

# Annual Development Report on China's Trademark Strategy 2013

**TRADEMARK OFFICE/TRADEMARK REVIEW AND ADJUDICATION  
BOARD OF STATE ADMINISTRATION FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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## Preface

2013 was a crucial year for comprehensively implementing the conclusions of the 18<sup>th</sup> CPC National Congress and the second & third plenary session of the 18<sup>th</sup> CPC Central Committee. Facing the new situation and task of thoroughly reforming and duty transformation, as well as the opportunities and challenges brought by the revised Trademark Law, Trademark staff in AICs at all levels followed the arrangement of SAIC and got new achievements by carrying out trademark strategy and taking innovation on trademark practice, theory and mechanism.

——**Trademark examination and review achieved great progress.** In 2013, trademark applications increased to 1.8815 million, with a year-on-year growth of 14.15%, reaching a new record in the history and keeping the highest amount of the world for consecutive 12 years. Under the pressure of trademark examination, Trademark Office and TRAB of SAIC faced the difficulties positively, and made great efforts on solving problems. Trademark Office and TRAB of SAIC optimized the examination procedure, properly allocated examiners, implemented the mechanism of performance incentive, and carried out the “double-points” management. As a result, the Office examined 1.4246 million trademark applications, 16.09% more than last year. The examination period was maintained within 10 months, and opposition period was shortened to 12 months, which laid a firm foundation for performing the statutory time limit.

——**Implementing trademark strategy with a shift to effective use and protection of trademark by law.** In 2013, in light of the strategy of development driven by innovation raised up in the 18th CPC National Congress, based on the *State Intellectual Property Strategy Outline*, SAIC turned the focus of trademark strategy implementation to effective use and legal protection, to playing roles of demonstration, innovation and services, to combining roles of enterprises’ entities, market and the government, to highlighting enterprises’ principle roles and market’s decisive functions, as well as to exercising fully the instructive roles of AIC authorities. Therefore, the trademark registration, utilization, protection and management got further improvement. First, let the Demonstration City (District) and Demonstration Enterprises play the leading roles in the

implementation of trademark strategy, promoting the advanced experiences. Second, innovate the working mechanism of trademark administrative guidance, improve the normalization and standardization of administrative guidance, offer different guidance to different enterprises, and encourage market participants establish and implement their own trademark strategies. Third, innovation of work made contributions to the development of economy and society. We helped enterprises get financing by trademark rights mortgage. In 2013, there were 818 applications for trademark rights mortgage recorded, 7438 trademarks pledged, and 40.18 billion Yuan involved, separately increasing by 19.2%, 41.8% and 87.2%. The project of trademark enriching farmers was thoroughly implemented, and the protection of GIs and trademarks for agricultural products was strengthened. By the end of 2013, the accumulated registered trademarks for agricultural products reached 1.4473 million. The accumulated registered and preliminarily approved GI marks reached 2190, among which 46 belonged to foreign owners. Supporting the enterprises to implement the strategy of “going-out” got great achievements. In 2013, domestic applicants filed 2273 Madrid applications (one mark for multiple classes), 8.2% increased compared with the year before, ranking 6<sup>th</sup> in Madrid Union. 20275 territorial extensions were designated China, 0.8% increased and keeping Top 1 in Madrid Union for years.

——**Implementation of the crackdown on infringement and counterfeiting made progress.** In 2013, AICs at all levels investigated and dealt with 83,100 cases about intellectual property infringements and counterfeiting, 1.121 billion Yuan involved, destroyed 1786 sites where counterfeit and shoddy goods were manufactured and marketed. 477 cases were transferred to judicial authorities, 0.28 billion Yuan involved. Meanwhile, AICs implemented the *opinions on construction of trademark protection long term mechanism*, pushed forward the construction of platform for sharing the trademark administrative enforcement information, and promoted the effective connection between trademark administrative enforcement and criminal justice.

——**Trademark legislative construction scored new achievements.** With the *Decision on the Amendments of Trademark Law* approved in the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 12<sup>th</sup> session NPC Standing Committee, the third amendment for Trademark Law was completed successfully. In order to publicize and carry out the revised Trademark Law, SAIC held a teleconferencing meeting and made an implementation notice. AICs at all levels strengthened the promotion of revised Trademark Law, conducted training programs, so as to improve the competence of administration



by law. Meanwhile, the revision of the related supporting regulations was accelerated, so as to ensure the successful implementation of the new law.

——**Trademark information construction was pushed forward steadily.** First, the construction of IT system phase III made solid progresses. In order to meet the demands of the new trademark law, the examination programs were modified and tested. Preparation was made for the running of Phase III system. Second, technical supports were provided for on-line applications system. In 2013, on-line applications reached 1.1758 million, taking 62.49% of the total applications, with a year-on-year increase of 2.3%. Third, the program of improving the examination efficiency by information system was vigorously promoted. The 5-year blue print for trademark automation was planned.

——**Trademark public service reached new level.** First, in order to improve the services and satisfy the applicants, SAIC optimized the application procedure, perfected service facilities. In 2013, 105 thousands applications were accepted in Trademark Registration Hall, increasing by 31.1%. Second, special telephones were prepared for improving the consultation quality. 69700 consultation telephones were answered, increasing by 16.9%. 2576 online public messages were responded, increasing by 45.9%. Third, the construction of China Trademark Website was strengthened. Scenario navigation system was officially launched. Quarterly statistics were released on the website. The web clicks reached 1.62 billion times in 2013.

In addition, new progress was made in trademark agencies' administration, international exchanges and team building, which provided a strong support to the continuous and healthy development of trademarks.

In order to better and comprehensively display new achievements of trademark work and trademark strategy implementation, further publicized knowledge of trademark laws, and strengthen awareness of trademark in the whole society, under the instructions of Mr. Zhang Mao ( Minister of SAIC) and Mr. Liu Junchen ( Vice Minister of SAIC ), Trademark Office and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board compiled the *Annual Development Report on China's Trademark Strategy* (2013) (hereinafter referred as *Annual Development Report* (2013)).

The *Annual Development Report* (2013) consists of 13 chapters, starting with "Implementation of Trademark Strategy". It systematically records the achievements in 2013 made by AIC system in terms of trademark application and registration, trademark administrative enforcement,

geographical indications and trademark for agricultural products, trademark review and adjudication, trademark legislation, trademark agencies, local trademark progress, international registration and oversea rights protection, international exchanges and cooperation, trademark publicity, trademark infrastructure and information construction and team building. Major and important events are pooled in the field of trademark and statistical analysis of various categories of trademark data also is conducted.

As an important reference and comprehensive annual report, the report is authoritative, informative and practical. It aims to provide further understandings on trademarks for the society, to guide the trademark work, to promote enterprises' abilities in trademark utilization and brand innovation, and to serve economic and social scientific development and innovative country construction.

Great appreciation is extended to the SAIC General Affairs Office, all relevant departments and bureaus and directly affiliated instructions as well as AICs at different levels for their unreserved supports and contributions.

Any suggestions and comments are welcome.

**Trademark Office / Trademark Review and Adjudication Board**

**March 25, 2014**

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# Chapter 1 Implementation of Trademark Strategy

In 2013, in the wake of the important deployment to implement the strategy of innovation-driven development, which was put forward during the Eighteenth National Congress, SAIC implemented the Outline of National Intellectual Property Strategy, and continued to promote the implementation of trademark strategy, and made efforts to improve the ability of registering, using, protecting and managing trademark. SAIC had made great contribution to accelerate the change of the growth model.

## 1. Work harder to improve the effectiveness of implementation of trademark strategy

In 2013, the focus of implementation of trademark strategy transferred to promoting effective use of trademarks and enhancing protection for trademarks, as well as to pay attention to demonstration, creation and servings step by step. The ability of registering, using, protecting and managing trademark was further improved.

(1) conscientiously summing up the experiences, putting stress on theoretical research, playing a leading role. On the basis of reviewing the experience and problems of the model cities (districts) and model enterprises in respect of trademark strategy implementation, thus initiating the fresh progress of trademark strategy by enhancing propagation, expanding the advanced experiences, typical model playing leading role, mutual boosting and making progress together. Special research was undertaken on the trademark development in different kinds. Theoretical research was undertaken on some key points, difficulties and hot problems such as “enterprise trademark management standard”, as well as some advanced experiences like brand instruction stations which were found during work. It was discussed about the positive role played by trademark strategy in the construction of innovation-oriented country and the economic and social development.

(2) Enhancing guidance according to different classification, creating good environment and stimulated the enthusiasm of enterprises in innovating. To carry out innovations on the mechanism of trademark administrative guidance, the work became normalized and standardized by using the Suggestions Concerning Trademark Registration, the Guiding Information Concerning Brands Construction, the Suggestive Information Concerning Trademark Management and the Information





▲ From November 11 to 22, 2013, Guangxi AIC delivered lecture tour about trademark helping enterprises and serving development. The activity was warmly welcomed by enterprisers. The enterprises representatives in Guilin presented pennants to Guangxi AIC

encouraged and guided market entities to establish their own trademark strategy according to their own need. By setting up the incentive mechanism and stepping up the financial support, CTMO established special funds of implementing the trademark strategy, perfected the awarding policy and financial supporting measures relating to trademark strategy, helped enterprises to improve their own ability of brands cultivation.

