

NUMBERS

15 million
The new EU-China project on the Protection of Intellectual Property, or IPR-II started with a European Commission contribution of 10 million euros, and a Chinese contribution of 5-odd million euros in a bid to step up IPR protection.

1500 万欧元
近日, 中欧知识产权二期保护项目启动, 中方将投入 500 多万欧元, 欧方投入 1000 万欧元, 共同提高知识产权的保护力度。

6,938
Between January and October, Wuhan filed 6,938 patent applications, up 52.2% year on year.

6938 件
今年 1 至 10 月, 武汉市专利申请量达 6938 件, 比去年同期增长 52.2%。

6,494
Between January and October, Nantong, Jiangsu filed 6,494 patent applications, 1,274 of which were for invention, up 134.6%.

6494 件
今年 1 至 10 月, 江苏南通市专利申请量达到 6494 件, 其中, 发明专利申请量达到 1274 件, 同比增长 134.6%。

1.1 million
Leading group against pornographic and illegal publications in Zhuhai, Guangdong held a concentrated destruction of illegal AV products, shredding 1.1 million copies.

110 万张
近日, 广东珠海市“扫黄打非”工作领导小组举行珠海市集中销毁违法音像制品现场大会, 集中销毁违法音像制品 110 万张。

132,000
Zichuan administration for industry and commerce in Zibo, Shandong weeded out an underground shop dealing counterfeit mineral water and soft drinks, seizing 132,000 counterfeit trademark labels of Master Kong.

13.2 万件
日前, 山东省淄博市工商局淄川分局端掉一个假冒矿泉水和饮料的黑窝点, 执法人员共查获假冒“康师傅”商标 13.2 万件。

2,483
As of November 30, in a special operation targeting street traders since mid November, Hainan had seized 2,483 illegal AV products, 127 optical disks and handed over 4 traders to police.

2483 张
自 11 月中下旬开展打击商摊贩专项整治行动以来, 截至 11 月 30 日, 海南省共收缴非法音像制品 2483 张, 盗版淫秽光碟 127 张, A 名涉嫌销售非法制品人员被移送公安机关处理。

21,657,700
Tobacco Monopoly Administration in Lvliang, Shanxi smashed 21,657,700 fake cigarettes and raw materials, which were seized in operations since 2006 in an environment-friendly fashion.

2165.77 万支
近日, 山西省吕梁市烟草局对 2006 年以来查获的 2165.77 万支假冒卷烟、假原料辅料等实施了无害化粉碎销毁。

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Wu Yi at JCCT: China emphatical in IPR protection

吴仪在第十八届中美商贸联委会上表示

中国保护知识产权态度鲜明行动坚决

Addressing the closing 18th China-United States Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade on December 11, Vice Premier Wu Yi reviewed progress of IPR protection made in China during the past two years. “China is a responsible large developing country with clearly defined attitude and unhesitating action towards the solution of issues like IPR protection, product quality and trade balance,” said Wu.

Wu then came to the substance of the running efforts of the Chinese government. “After devoting two-year effort, the some 20 Chinese government have crafted elaborate mid-and-long term development plans for the protection of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret while setting the tone for

future tasks by galloping toward the conclusion of the Compendium of the National IP Strategy. Other key policy documents that were or are in play are State Council’s compendium of IPR protection (2006-2007) and State Office of Intellectual Property Protection’s two action plans on IPR protection respectively released in March 2006 and March 2007, which laid out 438 specific tasks and measures encompassing a broad range of disciplines such as legislation, enforcement, special campaigns, international cooperation and public education.

