

NUMBERS

35 million
 China boasts a sci-tech talent pool of 35 million people, the largest in the world. The gross volume for R&D in China last year was 1.42 million people per year, second in the world.

3500 万
 目前,中国科技人力资源总量约为 3500 万人,排世界第一。2006 年中国研发人员总量为 142 万人/年,排世界第二。

79.742 million
 Between January and July, China seized 79.742 million illegal publications in total, 2.094 million of which were pornographic publications, 1.627 million of which were illegal newspapers and magazines, 2.991 million of which were smuggled disks, 71.995 million of which were pirated publications.

7974.2 万件
 2007 年 1 至 7 月份,中国共收缴各类非法出版物 7974.2 万件,其中淫秽色情出版物 209.4 万件,非法报纸期刊 162.7 万份,走私光盘 299.1 万张,盗版出版物 7199.5 万件。

9,919
 In the five years between 2002 and 2006, Guangdong had received compounded 9,919 first-instance cases and resolved 9,429, up 336.77% and 351.36% respectively over the previous five-year period; received 1,668 second-instance cases and resolved 1,432, up 261.77% and 254.46% respectively.

9919 件
 2002 年至 2006 年的 5 年中,广东省共受理知识产权一审案件 9919 件,审结 9429 件,较上一个五年分别增长 336.77% 和 351.36%;共受理知识产权二审案件 1668 件,审结 1432 件,较上一个五年分别增长 261.77% 和 254.46%。

3,414
 As of the end of August, Anhui had filed 3,414 patent applications to SIPO, up 12.5% year on year, 916 of which were for invention, 1,488 for utility model and 1,010 for design.

3414 件
 截止到 8 月底,安徽省共申请专利 3414 件,比去年同期增长了 12.5%。其中发明专利 916 件,实用新型 1488 件,外观设计 1010 件。

22,200
 As of the end of last year, Shanxi had 22,200 registered trademarks in its repository, including six geographical indications and 14 Chinese well-known marks.

2.22 万件
 截至 2006 年年底,山西省共有注册商标 2.22 万件,内含地理标志商标 6 件,其中被认定为中国驰名商标 14 件。

5 million
 Administration for industry and commerce and police in Harbin attacked a counterfeit workshop recently, seizing nearly 10,000 pieces of blank TVs, DVDs, microphones and other electronic products with an estimated value of 5 million yuan.

500 万元
 近日,哈尔滨市工商、公安部门联合端掉一个制假窝点,查扣白板电视机、DVD、麦克风等电子产品近万件,案值 500 余万元。

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 Executive Editor: Yan Geng

100,000 yuan tops for piracy informants

举报重大侵权盗版案件最高可奖 10 万元

In an effort to execute the strategic deployment of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in IPR protection and intensify striking power against piracy that jeopardizes public interest, following the instructions of the State Office for Intellectual Property Protection, National Copyright Administration (NCA) with the support of the Ministry of Finance, established a fund to award informants providing valuable information on piracy and organizations or individuals contributing to major piracy cases.

Making the system go on the right groove, NCA devised and released tentative measures for its operation and set up a dedicated center to process tips. Under these measures, copyright, police, cultural, industry and commerce, customs and publication market watch

authorities may obtain a maximum award of 100,000 yuan for their uncovering or assistance in uncovering of major copyright piracy cases. This rule also applies to those organizations tipping value information. Individuals with the same merits may receive a maximum award of 10,000 yuan. But the reward could exceed 100,000 yuan for informants who made critical contributions to a case with national significance or involving an unusually large sum of money.

The system is fully operational.