(3) *Innovating working methods, enhancing the work, serving the development efficiently.* Taking the service for development as the top priority, CTMO implemented relevant arrangements and instructions issued by State Council on supporting SMEs and private enterprises, draw their



▲ On Jun 18, 2013, a video conference on supporting micro enterprises and trademark strategy promoting economic development was held in Guizhou province.

Form Related to the Utilization of Trademarks, station of trademark strategy, “Red Shield” brands cultivating post, brand guidance station and other activities. By using the working mechanism such as Clothing and Household Textile Brand Building Consultations etc., CTMO further intensified the guidance of trademark strategy implementation according to different classification, perfected the guidance of key enterprises on trademark protection and brand,

attention to their trademarks, helped them to register and use trademarks rightly and to integrate technology, quality, management and market advantages with trademark. CTMO encouraged enterprises to improve their competition mode, to raise their ability to use trademark when exploring market



and facing competition. So these enterprises can raise the added value of their brands and enhance their core competitiveness. Remarkable results had been acquired in helping enterprises financing through trademark rights pledge registration. CTMO had processed 818 applications for trademark rights pledge registration, including 7438 pledge trademarks, financing 40.18 billion yuan, which rose 19.2%,41.8% and 87.2% respectively.

## **2. Serving the overall situation, making new contribution to implementing trademark strategy**

Trademark is an important part of intellectual property. As an important member of Inter-Ministry Joint Conference for National Intellectual Property Strategy Implementation, SAIC fulfilled their duties and served the overall situation, actively implemented the principles and policies regarding intellectual property strategy, promoted fully implementation of intellectual property strategy. First, SAIC publicized and popularized important strategic arrangement about implementing intellectual property strategy and enforcing intellectual property protection which was put forward during the Eighteenth CPC National Congress and Third plenary Session of 18th CPC Central Committee. SAIC actively organized the “April 26” IP Publicity Week activities and so on. SAIC stepped up publicity efforts on the achievement of trademark strategy, and created good environment for trademark protection. Second, SAIC completed the policy system of intellectual property strategy implementation, enhanced the research to intellectual property theory, draught and refined political documents on intellectual property management. Third, SAIC enhanced the construction of intellectual property culture, issued the Opinions Related to Enhancing Construction of Intellectual Property Culture, researched and established supporting measures concerning implementing the Opinions Related to Enhancing Intellectual Property Protection in Emerging Industries of Strategic Importance and Guiding Opinions on the Cultivation and Development of Intellectual Property Services, etc. The implementation of industrial intellectual property strategy was promoted. Forth, SAIC did a self-exam of the implementation of the Outline of National Intellectual Property Strategy in five years and made a conclusion on the achievements, experiences and problems throughout the past implementation of trademark strategy.

## **3. Giving overall consideration, supporting local government to implement trademark strategy through integrated measures**

In 2013, according to the demand of the Master Strategy for Regional Development and the Development Priority Zones Strategy, SAIC independently or jointly with other ministry released some polices supporting Yiwu, Central Plains Economic Zone and other cities or regions. Basing on the social and economic development features of certain areas, SAIC built up coordination mechanism of implementing trademark strategy, improved the intellectual property protection in certain area, optimized regional trademark resources, took implementation of trademark strategy as key point of regional development. The achievement of these polices proved that trademark

strategy plays great role of promoting economic and social development. Minister and vice ministers of SAIC, headed delegation to investigate in Inner Mongolia, Hunan, Henan, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Guangdong Shenzhen, and gave guidance on the implement of trademark strategy, and made important speeches. Besides investigating and attending activities



▲ On August 8, 2013, Mr. Liu Junchen, vice minister of SAIC, conducted investigation in Baiyinxile station of Inner Mongolia Xilin gol league AIC, and gave guidance regarding trademarks.

in different areas with heads of SAIC, the heads of CTMO investigated in Henan, Beijing, Qinghai, and attended the activities of trademark strategy, and found out the situation of implementation of trademark strategy.

#### **4. Improving enterprises' trademark conscientiousness and their ability of use of trademark on the subject of key issues**

Since the implement of trademark strategy, SAIC served the overall situation of economic and social development conscientiously, fulfilled the role the implementation of trademark strategy played in accelerating the change of the growth model and construction of innovation-oriented country. Insisting on serving the market entities with trademark strategy implementation, SAIC focused on the important role market entities played in implementing trademark strategy, to improve enterprises' trademark conscientiousness through stepping up publicity efforts, improving service. The trademark application and valid registrations volume of domestic enterprises increased step by step. In 2013, there are 1232 trademark applications every 10,000 enterprises on average, which is 1.6 times as the number in 2009. By 2013, there are 4737 valid registrations of domestic enterprises every 10,000 enterprises on average, which is 1.45 times as the number in 2009. The increase of average trademark applications and valid registrations showed that the market entities' trademark conscientiousness and ability of using trademark improved a lot. The level of economic development quality and vitality was further guaranteed.

## Chapter 2 Trademark application and Registration

In 2013, the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (hereinafter referred to as "CTMO") faced the challenges, innovated in mechanism, strengthened the management, deeply explored the internal potentials, made new achievement on trademark examination.

### 1. Information about Trademark Application and Registration

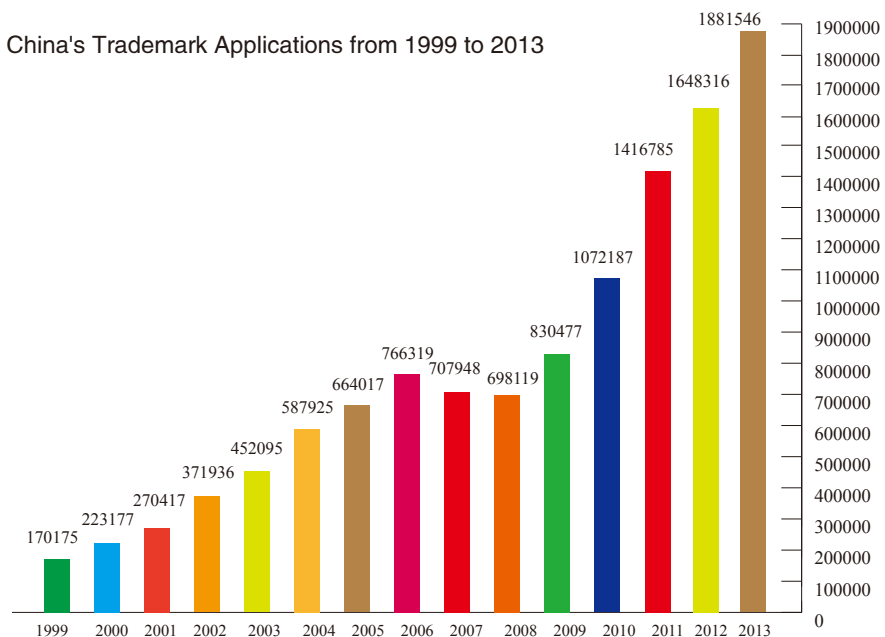
In 2013, CTMO accepted 1,881,500 trademark applications, a year-on-year increase of 14.15%, a record high, ranking the first in the world for consecutive 12 years. The total trademark applications from 2009 to 2013 (which is 6.85 million) had exceeded the summation of 28 years' trademark applications (which is 6.39 million). The consecutively high growth rate of amount of trademark applications had been continued.

In 2013, the electronic application through internet reached 1,175,800, 62.49% of the total applications, a year-on-year increase of 2.3%, thus it can be seen, electronic application through internet has been taken by more

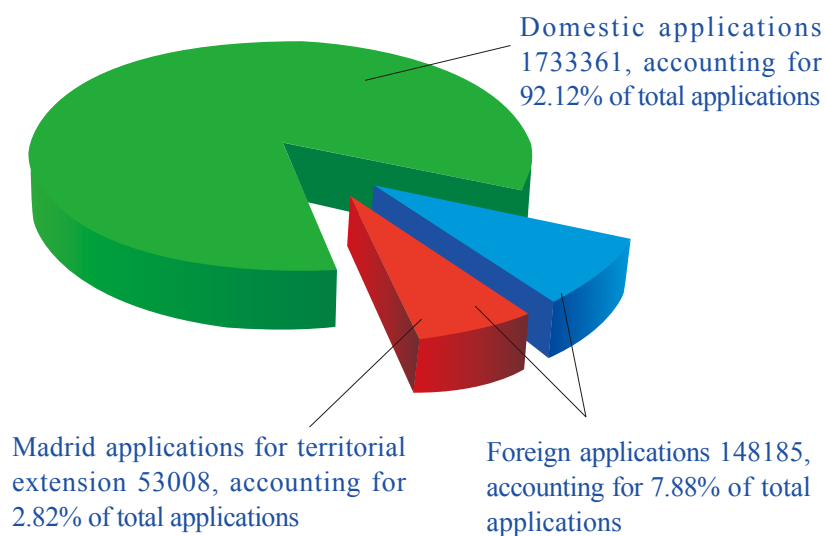
and more applicants and became the main way of trademark application. By Dec2013, there were trademark applications 13,241,300 in total, trademark registrations of 8,652,400, and valid registered trademarks of 7,237,900.