(by Xue Fei/Zhang Haizhi)
本报讯 12 月 11 日, 中国国务院副总理吴仪在第十八届中美商贸联委会致闭幕词时, 介绍了近两年来中国知识产权保护工作所取得

的新进展。她指出, 中国是一个负责任的发展中大国, 在知识产权保护、提高产品质量、保持外贸总体平衡等问题上, 中国政府态度鲜明, 行动坚决。

吴仪表示, 经过近两年的努力, 中国政府 20 多个部门对专利、商标、版权、商业秘密等领域知识产权保护的中长期发展进行了具体规划, 并正在抓紧制定中国《国家知识产权战略纲要》, 全面部署未来保护知识产权工作; 为指导并加强全国知识产权工作, 国务院制定了中国《保护知识产权行动纲要》(2006-2007), 国家保护知识产权工作组于 2006 年 3 月和 2007 年 3 月分别发布了年度《中国保护知识产权行动计划》, 部署了 438 项具体工作和措施, 涉及立法、执法、专项行动、国际合作、宣传教育等众多领域。(薛飞 张海志)



SIPO, Shenzhen join forces in building IPR muscles

国家知识产权局携手深圳共建知识产权强市

SIPO Deputy Commissioner Zhang Qin and Shenzhen vice mayor Liu Yingli painted the innovation future of the southern city together by signing an accord proclaiming joint efforts in transforming Shenzhen into a so-called IPR fortress. Working with local authori-

ties to build IPR fortresses is an important approach that SIPO takes to infuse its supplements for enhancing local IPR performance.

(by Wei Jia)
本报讯 12 月 13 日, 中国国家知识产权局副局长张勤和深圳市副市长刘应力分别代表国家知

识产权局和深圳市人民政府签署了《国家知识产权局、深圳市人民政府共建知识产权强市合作协议书》。据悉, 与地方政府合作共建国家级的知识产权强市, 是国家知识产权局加强地方知识产权工作的一种重要方式。(微嘉)



Top Chinese patents in center stage

第十届中国专利奖金奖、优秀奖公示项目出炉

Jurors for the 10th China Patent Award concluded their selection on December 7 in Beijing, posting 15 gold medal nominations and 145 other nominations with lesser significance for public scrutiny.

A SIPO organizer running the event said that applicable rules require the patents nominated by the jury shall be open for public opinions for one month. Where there is no opposition, SIPO and the World Intellectual Prop-

erty Organization will bestow, for the gold medal winning patents, medals and certificates to the inventors or designers and medals only to the patentees. For the other ones, SIPO will present certificates to inventors or designers and citations. (by Liu He)

本报讯 12 月 7 日, 备受瞩目的第十届中国专利奖评审会在北京结束, 15 个金奖公示项目和 145 个优秀奖公示项目正式出炉。据负责组织本次中国专利奖评

审的中国国家知识产权局有关人员介绍, 按照《中国专利奖评审办法》的有关规定, 评审委员会将对评审出的金奖和优秀奖项目进行公示, 社会公众可以在一个月之内提出异议。如无异议, 国家知识产权局和世界知识产权组织将向获得中国专利奖金奖的发明人或设计人颁发奖牌和证书, 向专利权人颁发奖状, 国家知识产权局向获得中国专利优秀奖的发明人或设计人颁发证书, 向专利权人颁发奖状。(刘河)

MOFCOM contemplates measures to boost patenting overseas

商务部拟出台措施鼓励向境外申请专利

Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) recently released its Measures for Foreign Trade Facilitation for public comments. The Measures is designed to encourage and support exporters to file trademark and patent applications overseas, which would pave the way for export of local products and services.

Foreign trade facilitation prescribed in the Measures are defined as supportive measures such as law enforcement, information support, business development and training for the

purpose of promoting foreign trade and facilitating foreign trade activities by traders. Article 24 in Chapter 4, Business Development, provides that MOFCOM encourages and support exporters to file trademark and patent applications, manage their brands and augment export of products and services carrying local brands.

(by Xue Fei/Zhang Haizhi)
本报讯 日前, 记者从中国商务部获悉, 商务部草拟了《对外贸易促进办法》, 向社会公开征求意见。该办法鼓励和支持出口企业积极开

展境外商标注册和专利申请, 以扩大自主品牌产品和服务出口。该办法中所称的对外贸易促进, 是指为发展对外贸易, 便利对外贸易经营者从事对外贸易经营活动而采取的法律法规政策实施、信息支持、市场开拓、人员培训等方面的服务和支持行为。在该办法第四章市场开拓中, 第二十四条规定, 商务部鼓励和支持出口企业积极开展境外商标注册, 专利申请, 加强自主品牌建设, 扩大自主品牌产品和服务出口。(薛飞 张海志)

EXPRESS

Wenzhou company wards off oil giant's attack on trademark

温州民企赢得“天马”商标

The four year slugfest between international leading oil giant Mobil Oil and Wenzhou, Zhejiang piston maker Cangnan Tianma made to a first formal stop recently. The Trademark Office (TMO) of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce ruled, Mobil’s opposition on Cangnan Tianma’s trademark 天马 (meaning flying horse) registered under class 12, auto parts was groundless.

