recently released the first-ever report analyzing patent applications filed by private parties (a.k.a. non-service applications, opposite to service applications filed by organizations), summarized the status quo and trend of domestic non-service applications and grants on account of tons of statistical data, eventually offered its own set of proposals.

According to the report titled Analysis of Domestic Non-Service Patent Applications and Grants, domestic non-service patent applications have been forming an integral part of the patent repository throughout the

two-decade development of the Chinese patent system. Through last June, SIPO have received cumulative 1,837,071 non-service applications of the three types of patents, 98.5% of which are filed from home. Of all domestic applications, most inventions are filed by organizations while private inventors command utility models and designs. Most foreign applications are service ones.

Domestic patents granted have been on the rise in the past 20 years. So have those non-service ones.

(by Wang Xiaohu/Liu Xiaobin)

本报讯(通讯员王晓洪 刘晓斌北京报道)日前,国家知识产权局首次就我国非职务发明创造情况出具系统性分析报告,基于大量的统

计数数据给出了我国非职务专利的总体状况和发展变化情况并提出了具有针对性的建议。

这份名为《我国非职务专利申请授权状况分析》的报告指出,在我国专利事业20多年的发展历史上,国内非职务专利申请一直占有十分重要的地位。截至今年6月底,国家知识产权局累计受理国内外三种非职务专利申请183.7071万件,其中98.5%来自国内。在国内专利申请中,发明专利以职务申请为主,而实用新型和外观设计专利以非职务申请为主,在国外各种专利申请中,均以职务申请为主。

报告指出,20多年来,国内专利授权量总体呈逐步上升趋势,其中非职务授权量也相应上升。



On August 23, 350 grade or high school students attended the Fourth National Innovation Contest of Students and the Most Innovative Children Contest in Mianyang, Sichuan, a.k.a. China's Sci-Tech City. A tutor is presenting a participating innovation, Fuwa electronic note clip, invented by Li Zixu, a third grader from No. 3 Grade School of Sanlihe in Xicheng District of Beijing.

8月23日,来自全国各地的350多名中小学代表齐聚中国科技馆——四川绵阳,参加第四届全国中小学科技教育创新大赛暨全国青少年优秀创新人物评选活动。图为辅导老师正在介绍北京市西城区三里河三小三年级学生李梓旭发明的福娃电子便条夹。

(by Wang Wenyang)

本报记者 王文扬 摄

Chinese and German exhibition partners reach terms in IPR protection

中德携手加强展会知识产权保护

Koelnmesse (Germany), the largest trade fair company in Europe and 24 exhibition group organizers signed an IPR memorandum on August 20 in Beijing to send out a clear signal to frequent communication, to boost fair competition at trade fairs and to combat violations of IPRs for exhibited product. The memorandum is the first of its kind ever signed by collective domestic group organizers and their foreign partner.

Effective immediately, the memorandum obliges the group organizers to adhere to German legislations and

to take active measures to accomplish the terms. Support centers are expected to be set up at trade fairs in Cologne by Koelnmesse. Besides providing information to all group organizers and companies, Koelnmesse will collaborate with the German authorities in sanctioning IPR violations in a prompt and effective manner to curtail the possibility of reoccurring.

(by Wei Xiaomao)

本报讯(记者魏小毛北京报道)8月20日,国内24家展览组机构与欧洲最大的展览会企业——德国科隆国际展览有限公司(以下简称科隆公司)在京集体签署了《合

作保护知识产权备忘录》,共同承诺:加强知识产权相关问题的沟通与交流,鼓励公平竞争,反对展会知识产权侵权行为。这是我国展览组机构首次集体与境外展览公司签署知识产权保护协议。

根据这份签署当日即生效的备忘录,签署该备忘录的中国组团参展机构有义务遵守德国的相关法规,执行协议中达成的承诺。在展览期间,科隆公司将设立专门的咨询中心,向所有组团机构和参展企业提供保护知识产权的相关信息。科隆公司还将与相关政府部门合作,尽快和有效地惩罚知识产权侵权行为,并防止其重复发生。

China regrets US' request to set up WTO panel for IPR rift

美就知识产权 WTO 争端申请设立专家组 中方商务部发言人发表谈话对此表示遗憾

China regrets that the United States requested the World Trade Organization (WTO) to set up a dispute settlement panel to solve the intellectual property rights (IPR) disputes between the two sides, said Wang Xinpei, spokesperson of the Ministry of Commerce.