In 2013, CTMO accepted 34,667 applications

China's Trademark Applications from 1999 to 2013



filed for opposition, a decrease of 4.58%, which showed that the ratio of acceptance to preliminarily approved trademarks by interested party was highly improved; 119,324 for renewal, an increase of 11.54%, 177,239 for modification of registered items, an increase of 16.46%, 113,364 for trademark assignments, an increase of 7.36%, 21,414 for annulment and cancellation, an increase of 28.74%, 29,438 for recordal of trademark license contracts, a decrease of 4.31%, and 53,008 for Madrid trademark International Registration applications for territorial extension, an increase of 9.1%.



In 2013, CTMO examined 1,424,600 trademarks applications, an increase of 16.09%. The examining period was kept in 10 months. CTMO approved 996,724 applications for registration, preliminarily approved 936,750, an increase of 14.53%, rejected 262,185, an increase of 14.63%, partially rejected 225,744, an increase of 25.07%. The growth rate of partially rejected trademarks was

higher than that of preliminarily approved and rejected trademarks. 43,526 opposition cases were closed in this year, a decrease of 40.49% (the examination of opposition cases was getting harder, because of regaining the way of ruling through reasoning). The examining period of trademark opposition was kept in 12 months.

In 2013, CTMO processed 181,991 applications for modifications, an increase of 20.86%, 114,607 assignments, an increase of 12.43%, 122,685 renewals, an increase of 22.02%, and 123,415 annulments cancellations, an increase of 9.36%. CTMO processed 34,998 recordal of trademark license contracts, an increase of 29.89%, 582 recordal of special marks, an increase of 41.95%; examined 42,743 Madrid territory extension applications, an increase of 2.41% and processed 27,611 applications for international registrations' modification, renewal, assignment, annulment, cancellation and correction, an increase of 41.54%.

In 2013, CTMO approved and preliminarily approved 436 geographical indications as certification marks and collective marks applications, an increase of 16.89%. By the end of 2013, it had totally approved and preliminarily approved 2,190 geographical indications as certification marks and collective marks, and approved 1,447,300 trademarks of agricultural products.

## 2. Trademark application analysis

In terms of the goods and services designated for trademark application, Classes 25(216,446),

35(155,783 ), 9(114,976 ), 30(103,217 ) and 29(76,207 ) as defined in the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Trademarks were among the top ones with the largest number of applications. The five largest classes designated remain the same as the year before, which indicated that clothing, business service, apparatus and equipment, food are the main fields where the trademark are applied.

In terms of the goods and services designated for trademark application by foreign applicants (including Madrid trademark applications for territorial extension), Classes 9(14,107 ), 35(10,882 ), 25(9,905 ), 3(6,816 ), 5(6,488) as defined in the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Trademarks were among the top ones with the largest number of applications. The statistics indicated that apparatus and equipment , business service, clothing, cosmetics and washing matter, pharmaceuticals were the main fields where the foreign trademark are applied.

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest number of domestic applications were the same as last year, which were Guangdong(318,789 ), Zhejiang(178,978), Beijing(133,510), Jiangsu(110,097), Shanghai(106,374), altogether amounting 48.91% of the total domestic applications, same as last year. Provinces with over 40,000 applications also included Fujian, Shandong, Hong Kong, Sichuan, Henan, Chongqing, Hebei, Anhui, Hunan and Shanxi, 4 provinces more than last year.

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest year-on-year increase were Shanxi(increase 39.82%), Xizang(increase 37.08%), Hong Kong(increase 28%), Anhui(increase 27.57%), Hebei(increase 23.99%). The applications of 12 western provinces totaled 257,861, a year-on-year increase of 13.18%.

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest number of applications for international registrations were Guangdong(503), Zhejiang(409), Shandong(233), Jiangsu(199) and Fujian(159).

The top ten countries or regions with the largest number of foreign trademark applications (including Madrid trademark applications for territorial extension) were the USA(30875 pieces), Japan(16,604), Germany(10,765), European Union(10,252), France(9,629), the United Kingdom(8627), Republic of Korea(8,331), Italy(6,655), Swiss(5,485) and Australia(3,541). Trademark applications from the above ten countries or regions accounted for 74.75% of the total foreign applications in China.

### **3. Adapting to new requirement, clarifying to new task, new achievement was achieved in trademark examination**

Trademark office of SAIC took all kinds of measures simultaneously, significantly encouraged the staff by perfecting mechanism and enforcing management. The examination period was kept in 10 months successfully, which laid the foundation of keeping the period in the limitation required by law

in future.

(1) *Analyzing the situation objectively, actively dealing with the challenge.* In 2013, trademark examination faced the pressure and challenge never met before. First, the trademark applications increased significantly. In 2010, Trademark Office achieved the goal of solving backlogs in 3 years perfectly. The trademark examination period was shorten into 1 year, with the condition that the trademark application were over 1 million, reached 1.072 million. In the recent 3 years, as the economy developing and the social's trademark awareness improving, the trademark application grew quickly and reached over 2 million. The contradiction between the rapid increase of trademark application and shortage of trademark examination staff became more and more outstanding. Second, trademark examination difficulties continuously increased. The trademark application continuously increased quickly, leading to the big growth of data in basic trademark comparison database. The difficulty of examination and search grew as well. The work of examining 1 trademark was as difficult as examining 2.2 trademarks in 2008. To meet the requirement of new trademark law that allowed the multiple-class applications, CTMO had fulfilled all-classes examination. In addition to International Classification of Good and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks changing year by year, the difficulty for the examiner judging the similar relationship of goods and services and the examination standard grew in the same time. Third, the new trademark law brought new requirement to the examination time limits. The new trademark law that passed on August 30, 2013, gave a clear rule to the examination period, namely the preliminary examination period for CTMO is 9 months; the publication period for preliminarily approved application is 3 months; the time limits for CTMO to make a ruling after investigating and verifying the opposition application is 12 months. (If there are some special need for delaying, after approved by the administrative authority for industry and commerce under the State Council the period can be extended for 6 months.) Further, it also set the time limits for trademark declaration of invalidation and examining cancellation. Since 2008, the examiners had been always working overload. There are over 450 trademarks examined by a examiner every month on average, which is 3 time as the work done by one examiner in developed country. Under the pressure of unceasingly enlarged trademark applications numbers and continuously increased trademark examination difficulties, it would be a hard task and grim challenge for CTMO to further shorten the examination period to 9 months as required by law.

(2) *Perfecting the working mechanism, excavating the potential.* Facing the serious situation, under the leadership of the Leading Party Group of SAIC, CTMO continuously raised the working efficiency by improving working mechanism, excavating the potential. First, according to the requirement of new Trademark Law, CTMO examined the whole working procedure of all works of CTMO, wrote the Working Procedure of Trademark Examination, nailed down the time limit of all procedure, optimized and combined them. Second, CTMO enhanced the training and management of assist trademark examiners. CTMO adopted integrated train in all kinds of forms such as providing courses, field visiting, communicating in symposium, summarizing and so on.



CTMO made the Plan for CTMO to Adopt Incentive Mechanism to Assist Trademark Examiners, which significantly encouraged them to work with enthusiasm and gave the system insurance to meet the time limits for examination ordained by new trademark law. Third, CTMO properly allocated officers, enriched the trademark examiners. Since November 15 2013, CTMO transfer officers from opposition divisions who had less pressure on time limits to trademark examination divisions to reduce the pressure of trademark examination, and got great achievement. The trademark examination in November and December got a year-on-year increase of 21.08% and 55.28% respectively.



▲ From April 15 to 28, the training course for new employed assist trademark examiners was held by CTMO in the guesthouse of SAIC.

(3) **Enforcing the interior management, raising the working efficiency.** By strengthen the interior management, CTMO gave full play to the initiatives of all the staff and assist trademark examiners, carried forward the spirit of hard work and perseveringly, successfully completed the task of trademark examination. First, double-nodes management was introduced into the trademark examination management, namely target task node management and latest examination period node management. The target task node management is to make it clear the aim of task quantity of trademark examination and task trademark examination period by the end of 2013 and by the end of April 2014. The latest examination period node management is to set the monthly examination progress, and makes sure that the aim task could be finished every month. Second, CTMO introduced special report system of trademark examination, according to which the quantity of trademark application, trademark examination, unexamined trademark application and trademark examination period progress would be reported monthly, to keep the examination progress. Third, the trademark examination quality management was strengthened. In the trademark examination, CTMO continued to attach equal importance to quality and quantity, actively perfected the supervision system of trademark examination, accelerated the development of trademark examination quality checking system, explored the way to set up long-acting mechanism of trademark examination quality supervision, fasten the trademark examination progress. Forth, the information construction was accelerated, which gave technical support to the improvement of examination efficiency. CTMO actively promoted the construction of third generation of automatic trademark examination system and information reform project of trademark examination and reviewing. The intelligent level in trademark examination system was improved.

#### **4. Strengthening the construction of the service window, the service quality of Trademark Registration Hall had been improved**

Taking the opportunity of promoting the CPC's Mass Line Study and Practice Campaign, CTMO had been improving the training and management level and establishing the sense of purpose and service for staff members working in trademark service window under the requirements of "for the people, pragmatic and free from corruption" to improve the service quality of Trademark Registration Hall, which aim at masses satisfaction chiefly. In 2013, Trademark Registration Hall had accepted 105 thousands direct trademark applications, 31.1% increased than last year. CTMO Zhongguancun Office had accepted 51 thousands direct trademark applications, 86.4% increased than last year.

