



NUMBERS

2,441
In the first half of 2007, China uncovered 2,441 cases of manufacturing or selling counterfeit cigarettes valued at 50,000 yuan or more and seized 4.12 billion cigarettes.

2441起
今年上半年,中国共查处案值50万元以上的制售假冒商标卷烟案件2441起,查获假冒卷烟41.2亿支。

11,414
Registrations of computer software hit a record-high 11,414 in the first half, up 8.21% year on year. Among the several types of software registrations, the 10,842 software copyright registrations accounted for 94.99%.

1.1414 万件
今年上半年中国计算机软件登记数达1.1414万件,同比增长8.21%,为历年登记数之最。在各种软件登记中,软件著作权登记数为1.0842万件,占登记总量的94.99%。

5,122
As of the end of June, Beijing 12312 had received a total of 5,122 tips, complaints and legal consultations. Among the 317 tips assigned to the enforcement authorities, 142 or 45% involved foreign right holders.

5122件
截至今年6月底,北京12312已累计接受举报投诉、提供法律咨询5122件,在已转交执法部门办理的317件举报投诉中,涉及国外权利人的投诉为142件,占45%。

1,505
Through last June, Hong Kong has received 1,505 requests for subsidizing patent filings, 510 of which were from Hong Kong companies and 955 were from private Hong Kong inventors.

1505件
截至今年6月,香港专利申请资助计划共收到1505件申请资助的个案,其中510个个案申请人是香港企业,955个个案申请人是香港发明人。

48
As of now, Henan has 48 products registering geographical indications in its repository, ranking No.2 in the country. Eighty percent of them are farm products.

48个
截至目前,河南省获得地理标志注册保护的产品达48个,总数在全国居第二位,其中近8成是农副产品。

3,787
Between last January and April, Dongguan, Guangdong had filed 3,787 patent applications and acquired 2,337 patents, up 16.6% and 90.9% year on year respectively.

3787件
今年1月至4月,广东东莞市专利申请量3787件,授权量2337件,比去年同期增长16.6%和90.9%。

955
Between January and May 2007, Jining, Shandong had filed 955 patent applications, up 68.43% year and year.

955件
2007年1月至5月,山东省济宁市共申请专利955件,同比增长68.43%。

责任编辑 汪玮玮
Executive Editor Wang Weiwei

EU, China table 10 GIs each for mutual protection

中欧交换 10 件地理标志产品保护申请

The European Union and China took a major step in their cooperation to protect geographical indications (GIs), as they exchanged on July 11, at a meeting between the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China (AQSIQ) and the Directorate General of Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission, applications for the protection of GIs on 10 products each from the EU and China. These GIs are accordingly entitled to full protection in both the EU and China.

The 10 Chinese products to be registered in the EU are: Pinggu Big Peach, Longkou Vermicelli, Longjing Tea, Shanxi Apple, Dongshan White Asparagus, Guanxi Honey Pomelo, Jinxiang Garlic, Zhenjiang Vinegar, Lixian Yam and Yancheng Crayfish. The 10

EU products are: West Country farm cheddar, White stilton cheese/blue stilton cheese, Scottish farmed salmon, Prosciutto di Parma, Grana Padano, Pruneau d'Agon/Pruneaux d'Agon mi-cuits, Roquefort, Comté, Sierra Mágina and Priego de Córdoba.

After the formal approval of the 10 Chinese products, the EU will accord protection to their Chinese names and the translations thereof in the Union's 25 official languages, said Aldo Longo, EC agricultural director general.

A AQSIQ principal echoed his EC counterpart, the 10 EU products, once registered, will be treated on equal footing with the homegrown ones in terms of GI protection.

本报综合新华社消息 7月11日,中国国家质检总局与欧盟农业总局正式交换了申请在对方保护的10个地理标志产品的文件,标志着中

欧双方在地理标志的合作领域取得了实质性的进展。这些地理标志将根据中国和欧盟相关规定受到严格全面的保护。

此次中方提交的产品名单包括:平谷大桃、龙口粉丝、龙井茶、陕西苹果、东山白芦笋、涪溪蜜柚、金乡大蒜、镇江香醋、蠡县麻山药、盐城龙虾。欧方提交的产品名单包括:农舍奶酪、斯提尔顿奶酪、苏格兰农家三文鱼、帕尔玛火腿、帕加诺奶酪、阿让李子干、洛克福奶酪、孔蒂奶酪、马吉娜橄榄油、科多瓦橄榄油。

欧盟农业总局司长隆戈表示,中方10件地理标志产品获得批准后,欧盟不仅保护其中文名称,同时还保护翻译成25个成员国的官方语言名称。

中国国家质检总局有关负责人也表示,欧方10件地理标志产品获批准后,会享受与中国地理标志产品同样的专门保护。



The sailing event of the Beijing 2008 Olympics is to be staged in Qingdao, Shandong. Yangyang, a local three years old, cuddles with a five-year-old white whale, depicting the ultimate harmony between human and animal, as defined in Cultural Olympics. (Courtesy: Newsphoto)

TOP 8 high tech sectors identified

中国明确 “十一五”期间八大重点高技术产业

On July 6, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) released the 11th Five Year Plan on High Technology Industries Development, clarifying the period's top 8 key sectors, electronic information, biology, aeronautics and astronautics, new materials, high-tech service, new energy resources, ocean and industry of rebuilding and elevating traditional industries by high and new technology.