Wang emphasized the Chinese government has always been firm in protecting IPR and tried to solve IPR protection problems through dialogues. China has detailed and clarified problems raised by the U.S. and showed great sincerity. China's laws

regarding IPR protection are fully consistent with the TRIPS. China is working on the U.S. request and will respond positively.

On August 13, the United States Trade Representative requested the WTO to establish a dispute settlement panel regarding asserted China's deficiencies in intellectual property protection.

(by Zhang Haizhi/Dou Xinying)

本报讯(记者张海志 窦新颖北京报道)商务部新闻发言人王新培日前发表谈话,对美方就中美知识产权问题向WTO争端解决机构提出

了设立专家组的申请表示十分遗憾。

王新培表示,中国政府一直高度重视知识产权保护,并历来主张通过对话解决知识产权问题。在本案磋商阶段,中方对美方提出的大量问题进行了详细澄清,表现出了极大的诚意。中方认为,中国有关知识产权的立法完全符合TRIPS协议的要求。对美提出的有关申请,中方正认真予以研究,并将按照WTO有关规则,积极进行应对。

据悉,美国贸易代表办公室本月13日表示,美国政府已经要求世界贸易组织设立专家组,裁决其提出的中国保护知识产权不力的指控。



EXPRESS

TOYOTAT permitted to be used on bags

“TOYOTAT”成为提包商标

The Trademark Review Board (TRB) under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce recently made a determination on Complaint 1268099, petitioned by TOYOTA Automobile Company, that the trademark TOYOTAT, owned by the respondent, a private person by the name of Liu, is permitted to be registered under the Class 18.

During the proceedings, TOYOTA asserted that its registered trademarks TOYOTA (No.135093, the cited trademark) and 丰田 are familiar among the Chinese consumers. With a mere addition of a letter T to the end of the cited trademark, TOYOTAT forms a similar trademark with the cited trademark. Though the trademark in question is used in a different class from automobile, TOYOTA is a distinctive well-known mark and claims rights in an expanded scope.

A TRB panel then made the above determination based on the evidences presented by the two parties.

(by Xiao Feng)

本报讯(记者肖峰北京报道)近日,国家工商总局商标评审委员会(以下简称商评委)就丰田汽车公司提起的针对第1268099号“TOYOTAT”商标异议复审案做出裁定,被申请人——自然人刘某某申请注册的上述商标予以在第18类注册。

据了解,申请人丰田汽车公司称,其拥有专用权的“TOYOTA”(第135093号,下称引证商标)、“丰田”商标为中国消费者所熟知。“TOYOTAT”仅在引证商标末尾加一字母“T”,与引证商标构成近似商标。尽管被异议商标指定使用商品与汽车不属于类似商品,但是对于“TOYOTA”这一具有独创性的驰名商标,应扩大范围保护。

根据双方所提供的证据,商评委组成合议庭认真评议后做出了上述裁定。

IP CHINA'S IP MANUAL

Circular on Regulating Commercial Printing Services on the Internet

《关于规范利用互联网从事印刷经营活动的通知》

The General Administration of Press and Publication, Ministry of Public Security, State Administration for Industry and Commerce and Ministry of Information Industry jointly issued the Circular on Regulating Printing Service on the Internet, requiring all websites offering printing services, usually dubbedinker, to assume the duty to protect IPRs, uphold the rights of copyright owners and say no to printing materials infringing others' IPRs.

The Circular provides those inker websites offering charged typesetting, pagemaking, printing and binding services are defined as commercial printing services and governed by the Regulations on Printing Services. Consequently, a license is required. Those inkers serve as go-betweens are mandated to provide their legitimate docu-

ments specifying its commissioned service from customers to the printing companies. The printing companies are required to check the legitimacy of the documents.

近日,新闻出版总署、公安部、国家工商行政管理总局、信息产业部等4部门联合下发《关于规范利用互联网从事印刷经营活动的通知》(以下简称《通知》)要求凡从事印刷经营活动的“印客”类网站应自觉保护知识产权,维护著作权人的合法权益,不得提供侵犯他人知识产权的各类印刷品。

《通知》指出,“印客”类网站直接提供经营性排版、制版、印刷和装订服务的,属于印刷经营活动,依照《印刷业管理条例》的规定,纳入印刷业监督管理范畴,应事先取得《印刷经营许可证》。“印客”类网站提供印刷经营活动中介服务的,须向接受其委托承印的印刷企业提供合法的委托手续,承印的印刷企业要严格审核。