**(1) Improving management practices and enhancing the management ability.** In accordance with the Window Service Regulation for Industrial and Commercial Administration Institution and The Action Plan of Special Campaign to resolve the issue of "Four difficulty" for the Window Service Department of Industrial and Commercial Administration Institution released by SAIC, CTMO classified window service criteria and formulated specific working regulation, service standards and assessment provisions. Through formulating Window Service Regulation for CTMO Zhongguancun Office, the working performance of Zhongguancun office had been further improved, which consolidated and improved the good image of the window of SAIC to support local economy development.

**(2) Optimizing service processes and improving service facilities.** Making Registration Hall Service Quality Evaluation System to play great role in strengthening supervision, staff members of window position significantly enhanced their service awareness, attitude and quality. CTMO was constantly improving service settings in Trademark Registration Hall, for example, replaced waiting seats for applicants, so as to provide a safe and comfortable environment for applicants.

**(3) Responding to what public concerned and resolving significant issues.** To resolve significant issues raised by masses such as agent attracting customer irregularly in the Registration Hall, CTMO coordinated related departments actively to govern comprehensively. Under the new situation of trial implementation of new business license for self-employed individuals which no longer record information about business scope in few districts, CTMO studied and adjusted the application criteria in time to ensure that applicants could submit their applications smoothly.



## Chapter 3 Trademark Administrative Enforcement

In 2013, AICs at all levels conscientiously implemented the State Council's arrangements on the enhancement of the protection of intellectual property, combined the combat against IPR infringement and counterfeiting with the functional transformation of government, the better execution of AICs' responsibilities and the further improvement of the efficiency of the administrative enforcement, fully fulfilled the legal responsibilities and strengthened the trademark-related administrative enforcement. They placed great emphasis on the protection of well-known trademarks, foreign-related trademarks, trademarks for agricultural products and geographical indications, actively explored the long-term supervision mechanism for the suppression of trademark infringement and counterfeiting, gradually improved the administrative protection mechanism of trademarks and made positive contributions to the sound and rapid economic and social development.

### **1. Remarkable achievements have been made in the activities of crackdown on IPR infringement and counterfeiting**

AICs at all levels made great efforts to promote the crackdown on IPR infringement and counterfeiting, investigating a large number of infringement and counterfeiting cases. In 2013, 83,100 cases have been investigated and treated, with a total amount of 1.121 billion yuan involved; 1786 sites where counterfeit and shoddy goods were produced and marketed were destroyed and 477 cases were transferred to judicial organizations, with a total amount of RMB 280 million yuan involved.

#### **(1) Kept the momentum of rigorously cracking down on IPR infringement and counterfeiting and handled a batch of important violation cases.**

By continuously placing emphasis on the protection of well-known trademarks, foreign-related trademarks, trademarks for geographical indications, AICs at all levels rigorously suppressed illegal acts violating trademark exclusive rights and handled a batch of important violation cases. The SAIC organized relative local AICs to execute investigations on commonly-mentioned and serious trademark infringement of "Gannan navel orange", "China Gold", "PARADIS" and "BMW". The AIC of Pingdingshan of Henan Province treated a case of counterfeit CISCO computer network systems and equipment, with a total value of more than 800,000 yuan. The AIC of Jiangyin of Wuxi checked five



▲ The AIC of Shanghai executed in depth the special campaign of cracking down on IPR infringement and counterfeiting. Attaching great importance on trademarks such as well-known trademarks, foreign-related trademarks and geographical indications, as well as on products such as articles of daily use, food and domestic appliances, it enhanced the fight against illegal acts violating intellectual property and manufacturing and selling counterfeit and shoddy goods.

business premises which were suspect of being used to sell fake products, seized 1399 counterfeit products with international famous trademarks such as “LV”, “GUCCI”, “CHANEL” and “HERMES”. The AIC of Mudanjiang of Heilongjiang Province treated a case violating the trademark rights of Swiss watches “Merveille”, with a total value of 1.57 million.

AICs at all levels paid more attention to the communication and cooperation between administrative enforcement and criminal

justice. They positively cooperated with public security services and launched joint activities to keep the momentum of rigorously cracking down on IPR in infringement and counterfeiting. The AIC of Haidian of Beijing, jointly with local public security service, seized 1050 counterfeit clothes, bags and shoes violating the exclusive rights of international well-known trademarks such as “GUCCI”, “ROLEX”, “LV”, “HERMES”, with a total amount of more than 10 million yuan. Six suspects have been transferred to public security service. The AIC of Chaoyang of Beijing, jointly with local public security service, destroyed a large site for selling counterfeits with 18 storerooms for the stockage and sell of counterfeit products violating exclusive rights of international well-known trademarks such as “LV”, “CHANEL”, “HERMES”, “GUCCI”, “PRADA” and “DIOR”. The total amount involved was more than 9.3 million and more than 20 suspects were seized. The AIC of Qingyuan of Guangdong Province, jointly with local public security service, handled a case of counterfeit explosion-proof and heat-insulating membranes for vehicles violating the exclusive rights of trademarks “3M” and “Ray Ban”, confiscating 160 counterfeit heat-insulating membranes for vehicles, with a total amount of nearly 2 million yuan. The AIC of Jilin Province, cooperated with the provincial public security service, checked several sites which were suspect of manufacturing and selling hotpot seasoning violating the registered trademark “Haiqiwang” in Changchun and Songyuan. 4 illegal sites were destroyed, 525 boxes of counterfeit products were confiscated and the total amount involved reached 1.5 million yuan. The Market Supervision Administration of Shenzhen, jointly with local public

security service, succeeded to destroy a site of manufacturing and selling counterfeit mobile phones, confiscating 25 boxes of counterfeit goods, temporarily seized 1000 suspected counterfeit “Sumsung” mobile phones, and 100 suspected counterfeit “XIAOMI MI” mobile phone, with a value of more than 1 million yuan. 1 person was seized at the scene and 1 person was arrested on criminal charge.

(2) Emphasizing on key points, the Special Campaign made significant achievements.

(a) The acts of bad-faith registrations were effectively suppressed. In order to maintain a fair and orderly market competition environment as well as a health order of trademark registration, the Trademark Office and the TRAB of SAIC built a special green channel for suspected bad-faith registration cases, leading a rigorous examination on the cases concerning illegal possession of unregistered trademarks of others, misuse of the reputation of registered trademarks of others, illegal possession of public resources in bad faith and frequent bad-faith registration of trademarks of others. Until now, more than 20,000 trademarks were refused or cancelled for the above reasons; the acts of bad-faith registration were effectively suppressed.

(b) The acts of taking illegal advantage of famous brands were severely suppressed. From April 2013, SAIC arranged and launched a special campaign of crackdown on acts taking illegal advantage of famous brands, focusing on necessities of life such as domestic appliances, articles of daily use, food and articles for construction and decoration, as well as on agriculture-related products such as agricultural chemicals, chemical fertilizer and seeds. According to preliminary statistics, 29,600 cases were handled during this special campaign, with a total value involved of 744 million yuan and a total fine of 274 million yuan. Meanwhile, local AICs also treated a number of important cases to give a strong deterrent to law breakers. AICs of Sichuan Province severely treated the cases reported by CCTV, concerning the illegal acts violating some famous trademarks such as “Luzhou Laojiao” and “Wangzai”. AICs of Guangdong Province treated some cases concerning the online sale of counterfeit accessories for automobiles violating the trademark “NISSAN”, which made positive progress in handling cases of trademark infringement via internet.



▲ On October 16, 2013, the Office of Crackdown on Counterfeiting Activities of the AIC of Shenyang Province organized a collective destroy of counterfeit and shoddy products in the “Laohuchong Rubbish Dump”.



(c)The regulation on online transaction of products was comprehensively enhanced. According to the Notification of Severely Punish the Acts of Selling on line Products and Services Whose Sale is Explicitly Forbidden by the Government and the Notification of Launching a Special Campaign Against Websites of Illegal Market Subjects issued by SAIC, AICs at all levels strengthened daily supervision of online business, improved the safeguard of internet security from the origin, and further enhanced the regulation of the online market, in order to clean out illegal online market subjects, to repress illegal acts of selling counterfeit products via internet and to purify the online market environment. According to preliminary statistics, local AICs asked administrations in charge of telecommunications to shut down more than 100 websites owned by illegal market subjects, inspected more than 13000 websites, asked more than 2000 websites to rectify existing problems, investigated and handled over 300 online infringement cases, with a total fine of more than 2 million yuan.

(d)The activities of “Protecting the Agriculture and the Peasants by AICs” were well executed. According to the Working Plan of Activities of Protecting the Agriculture and the Peasants by AICs in 2013 issued by SAIC, AICs at all levels severely cracked down on illegal acts of manufacturing and selling counterfeit and shoddy agricultural materials, in order to ensure the harvest and the supply of agriculture products. AICs of Heilongjiang Province launched a special campaign of protecting the exclusive rights of the registered trademark of compound fertilizer “Beifeng”, confiscated more than 160 tons of infringing fertilizers. The AIC of Bozhou of Xinjiang Autonomous Region, jointly with local public security service, destroyed two sites of processing, distributing, packing and selling counterfeit seeds, with nearly 40 tons of seeds and an amount of 1.76 million yuan involved. Two suspects were arrested on criminal charge.