(by Liu Chao)

本报讯 (记者刘超北京报道)日前,记者从国家版权局获悉,为贯彻落实党中央、国务院关于保护知识产权工作的战略部署,加大对损害公共利益的各种侵权盗版行为的打击力度,依据国家保护知识产权工作

组的要求,国家版权局在财政部的支持下设立“打击侵权盗版举报、查处奖励基金”,重点奖励举报及查处重大侵权盗版案件的有功单位和个人。

据悉,为保证该项工作的有效开展,国家版权局近日发布了《举报、查处侵权盗版行为奖励暂行办法》,并成立了反盗版举报中心。根据暂行办法的规定,各级版权、公安、文化、工商、海关、出版物市场监管等部门依据著作权法律、法规及刑法关于侵犯著作权的相关规定查处或协助查处的侵权盗版案件,以及举报重大侵权盗版案件一经查实,有功单位每案可给予金额不超过 10 万元的奖励,对有功个人每案奖励一般在 1 万元以下。在全国有重大影响或案值数额巨大的案件,奖励金额可不受此限。

目前,举报、查处侵权盗版行为的奖励工作已全面启动。



Copyrights of seven books including Rise of a Giant, all published by the People's Publishing Press are licensed to three Korean publishers. A signing ceremony is held.

日前,由人民出版社出版的《大国崛起》等 7 种图书版权正式向韩国 3 家出版代理公司输出。图为签字仪式。
 (by Yang Shen)
 本报记者 杨申 摄影报道

China will actively respond to US complaint at WTO

中方将积极应诉中美知识产权 WTO 争端案

The United States made a second request to set up an expert panel to probe US complaints that China was not doing enough to protect IPR at a meeting of the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body on September 25, for which China expressed its disappointments. Wang Xinpei, spokesperson of the Ministry of Commerce told a routine press conference on September 27, the Chinese government would actively respond to the US request and protect China's interests under WTO rules.

The United States initiated the case at the WTO in April, claiming that China's legal structure for IPR protection is unfairly deficient and inconsistent with WTO regulations. Washington's first request for such a

panel was made in August but rejected by China in accordance with WTO rules. The current panel decision was an automatically made after the second request.

Lu Xiankun, a Chinese counselor to the WTO, expressed disappointments in US wayward attempt to set up the panel disregarding China's rejection.

China would respond to the probe under the WTO rules and would defend its interests. He also reiterated that China would continue to pay much attention to IPR protection.

(by Zhang Haizhi Dou Xinying)

本报讯 9 月 25 日,在世界贸易组织争端解决机构召开的一次会议上,美国再次要求设立一个专家组调查美中在知识产权问题上的争端。中方对此表示遗憾。9 月 27 日,

中国商务部发言人王新培在例行新闻发布会上说,中方将依据 WTO 规则,积极应诉,切实维护中国在 WTO 规则下的权益。

美国于今年 4 月把中国知识产权问题诉诸世贸组织,并于 8 月首次提出设立专家组的要求,但被中方依据相关规则驳回。在第二次提出设立专家组要求后,专家组将自动成立。

在 9 月 25 日的争端解决机构会议结束后,中国常驻世贸组织代表团参赞卢先莹对美方不顾中方反对,再次要求就知识产权争端设立专家组表示遗憾。

卢先莹表示,中方将依据世贸组织规则积极应诉,切实维护中国在世贸组织规则下的权益。同时,中方也愿意借此机会重申,中国政府重视和保护知识产权的立场是一贯的。
 (张海志 窦新颖)

'Created in China' metro train on track in Shanghai

中国自主研发 A 型地铁列车在沪下线

The Type A metro train, which was designed and engineered through China's own efforts, rolled off production line in Shanghai on September 22, symbolizing a major breakthrough to end China's lingering reliance on import heavy-capacity metro trains.

The designer of the train said,

85% of the parts on this Type A train are Made in China. Tech-wise, the train, supported by 25 patents, is on a par with the product multinational powerhouses Siemens, Alstom and Bombardier. Cost-wise, it is 20% cheaper than the big names.