Cangnan Tianma filed for registration of its figurative logo representing a flying horse under class 12 at TMO in March 1999. In February 2003, TMO made its initial determination and publish the mark for public opposition.

Mobil filed an opposition on May 5, 2003 on the ground that Mobil had registered the flying horse shaped trademark under class 1 and 4, products of which are connected with class 12. Cangnan Tianma’s trademark

constituted infringement.

(by Yu Meng)
本报讯 近日, 国际石油巨头美孚石油公司(简称“美孚”)与浙江温州民企苍南天马活塞工业有限公司(简称“苍南天马”)历时 4 年的商标纠纷终于告一段落。经中国国家标准局商标局裁定, 美孚石油公司对苍南天马活塞公司在第 12 类汽车零部件注册“天马”商标的“异议理由不成立”。

据了解, 1999 年 3 月, 苍南天马向国家工商总局商标局申请在第 12 类(汽车零部件)注册“天马(图形)”商标。2003 年 2 月, 国家商标局初步通过了天马公司申请注册, 并进行了公告。

2003 年 5 月, 美孚向国家商标局提交申请, 对苍南天马在第 12 类注册的“天马(图形)”商标提出异议。其理由是, 美孚已在第 1 类与第 4 类注册了“天马(图形)”商标, 在这两个类别注册的产品与第 12 类汽车零部件相关联, 苍南公司的“天马(图形)”商标构成了对美孚公司商标的侵权行为。(于梦)

IP CHINA'S IP MANUAL

Regulations on the Protection of Olympic Symbols

《奥林匹克标志保护条例》

The Regulations on the Protection of Olympic Symbols was enacted by the State Council on February 4, 2002 and came into force on April 1, 2002.

Under the Regulations, Olympic Symbols mentioned in these Regulations refer to: the Five Olympic Rings of the International Olympic Committee, Flag, Motto, Emblem, and Anthem of the OLYMPIC, OLYMPIAD, OLYMPIC GAMES and their abbreviations; the name, emblem and symbol of the Chinese Olympic Committee; the name, emblem and symbol of the Beijing2008 Olympic Games Bid Committee; the name and emblem of the Organizing Committee of Games of the XXIX Olympiad; the mascots, anthem and slogans of the XXIX Olympic Games; the 'Beijing2008', the XXIX Olympic Games and their abbreviations; other symbols related to the XXIX Olympic Games prescribed in Olympic Charter and Host City Contract for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad. The right owners of Olympic

Symbols are used in these Regulations shall refer to the International Olympic Committee, the China Committee and the Organizing Committee of the XXIX Olympiad Games.

2002 年 2 月 4 日, 中国国务院颁布了《奥林匹克标志保护条例》(以下简称《条例》), 该《条例》于 2002 年 4 月 1 日起施行。

《条例》规定, 奥林匹克标志主要包括: 国际奥林匹克委员会的奥林匹克五环图案标志、奥林匹克旗、奥林匹克格言、奥林匹克徽记、奥林匹克会歌、奥林匹克、奥林匹亚、奥林匹克运动会及其简称等专有名称; 中国奥林匹克委员会的名称、徽记、标志; 北京 2008 年奥林匹克运动会申办委员会的名称、徽记、标志等。第 29 届奥林匹克运动会组织委员会的名称、徽记; 第 29 届奥林匹克运动会的吉祥物、会歌、口号; “北京 2008”、第 29 届奥林匹克运动会及其简称等标志; 《奥林匹克宪章》和《第 29 届奥林匹克运动会主办城市合同》中规定的其他与第 29 届奥林匹克运动会有关的标志。奥林匹克标志权利人, 是指国际奥林匹克委员会、中国奥林匹克委员会和第 29 届奥林匹克运动会组织委员会。