(e)The supervision of products quality in important market areas was emphasized. According to



the Notification of Further Enhancing the Supervision and the Consumer Rights Protection in Key Areas and the Notification of Launching Product Quality Supervision in the Markets in 2013 issued by SAIC, AICs at all levels launched quality supervision and special campaigns on electronic appliances, clothes and shoes, materials for construction and decoration, vehicles

▲ Auyuan AIC of Jiangxi Province conducted a special check of fruit businesses for better protection of Gannan orange of GI trademark.

and articles for children, severely cracked down on illegal acts of manufacturing and selling counterfeit and shabby products. During the special campaign on the quality of articles for children, AICs at all levels investigated and handled 722 cases concerning selling counterfeit and shoddy articles for children, with a total amount of 3.134million yuan involved.

### (3) Step up publicity efforts, and proactively create a sound atmosphere.

SAIC constantly strengthened the communication with main news media such as the People's Daily, China News Agency and CCTV, and main internet media such as people.cn, xinhua.net, sina.com, sohu.com and qq.com, in order to publicize the achievements of crackdown on IPR infringements and counterfeiting. Until now, the special website "Activities of crackdown on infringement of intellectual property rights and on manufacturing and marketing counterfeit and shoddy goods led by AICs at all levels" published 204 news about related activities led by SAIC and AICs at all levels. The website was visited 974,873 times by the public and the mobile application of the website has been downloaded more than 150,000 times. The coverage of information was effectively expanded and the influence of anti-infringement activities was increased.



▲ Qitaihe AIC of Heilongjiang Province conducted a special check on sports garments, to fight against counterfeits and false advertisements.

Local AICs vigorously publicized the achievements of the activities against IPR infringement and counterfeiting by accepting interviews via internet, organizing propagation and providing reports through news media. A vice director general of AIC of Anhui Province participated in an on line program of the website of the provincial government, accepted a special interview concerning the implementation of the trademark strategy, the crackdown on the IPR infringement and the role of serving and helping the enterprises to become stronger. He developed an in-depth communication with the presenter and on-line audience. During the World Intellectual Property Day on April 26, the AIC of Guangdong Province organized 481 activities, including on-the-spot consultations and collective destructions, and issued 17,617 public service advertisements. The AICs of Hubei Province took advantage of TV stations and radio stations to publish more than 600 activity notifications, made use of electronic screens of over 1500 telecommunication companies, banks and supermarkets to display

propagating information, and printed and distributed initial proposals. Their propagation was creative and effective. The AIC of the Ningxia Autonomous region published a set of exams on the New Legal Daily to organize a knowledge contest of the Trademark Law. The AICs of Shanghai and Sichuan released some typical infringement cases of the year 2012 during the World Intellectual Property Day on April 26 and achieved good results.

### **2. Progress had been made during the establishment of long-term mechanism of fighting against IPR infringement and counterfeiting**

(1) *The legal system against IPR infringement and counterfeiting was continuously improved.* First of all, the revision of the Trademark Law and the Consumer Rights Protection Law had been accomplished and the new laws will enter into force respectively on May 1st and March 15, 2014. Secondly, the revision of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law went forward smoothly. Meanwhile, in order to ensure the implementation of the revised Trademark Law and Consumer Rights Protection Law, the revision and drafting of relative regulations of SAIC have been launched. Thirdly, with the coming into force of the newly revised Trademark Law and Consumer Rights Protection Law, some training was organized to improve the better understanding of laws among officials.

(2) *The mechanism of cooperation between administrative enforcement and criminal justice has been improved.* According to the Opinions concerning the Cooperation between Administrative Enforcement of AICs and Criminal Justice issued jointly by SAIC, the Ministry of Public security and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, local AICs strengthened the administrative enforcement and severely fulfilled their responsibilities. The AIC of Sichuan Province issued the Guidance on the Transfer of Suspected Criminal Cases, further improved the transfer of suspected criminal cases by establishing information communication system, consultation system and supervision system. A Bureau of crackdown on IPR infringement and counterfeiting was established in Yiwu of Zhejiang Province, making full use of administrative enforcement resources and organizing local AIC, public security service, court, procuratorate and administration of quality supervision to jointly launch a special campaign against IPR infringement and counterfeiting. They exchanged information and organized case discussions at irregular intervals, improved the seamless communication system between administrative enforcement and criminal justice, and realized the connection between the Consumer Complaint Center 12315 and the Precaution Center of Economic Cases in order to realize the information sharing.

(3) *The disclosure of information concerning IPR infringement and counterfeiting cases according to the law went on smoothly.* In line with the Opinion of Disclosure of Information concerning IPR Infringement and Counterfeiting Cases according to the Law issued by the State Council, SAIC worked efficiently to launch a research on the Implementation Measures of Disclosure of Information concerning IPR Infringement and Counterfeiting Cases according to the Law by AICs, and conducted the feasibility study.

(4) The establishment of IPR infringement cases information platform ran smoothly. The establishment of the information platform concerning trademark-related administrative enforcement ran smoothly. At present, the supporting platform of basic hardware and software has been established; the development of software for the statistics of administrative cases, for the assistance and the supervision of administrative cases and for the analysis of administrative cases has been accomplished; the norms for the statistical indicators of administrative cases have been defined; the interface for the information sharing between administrative enforcement and criminal justice has been prepared.

Local AICs promote the information construction concerning crack down on IPR infringement and counterfeiting. The AIC of Shanghai upgraded the Trademark Supervision System, updated basic trademark data, and connected this database with those of the Enterprise Registration System, Cases Management System and Comprehensive supervision system of AIC stations. Meanwhile, in order to further improve information sharing mechanism between trademark holders, a Database of Relative Contacts for the Identification of True and False Trademarks and Products was established and more than 1300 contact information of foreign-related trademarks and well-known (famous) trademarks of Shanghai was collected. This database facilitated the clue discovery, the evidence collection, the identification of trademarks and products and the perpetuation of evidence during the investigation of trademark-related cases.

(5) The early warning mechanism and emergency treatment mechanism of IPR infringement and counterfeiting cases were gradually established. Considering that the IPR infringements are becoming more complex, more large scale and more organized, the Trademark Office drafted the Emergency Plan for Important Trademark-related Cases according to the Opinion concerning the Establishment of Long-term Mechanism for Trademark Protection of SAIC.

Local AICs also positively explored new working methods during the treatment of trademark-related cases. The AIC of Zhejiang Province issued the Early Warning and Emergency Treatment Plan for the Trademark-related Supervision, in order to improve the capacity of treating important and urgent trademark-related cases, prevent and decrease the risk and harm of urgent trademark right infringement cases, and protect legal rights and interests of trademark holders. This plan defined the working principles, responsibilities, emergent preparedness, supervision and treatments. The AIC of Sichuan Province made efforts to improve consumer security alert system and emergency treatment system. In light of 12315 statistics analysis, daily supervision, quality supervision and consumer satisfaction surveys, Sichuan AICS arranged administrative conversations and gave admonition to enterprises being frequently complained by consumers. Meanwhile, they displayed necessary information and distributed consumption warnings when it concerns important and hotspot consumption-related issues, in order to guide the consumption and emphasize pre intervention. As to important and urgent risks which was or potentially was harmful to consumer security, they established effective urgency treatment mechanism, initiating the tracking, accepting the case in time, enhancing inter-department cooperation, accelerating the treatment and keeping consistent voice to the public, in order to strengthen the crackdown on



IPR infringement and counterfeiting. AICs of Shanghai, in respecting the working principle of “focusing on important regions and defining infringement risks”, collected information on supervision and enforcement, inspected main shopping streets (centers), clothes and small commodity markets (shopping mall), sale (exposition) places and professional markets for food, agriculture products and construction materials where exist IPR infringement risks. They evaluated and defined key zones for supervision, issued and implemented important supervision measures, staggered inspections, changed regularly responsible zones and promoted dynamic inspection. With all efforts made, they succeeded to significantly improve the efficiency of administrative enforcement.

### **3. Data analysis relating to trademark rights violation cases treated by AICs at all levels**

In 2013, AICs at all levels investigated and dealt with 56,867 various trademark-related cases, of which 6,896 cases were general violation cases and 49,971 cases were trademark infringement and counterfeiting cases, including 11,735 foreign-related cases. In the various violation cases, totally 6.53 million illegal trademark labels were seized and eliminated and 362 suspected criminal cases and 347 suspects were transferred to judicial organizations.

The top ten provinces and municipalities with the largest number of cases investigated and handled were: Zhejiang with 6,142, Guangdong with 5,965, Anhui with 4,930, Fujian with 4,146, Shanghai with 2,990, Jiangsu with 2,725, Hubei with 2,267, Shandong with 2,251, Liaoning with 1,118, and Beijing with 1,024. The above mentioned cases added up to 33,558, accounting for 67% of all trademark violation cases.

Judging from the illegal use of registered trademarks, 510 cases were about “selling shoddy products with inferior quality to cheat consumers”, accounting for 59% of all cases related to registered trademark utilization and management cases; 259 cases were about “unauthorized alternation to registered trademark”, accounting for 30%.