(by Gao Yingying)

本报讯 中国自主设计研制的

首列 A 型地铁列车 9 月 22 日在上海下线,标志着我国大容量地铁列车长期依赖进口的局面被打破。

据地铁列车设计专家介绍,中国首次自主研发成功的 A 型地铁列车,国产化率达到 85%,总体达到西门子、阿尔斯通、庞巴迪等跨国公司同等技术水平,并获得了 25 件专利,而成本降低 20% 以上。(高迎迎)

Designer brands fix eyes on big markets

国际知名品牌在华维权指向大型市场

Within a very short time-frame, Beijing No.2 Intermediate People's Court received two trademark infringement cases, Lacoste vs. Beijing Sanlitun Yaxiu Apparel Market and Dunhill vs. Bairong World Trade Market. Judge Ge Hong told our reporter that these could be deemed another round of enforcement actions by international luxury brands against big apparel markets in Beijing following the high-profile Lacoste vs. Silk Street last year.

Lacoste, Samsonite and several other luxury brands almost rotated in court shootouts with Silk Street Market in the past few years. "Since these allegations, the cornered Silk Street management had no choice but to wage its own offensive against counterfeiters by boosting both IPR awareness and market watch programs. You may tell the situation there is palpably better," added Ge. Luxury brands viewed their campaign against Silk Street's a definitive victory and decided to replicate the proven strategy by suing other big markets, such as aforementioned Yaxiu and Bairong. Ge urged these easy targets that have been

or will be zeroed in on by the designer brands, to set up efficient and serious IPR compliance program in a genuine bid to uphold brand holders' rights and interests.

(by Liu Ren)

本报讯 (记者刘仁北京报道)日前,北京市二中院先后受理了“鳄鱼”品牌公司诉北京三里屯雅秀服装市场中心、“登喜路”品牌公司诉百荣世贸商城管理有限公司等侵犯注册商标专用权纠纷案件。市二中院葛红法官在接受中国知识产权报记者采访时表示,这是继去年“鳄鱼”等国际知名品牌诉秀水街市场侵权系列案件之后,国际知名品牌向北京其他大型服装市场发起的新一轮维权行动。

近年来,“鳄鱼”、“新秀丽”等国际知名品牌专门针对秀水街市场提起过一系列诉讼。“自秀水街被诉后,秀水街采取了一系列打击售假行为,加大了宣传和监管力度进行知识产权保护,取得了显著的成效。”葛红表示,正是有了秀水街的维权经验,“鳄鱼”等品牌公司将维权目标指向三里屯雅秀服装市场以及百荣世贸商城等大型服装市场。葛红称,服装市场应尽快建立健全常规有效的市场监管机制,切实维护品牌权利人的合法权益。

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

《商标国际注册马德里协定》

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, which makes it possible to protect a mark in a large number of countries by obtaining an international registration, was concluded in Madrid on April 14, 1891, effective in July 1892. China became a signatory on October 4, 1989.

After registering his trademark with the Trademark Office of a Contracting State, a national of the contracting state may file an application for international registration of that trademark to the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organization through the Trademark office. If the application is approved, the IB will publish its information and notify the Contracting States designated by the applicant. The Contracting States may notify the IB its rejection (if any) and set forth the cause within one year after receiving the notification or the trademark is deemed valid in the country. If a trademark is revoked or declared invalid in the state

of original registration within five years after the international registration, it will be revoked in other Contracting States.

《商标国际注册马德里协定》(以下简称《协定》),是关于简化商标在其他国家内注册手续的国际协定。《协定》于 1891 年 4 月 14 日在马德里签订,1892 年 7 月生效,1989 年 10 月 4 日中国成为该协定成员国。

《协定》保护的主体是商标和服务标志。主要内容包括国际注册的申请、效力、续展和收费等。《协定》规定,成员国国民在其所属国的商标主管机关取得商标注册后,可通过该国商标主管机关向世界知识产权组织国际局申请商标国际注册。如果申请得到核准,由国际局公布并通知申请人要求给予保护的有关成员国。有关成员国在收到通知后一年内向国际局提出不同意见接受并说明理由。有关成员国凡在一年内未向国际局提出驳回注册声明的,可以视为其同意该商标的注册。如果某一商标在取得国际注册 5 年内被本国商标主管机关撤销或宣告无效,该商标在《协定》其它成员国的商标注册也随之撤销。