The Plan defines new catchwords for high tech development, independent innovation, giving prominence to application, industrial clusters, scaled development, international cooperation,

stressing that past pursuit of enlarging industrial size shall be shifted to dual emphasis on increasing strength and keeping enlargement and the main business shall be turned from OEM to manufacture based on independent R&D.

Under the Plan, invention patents of China's high-tech enterprises shall double with the added value of independently-developed high-tech manufacturing accounting for over 50% and export of high-tech products with independent IPR and independent brands reaching 15%. (by Haixia)

本报讯 中国国家发展和改革委员会7月6日发布《高技术产业发展“十一五”规划》,首次明确“十一

五”期间我国需要重点发展的八大高技术产业——电子信息产业、生物产业、航空航天产业、新材料产业、高技术服务业、新能源产业、海洋产业以及用高新技术改造提升传统产业。

规划提出,我国高技术产业发展思路为“自主创新、着力应用、产业集聚、规模发展、国际合作”,强调要将过去主要追求扩大产业规模转向以加快做强和继续做大并重,要从加工装配为主向自主研发制造延伸。

根据规划,“十一五”期间,我国高技术企业发明专利数量要翻一番,自主发展的收入还处于起步阶段,力争达到50%以上,高技术产品出口中拥有自主知识产权和自主品牌的比重争取提高到15%左右。(海霞)

Most globally competitive Chinese companies recognized

2007 全球最具竞争力中国公司评选揭晓

Blue chip favorites Huawei, Haier and Lenovo are among the 22 domestic companies recognized as serious contenders in the global market by the first ever such list evaluating competitiveness of Chinese companies.

Some other better-than-average players are Baosteel, Tsingtao Beer, Galanz, Midea, SAIC Motor, Air China and Bank of China. Although branded as global players, the 22 remain local for generating their

bread-and-butter earnings from home while overseas turnovers are still not proportion-wise. They are, however, gaining momentum in living up to their anticipated leadership positions by creating more real global profits at astounding speed.

As displayed in the list, 18 of the 22 companies register overseas earnings of 10 billion yuan or more.

(by Jinhui)
本报讯 中国第一份反映国内公司在全球化时代生存和竞争能力的

榜单近日出炉,华为、海尔、联想等22家企业榜上有名。

进入榜单的公司还有宝钢、青岛啤酒、格兰仕、美的、上汽、中航、中银等。这22家代表“全球竞争力”的中国企业主要收入来源于国内,海外业务的收入还处于起步阶段。尽管如此,迅速增长的海外收入显示中国企业从本土公司向全球公司的蜕变正在加速。

榜单显示,22家企业中海外收入100亿元人民币以上的有18家。(锦慧)



Bloomberg awarded 300,000 yuan by Shanghai court

彭博沪上维权获赔 30 万元

Shanghai First Intermediate People's Court, entered into the final decision for Bloomberg L.P. over the US financial news giant's suit against Shanghai Pobo Information Company and shareholder Shanghai Pobo Network Data Information Consulting Company, ordering them to cease infringement, publish an apology in a prominent position of their web sites for 30 consecutive days to undo the harm and indemnify 300,000 yuan in damages to Bloomberg.

Bloomberg sued the two Shanghai defendants for trademark infringement in 2005. The ensuing decision

made by the trial court was appealed by both sides. (by Xiao Feng)

本报讯(记者肖峰北京报道)近日,美国财经新闻巨头彭博有限合伙公司上海维权案由上海市第一中级人民法院作出了终审判决。被告上海彭博网络数据信息咨询有限公司、上海彭博财经资讯有限公司被判停止侵权,在其网站首页显著位置连续30天刊登启事以消除影响,并且赔偿美国彭博公司经济损失人民币30万元。

2005年,美国彭博公司以侵犯商标权为由,将上海彭博网络公司和上海彭博资讯公司告上了法庭。一审判决后,美国彭博公司和上海彭博网络公司均提出了上诉。



The Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification

《国际专利分类斯特拉斯堡协定》

The Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification, concluded on March 24, 1971 in Strasbourg, France, provides for a common classification for patents for invention including published patent applications, utility models and utility certificates, establishes close international cooperation in industrial property system and coordinate legislation of member states in this area.

The International Patent Classification (IPC) is a hierarchical system in which the whole area of technology is divided into a range of 8 sections, classes, 69,000 subclasses. Each subdivision has a symbol designed to be allotted by national or regional offices. The WIPO-administered Agreement provides for 17 articles including Establishment of a Special Union, Adoption of an International Classification, Definition, Languages and Use of the Classification, Committee of Experts, Assembly of the Special Union. On December 31, 2004, 55 States

were party to the Strasbourg Agreement. China deposited its accession to the WIPO on June 17, 1996 and became a full member on June 19, 1997.

《国际专利分类斯特拉斯堡协定》(简称《斯特拉斯堡协定》)于1971年3月24日在法国斯特拉斯堡签订,是巴黎公约成员国间缔结的有关建立专利国际分类的专门协定之一。其目的是普遍采用一种统一的专利、发明人证书、实用新型和实用证书的分类系统,在工业产权领域建立较为密切的国际合作,协调各国在该领域的立法工作。

《斯特拉斯堡协定》建立了国际专利分类系统,把技术分为8个部和6.9万个子类。每个1个小类有1个标志符,由各国或地区工业产权局标注,主要包括专门联盟的建立、国际分类法的采用、分类法的定义、语言、使用、专家委员会、专门联盟的大会等17条内容。截至2004年12月31日,《斯特拉斯堡协定》缔约方总数为55个国家。1996年6月17日,中国政府向世界知识产权组织递交加入书,1997年6月19日正式成为其成员国。