Among all cases in relation to illegal utilizations of unregistered trademarks, the cases of “unregistered trademarks were falsely represented as registered trademarks” still occupied a large portion, totaling 3956 cases, accounting for 88% of utilization and management of unregistered trademarks.

As to the cases of trademark infringements, the cases of “selling products that infringe upon the exclusive rights of registered trademarks” were still the main form with the total number of 31,819 accounting for 75.4% of trademark infringements cases. There were 6068 cases of “using a trademark similar to the registered one on identical products, or using the same or similar trademarks on similar products without authorization from the registrant of that trademark”, accounting for 14.4%. 1668 cases concerned “knowingly providing warehousing, transportation, mailing and hidden facilities for activities violating exclusive rights of registered trademarks”, accounting for 4%. 1311 cases were involving “using a mark identical with or similar to the registered trademark of others as the name or



decoration of identical or similar products to mislead the public”, accounting for 3%.

As to the cases of trademark counterfeiting, the number of cases investigated and handled was 7786. Among them, the cases of “using a trademark identical to a registered trademark on identical products without the authorization from the registered trademark holders” and “knowingly selling products bearing counterfeited registered trademarks” were the main forms, with the number of 3492 and 3478 respectively, accounting for 44.8% and 44.7% of all the cases.

In 2013, 11,735 foreign-related trademark violation cases were investigated and treated. Judging from the case proportions, foreign-related trademark infringement and counterfeiting cases remained the dominant position. Among all the cases, 11,636 were foreign-related trademark infringement and counterfeiting cases, accounting for 99.2% of the total number, and 99 were general violation cases.

In 2013, there were 14,770 cases of complaint concerning trademark violations, accounting for 26% of the total number of trademark violation cases.

## Chapter 4 Geographical Indications and Trademarks for Agricultural Products

In 2013, AICs around the country followed the requirement of carrying out the project of enriching farmers by trademarks and strengthening the protection of geographical indications and trademarks for agricultural products, which was set out in CPC Central Document No. 1 of 2013, Several Opinions on Accelerated Development of Modern Agriculture and Further Improving the Vitality of Rural Development. AICs improved the protection of geographical indications and trademarks for agricultural products, accelerated the transformation of agricultural development mode and served the construction of new socialist countryside. The working mechanism of enriching the farmers by GIs and trademark for agricultural products has become the momentum for rural economic development and increased the farmers' income.

### **1. Enhancing the registration of geographical indications and trademarks for agricultural products, promoting the construction of new socialist countryside**

In 2013, CTMO kept improving the working mechanism and strengthening the standardization of examination on geographical indications and trademarks for agricultural products, therefore improving the efficiency and quality of examination. The yearly registered and preliminarily approved certification marks and collective marks for geographical indications reached 436, and the total number added up to 2190 by the end of the year, increasing by 24.9% compared with 2012 (1754), and 6.3 times compared with 2007 (301), among which the top 6 provinces were separately: Shandong 340, Fujian 202, Chongqing 173, Zhejiang 171, Hubei 133 and Sichuan 119. Foreign GIs registered and preliminarily approved in China reached 46. The amount of registered trademarks for agricultural products reached 1.4473 million by the end of 2013.

When Geographical Indications are registered as trademarks and used on high quality and special agricultural products, their intangible value will be transferred to the products, forming tangible added value and realizing the appreciation of agricultural products, so as to increase income for farmers and promote the construction of new socialist countryside. According to the recent investigation, the prices of agricultural products with registered collective marks or

certification marks for GIs are 20% to 90% higher than the similar products. The added value increases by 105% on average after registration and the highest even reaches 6 times. The income from agricultural products with Geographical Indications for farmers comprises 41% of their total income, increased by 90% compared with the time before registration and the highest reaches 10 times.

## **2. Carrying out the investigation on the use of GIs Trademarks, providing scientific basis for enriching the farmers by trademarks**

In 2013, CTMO sent staff to take investigation on the utilization of GI marks in Fujian, Yunnan and Henan Provinces. The investigation involved the licensing, employees, scale of production, economic benefit, infringement & protection, international registration and development difficulties on the GI marks of Yidu Chinese Lute, Nanri Abalone, Minhou Olive, Jianshui Pomegranate, Xishuang Banna Camellia Chicken, Lijiang Tobacco Leaves, Xinzheng Jujube, Bian Embroidery, Linzhou Dongyao Millet and so on. Solutions to the problems raised in the investigation were provided in the end.

In the program, named CPPCC Members' Investigation on GIs in Shandong Province, initiated by Magazine China Political Consultation, supported by SAIC, undertaken by Shandong AIC and China Economic Information Network, 6 CPPCC members took investigation on the effects of GIs, such as Zhangqiu Green Onion, Zibo Ceramics, Jiaozhou Chinese



▲ The group of CPPCC Members' Investigation on GIs in Shandong Province took an on-the-spot investigation on "Jiaozhou Chinese Cabbage" Certification Mark on August 1, 2013.

Cabbage, for adjustment of agricultural industrial structure, enrichment of farmers, acceleration for the construction of socialist new countryside, and as well as on the promotion and protection of registered GI marks. They highly appreciated the achievement obtained by Shandong in the fields of GIs' cultivation, development and protection, providing further suggestions on the development of agricultural trademarks.

## **3. Setting up the platform for promotion and presentation of GI marks, popularizing the law and knowledge of GIs**

CTMO continued to cooperate with media, such as the channel of China Countryside



▲ On April 5, 2013, SAIC and Shaanxi Provincial Government co-sponsored the GI Marks Promoting Industrial Development Workshop during the 17th Investment & Trade Forum for Cooperation between East & West China. Mr. Fu Shuangjian, Vice Minister of SAIC, took part in the workshop.

Voice of CNR, Journal of Contemporary China, China News Service, Journal of Administration on Industry and Commerce, China Industry and Commerce News, China Consumers Journal, Brilliance Magazine, on the promotion of GIs and their protection. At the same time, it publicized GIs and their effects for enriching farmers at different social sectors, raising GIs users' awareness of intellectual property protection. Besides, CTMO built the platform for GIs registrants and users, which increased the geographical indication production efficiency, made good presentation of China geographical indication products, and spread GIs' culture widely.

During the 17th Investment & Trade Forum for Cooperation between East & West China, SAIC and Shaanxi Provincial Government co-sponsored the workshop of GI Marks Promoting Industrial Development. More than 300 delegates from local GIs enterprises, AIC and trademark agencies took part in the workshop. With the subject of raising consciousness, tapping potential, utilizing fully and improving development, the workshop aimed at constructing a platform for communication, taking the successful example for guiding the GIs of the West becoming more and more popular, and pushing GIs becoming the great impetus for the West.

Under the support of CTMO, China Trademark Association held the International Well-known Marks and GIs Exposition in Dalian, during the fifth International Trademark and Brand Festival. GI products from all over the country were presented in the GI products pavilion and the exposition enhanced their popularity, added value and market competitiveness.



The talk show “returning from investigation” held by China Economic Information Network, made a special program for GIs with the support of CTMO. The CPPCC members taking part in the Investigation on GIs in Shandong Province and the officers from authorities in charge of GIs, shared their feelings and the status of GIs registration and protection with readers.

The fifth National Trademark Competition and Essay Contest for middle school students, held by China Trademark Association and Middle School Student Paper, sported by CTMO, came to a successful conclusion in 2013. With the support from education authorities, schools and students all over the country, the organizing committee received more than 240,000 answer sheets and essays from 24 provinces. The program, first held in 2009, had a successful history of five sessions, with millions of students involved and hundreds of students awarded. Through materials collection, investigation and interview, the students in the program had a better understanding of trademark and GIs, which helped strengthen their legal consciousness.

The 3rd National GI Marks Photography Competition was held last year. With the theme of GIs products, all the works reflected the special industries development, the structural adjustment of regional economy, farmers’ income increasing after the trademark registration for GIs.

#### **4. Pushing forward the GIs research and relative training, enhancing the level of guidance and utilizing of GIs and trademarks for agricultural products**

In light of the specificity of GIs’ registration and protection, CTMO assigned staff to make lectures in Yunnan, Guangdong, Fujian, Hubei and Jiangsu, providing trainings on GI legal system, trademark cultivation and registration procedure for local government officials, AIC staff members, trademark agents, GI marks owners and users, Intellectual Property Officials from OAPI. In the lectures, CTMO staff also provided experience on how to use GIs to develop special agricultural industry and enrich farmers, as well as gave specific instruction for GI marks application and registration. The



▲ Experience Communication Meeting on Trademarks for Geographical Indication was held by Hunan AIC on July, 2013.

lectures helped the local governments and AICs realize that GIs and trademarks for agriculture could promote the development of agricultural development, the adjustment of agricultural structure, and enrichment of farmers.

In accordance with the 2013 Senior Training Program on the Knowledge Updating Project for Professional and Technical Personnel approved by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, CTMO conducted the senior workshop on intellectual property theory together with the Department of Personnel and Administrative School of AIC. The workshop aimed at strengthening the training for AICs, judges, trademark agents, lawyers and legal staff, and improving their knowledge and practice about GIs. The participants discussed on the GIs' protection mode, the relationship between intangible cultural heritage and GIs, the difficulties on GIs management and protection. 47 personal essays and 5 group essays have been presented.

## Chapter 5 Trademark Review and Adjudication

In 2013, under the leadership of the Leading Party of SAIC, as well as Vice Minister Liu Junchen, the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the 18th National Congress of the CPC, and the first, second and third plenary meetings of 18th CPC Central Committee, conscientiously implemented the deployment of National Symposium of Director General of Administration for Industry and Commerce, further pioneered work ideas, renewed the concept, deeply explored the potentialities, tried the best to solve the backlogs of trademark review, actively serve the creation and development, continually enhanced team building, solidly implemented the mass line of educational practice, finished all kinds of task well.

### **1. Taking efficiency as the key point, getting new achievement in case proceedings**

In 2013, seriously followed the deployment and requirement of the Leading Party Group of SAIC, TRAB insisted on improving the efficiency and quality of trademark review and adjudication through the innovation of mechanisms, strived to short the review period, actively participated in administrative proceedings, performed the functions of administrative reconsideration. All works improved notably.

#### **(1) Putting stress on solving backlogs to keep the review period in 18 months**

In order to shorten the review period of cases, and solve the problem of backlog of cases, which was concerned by the whole society and attached attention by enterprises, the leading Party group of SAIC explicitly requested that the review period must be controlled within 18 months. Trademark Review and Adjudication Board implemented the requirements of the leading Party group of SAIC earnestly, regarded the problem of backlog of cases as review priority, closely integrated with the practical activities of fulfilling the education of mass line, and solved the problem of backlog of cases as prominent problem reported by the masses.

According to statistics, in order to ensure the review period of 18 months, all review cases applied before the end of June of 2012 have to be completed by the end of 2013, the

total amount of cases have to be completed throughout the whole year is 137,400, which is 3.9 times of the annual average amount during solving the problem of backlog of cases, equivalent to 2.6 times of the highest yearly volume in 2012. In the face of rough assignment, all Party members and cadres of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board actively tried to find a solution, pooled the wisdom and efforts of everyone, and took a series of measures to further improve the efficiency of case reviewing. First, set clear objectives and narrow down responsibility. Trademark Review and Adjudication Board checks, decomposed the task load requiring to be settled before the end of 2013 comprehensively, assigned responsibility to department to specify reviewing target tasks of each department in each month, and fully mobilized working enthusiasm of each department. Specific task should be arranged by each department according to the ability of respective personnel. Second, effectuate performance based rewards and punishment mechanism to motivate people to work more and well. Third, standardize legal documents for judgment and simplify document type. Further refine and summarize case judgment essentials required by different types of cases, make judgment document reference template unifiedly according to the different types of cases, and different applicable provisions to standardize the content of the judgment and ensure “not missing essentials, and having reference for judgment”. Fourth, constantly advance simplification and innovation of the business process. Adopt the way of batch processing in case acceptance and reviewing with the help of the means of information technology to increase efficiency of case acceptance and reviewing. Fifth, continuously strengthen the construction of trademark review and adjudication business system, enrich inquiry function, add typical case retrieval, refine litigation process management, and enhance application services. Sixth, further deepen the communication with relevant courts in Beijing, simplify judicial proceedings which can be simplified or merged to effectively save time of examiners appear in court to participate in the litigation and improve the efficiency of litigation. Seventh, strengthen quality management, further improve the system of spot-check and supervision of the committee leadership. Verify case reviewing situation by team members by adopting online and spot-check through taking files based on assignment of responsibility. Eighth, carry out statistical analysis timely to grasp case handling progress comprehensively. Carry out statistical analysis to workload completed by each examiner in each department in every month and report relevant information in report form to the leadership of the administration. Ninth, check cases backlogged for many years completely to guarantee reviewing time limit fundamentally. Establish a special working group for case liquidation and supervision, list and verify all cases which cannot be heard temporarily because of undetermined rights of reference mark, vigorously promoting to solve backlogged cases completely. Tenth, bring the model role of leadership teams and Party members and cadres at all levels to full play, actively mobilize party members, the young and positive factors of all aspects to motivate all to exploit potentialities further, improve efficiency, and provide



effective guarantee to solve the backlog problem.

Under the solidarity, diligence, overtime and all-out hard working of all cadres of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board settled 144,000 review cases in 2013 with a year-on-year growth of 174.61%, equivalent to the sum of workload in the past four years, four times of annual workload during backlog period in three years, hitting a new record. There are 108,000 rejected cases with a year-on-year growth of 153.17%; and 36,000 complex cases with a year-on-year growth of 271%. In 2013, the total workload is quadrupled, but the review period shortened to 17 months, a historic new leap in case has been achieved.

The SAIC leadership fully recognized the outstanding achievements that Trademark Review and Adjudication Board had made in the case. On the report about the case that Trademark Review and Adjudication Board had undertaken, Minister Zhang Mao commented “I’m grateful for the considerable efforts that the comrades from Trademark Review and Adjudication Board have devoted. We should publicize the work they have done and encourage people to follow their example.” Vice Minister Liu Yuting commented “the work is hard, but the result is remarkable. I hope you can continue to exert yourself according to the requirements made by Minister Zhang Mao on the videophone conference, and implement the new Trademark Law.” and “Congratulations, and continue to make efforts.” Vice Minister Ma Zhengqi commented “It’s great to speed up the process of review, and to be in the service of enterprises. Please organize the publication of the achievement.”

The achievements of trademark review were published on China Industry & Commerce News as the headline. On the day of its publication, 11 media, including GOV.cn, Sohu.com, China Intellectual Property News, China Daily.com.cn, reported or reprinted the news under the title of “State Administration for Industry and Commerce Settled over 140,000 Cases about Trademark Review in 2013”.

The rapid ascension of case efficiency and substantial contraction of the review period are highly praised by the holders of the trademark at home and abroad, relevant international organizations and associations also call or mail to congratulate and affirm the performance.

## **(2) Unceasingly strengthening the window construction so that the public service is more efficient and convenient**

With “serving the masses and providing people with convenience” as the goal, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board further improved window service measures, compiles and prints Guide for Trademark Review and Adjudication Business Service, Trademark Review and Adjudication Application Form, Notes for Trademark Review and Adjudication Application timely. At the same time, add hotline, set up a specialized consulting post, and formulate consulting and question-answering system. In 2013, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board received 82,600 cases newly applied for review and adjudication; answered more than

150 consulting phones averagely per day with a year-on-year growth of more than four times, and received more than 200 people for face-to-face counseling, replies more than 180 letters for written consulting, and transmitted more than 600 consulting businesses other than trademark review and adjudication.

### (3) Rate of administrative litigation reduced, rate of lawsuit winning further improved

To reduce rate of administrative lawsuit losing, increase rate of lawsuit winning, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board discussed on trademark right verification business with Beijing First Intermediate People's Court in 2013 for the situation that the existing judicial precedent is not the same with that of Beijing First Intermediate People's Court. Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and Beijing First Intermediate People's Court made a deep analysis legally and politically, and reach a consensus on reviewing standards and the evidence evaluation principles of cases with larger divergences, vigorously promoting the responding rate and quality of trademark review and adjudication cases.

In 2013, lower rate of litigation and higher rate of lawsuit winning were still maintained when the number of cases settled reaches 2.4 times of that in the same period in 2012. There were 1760 first instance litigation cases in 2013 with the rate of litigation of 1.22%, reducing by 3.48% compared with that in 2012 (4.7%). 2004 first-instance judgment cases, 1158 second-instance judgment cases and 43 retrial judgment cases were received. The overall lawsuit winning rate has been improved compared with that in the same period in 2012.

### (4) Administrative reconsideration work has been completed efficiently, effectively promoting “promote harmony and govern for the people”

249 administrative reconsideration application forms were received from January to November 2013, three times of the applications in last year. 241 cases are settled, increasing 277% than 2012. In the reconsideration, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board made case reviewing rules strict, perfects systems and procedures, and at the same time, actively innovated way of thinking, use coordination, mediation and other ways to settle cases flexibly, unblocked channels of communication and coordination, perfected cohesive mechanism of reconsideration, letters and visits and other work, effectively protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the parties involved, and promoting “promote harmony and govern for the people”.

## 2. To innovate actions, to perfect mechanism, and to maintain fair competition order in the field of trademark right verification

First, reform well-known trademark recognition mechanism, and promote normalization of well-known trademark recognition and protection. Recognition of well-known trademarks has changed the research methods of centralized submission and discussion in batch. Effectuation of “discuss at the time of application” not only ensure orderly advance of well-known trademark recognition and protection, but also ensure the unity of reviewing standards of related cases. In

2013, there are 330 well-known trademarks determined in review cases, and re-determined 147 well-known trademarks determined previously, such as “LOUIS VUITTON”, “PORSCHE”, “MARLBORO”, etc. Cross-category protection was carried out timely. Second, intensify force of research visit before reviewing to reach the unity of the legal effect, social effect and the review results. To send persons to carry out deep investigation and study on trademark dispute cases



▲ On February 28, 2013, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board organized “Trademark Review and Adjudication Case Acceptance and Reviewing Business Symposium”, Huang Jiahua, deputy director of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board chaired the meeting, dozens of trademark agencies all over the country participated in the symposium.

involving in geographic identification and agricultural products in Guizhou, Jiangsu, Hubei and other places, and give a ruling fairly in accordance with the law on the basis of the facts obtained on site, which was highly affirmed by the parties involved and related local governments. Third, reinforce to fight against unfair competition in the field of trademark to maintain honest market competition environment actively. More than ten thousand trademark dispute cases involving in abusive registration were heard in 2013, which gave a powerful blow to all kinds of behaviors of abusive registration, fully recognized by the society from all walks of life. “PRTV” trademark dispute case and “JINZHU” trademark dispute case are rated as “National Major Case of Intellectual Property Right Protection” and “Most Influential National Top Ten Trademark Event”. Fourth, actively promotes healthy development of trademark agency industry. Organize dozens of agencies throughout the country to held “Trademark Review and Adjudication Case Acceptance and Reviewing Business Symposium”, formulate Measures on Standardizing Submitting Trademark Review and Adjudication Application Materials by Trademark Agency (Trial) and Guidance on Submitting Trademark Review and Adjudication Application Materials and Evidence by Trademark Agency (Trial), effectively regulating the behavior of the agencies. Fifth, adhere to the principle of national treatment, protect the interests of trademark of foreign parties involved equally, effectively safeguarding the good image that we protect intellectual property, highly praised by relevant state and relevant foreign enterprises. Korean Intellectual Property Office addressed a letter to thank Trademark Review and Adjudication Board for the matter that Trademark Review and Adjudication Board protects KBS official certification

mark of South Korea according to the law.

### **3. Strengthening theoretical research and legal construction of review, carrying forward lawful review**

First, revision on relevant content of Trademark law has been finished. Study time limit, system value of well-known trademarks, qualification restriction of opposition subject, protection of exclusive right to use trademark under network environment, and other problems which were highlighted primarily by related representatives and form written reply to effectively promote law revision. Second, Opinions on Work Specification of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board Reviewing Cases Involving in Well-known Trademark Recognition Cases has been revised, effectively promoting the standardization and institutionalization of well-known trademark recognition. Third, revise trademark review and adjudication rules and trademark reviewing standards seriously, complete revision of trademark review and adjudication part of Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of Trademarks and revision task of Trademark Review and Adjudication Rules. Related supporting preparation for the implementation of the Law of Trademarks has also been completed. Types of 17 kinds of incoming dispatches and types of 33 kinds of outgoing dispatches have been revised. Fourth, continuously deepen theoretical investigation on trademark review and adjudication, and expand service areas. Authorized by Chinese Propaganda Department, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board has completed investigation and research on central special subject “cultural brand protection” through a lot of researches. The subject report was examined and approved by the research group of Chinese Propaganda Department, and submitted to Comrade Liu Yunshan in the form of report. Research group of Chinese Propaganda Department addresses a letter to the administration to express its thanks for the important contributions made by Trademark Review and Adjudication Board for the subject research. Fifth, training for trademark review and adjudication expert training class under industry and commerce systems throughout the country has been successfully completed, strengthening quality of professional knowledge of trademark cadres. The training class was the first training activity held for industrial and commercial systems at all levels of the country. Representatives of local industry and commerce departments participated in the training think that the training class was of high standards, accurate positioning, and strong pertinence. The teaching contents were rich, teaching ways were flexible and innovate. The training was of strong pertinence, guidance and partialness. Public review and adjudication demonstration held during training has received good interaction and teaching effect, and reached the requirements of “held to show the level and effect” raised by the administration. Sixth, enrich means of publicity and education continuously, carried out law and review and adjudication knowledge publicity on trademark review and adjudication extensively. Further strengthen the cooperation with related media, and actively cooperate with China Industry & Commerce News, open up “major case

interpretation” column, provide analysis of professional papers and typical cases timely, expanding the trademark review and adjudication knowledge publicity platform, effectively promote the level of improving brand protection awareness and business integrity of all kinds of market subjects. Two pieces of works selected and delivered by Trademark Review and Adjudication Board have won the special prize and the third prize of the fifth national industry and commerce administration outstanding theses contest respectively.



▲ Trademark Review and Adjudication Board held national industry and commerce administration system trademark review and adjudication expert training class in the administrative institute of the administration from May 13 to May 23, 2013.

#### **4. Carrying out international publicity and communication actively, laying a good foundation for lifting review to an international level**

Trademark Review and Adjudication Board has received delegations from the European Union, Japan, Britain, France, Thailand, and other countries and regions for more than 20 times in 2013. It has arranged vast cadres to take an active part in intellectual property seminar organized by the European Union, Japan, Taiwan and other countries and regions for 6 times. According to the arrangement of foreign affairs, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board has sent 8 persons to Japan, the European Union, South Korea, Taiwan and other countries and regions to investigate successively. Through reception, attending seminars, and investigation, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board has powerfully publicized the trademark review and adjudication work of our country, which has laid a theoretical and practical foundation to promote the trademark review and adjudication work to reach the international advanced level.



## Chapter 6 Trademark Legislation

The year 2013 witnessed a breakthrough in China's Trademark legal construction. Trademark Office of SAIC actively coordinated with the National People's Congress, promoted a successful accomplishment in Trademark Law's third amendment, and solidly carried out the amendments to Regulations for the Trademark Law and other rules, which constantly improved the social awareness on trademarks, created a good environment for trademark protections, and provided strong legal protections for the implementation of trademark strategy.

### 1. Trademark Law amendment was accomplished successfully

#### (1) Important background to Trademark Law's amendment

Current Trademark Law was adopted on August 23, 1982, and implemented on March 1, 1983. In 1993, to fit the development of China's market economy and to protect trademark exclusive rights, Trademark Law was amended for the first time. It was amended for the second time in 2001 to meet the requirement of joining in WTO and to perform obligations regulated in TRIPs.

The over thirty years' implementation of Trademark law played an important role in the protection to trademark exclusive rights, the maintenance of a fair honest and competitive market order, and the promotion to China's social and economic development. Since the implementation, China's trademark registration, utilization, protection and administration level has improved obviously; and the trademark work has developed significantly. China has already turned to be a trademark big country. However since the development of socialistic market economy, trademark applications increased sharply, which was hardly fitted by current law mainly in five aspects. Trademark registration procedure was complicated, malicious trademark registrations were relatively in common, unfair competitions in trademarks still were serious, infringements were not effectively controlled and trademark rights protections needed to be strengthened. To suit the new situation and task, to better serve economic and social development, the amendment and improvement to current Trademark Law turned to be a primary importance in China's trademark works.

#### (2) Basic information on Trademark Law amendment

In 2003, the SAIC was entrusted by the State Council of China to conduct the third amendment of the Trademark Law. In the following six years, SAIC conducted thorough research and studies at grass-root level, widely collected social opinions and conscientiously listened to suggestions from relevant experts and scholars, and then finalized the Draft of Amendment of Trademark Law, which was submitted to the State Council for examination on November 18, 2009. On October 31, 2012, this Draft was discussed and approved by the Executive Meeting of the State Council and submitted for the examination of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress on November 11, 2012. The Amendment was adopted at the fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People's Congress on August 30, 2013. It is put into implementation on May 1, 2014, which would be an important milestone in the history of China's Trademark Law development.

### (3) The main changes in the new Trademark Law

The Amendment of Trademark Law, on the premise of keeping in line with International Treaties to which China has already acceded, focuses on domestic reality. It borrows and absorbs advanced experiences and mature procedures from major countries in the world. It also improves trademark legal system to solve major issues occurred during practices.

1. Adjusting trademark examination mechanism to facilitate applicants' registrations in a quicker and more convenient way. It abolishes the visibility standard under current Trademark Law, and provides the sound – there is a relatively mature procedure in sound mark's application and examination internationally - can be registered as a trademark. It, following international practice, accepts electronic application through internet and multi-class applications. It provides a mechanism of "Examination Opinion Letter" and stipulates that during examination procedure, the Trademark Office could request explanation and revision of the applications from applicants. It also restructures the opposition procedure, which simplifies rights verifications and restricts the opponent, therefore to solve the problems of the current trademark opposition procedure, such as overly broad identities of opponents and opposition grounds, excessively complex procedure of trademark registrations, to shorten the time of registration and to control bad-faith oppositions.

2. Regulating unfair competitions during trademark registrations, utilizations and agency behaviors to safeguard fair and competitive market order. The new law adopts the principle of "Honesty and Credibility" and clearly defines and prohibits malicious trademark applications, which provides legal basis for cracking down malicious behaviors and protecting fair and competitive market order. It provides "where a party uses another party's well known trademark or registered trademark as its own company name, misleads the public and constitutes unfair competition, Anti-Unfair Competition Law shall apply". It strengthens the instructions and protections to trademark utilizations to promote effective use of trademarks and to improve their utilizations. It also strengthens the supervisions to trademark agencies to increase their obligations, to reinforce the ways of administration to them for the health development of trademark agency



market

3. Clarifying well-known trademarks protection system and instructing well-known trademarks to return to original legislative intent. Well-known trademark is not an honor, but a legal concept. Well-known trademarks determination is a special protection to the enlarged scope of protection, which is a general practice internationally and plays an effective role in regulating “free riding” behaviors. However, some enterprises in reality deliberately misinterpret it as an honor to promote, which is an unfair competition and disturbs market order. The new Trademark Law insists in well-known trademark determinations, in the meanwhile prohibits producer or business operator to use the words “well-known trademark” on goods or the packaging or containers for such goods, or in advertising, exhibitions, or other commercial activities. It will benefit the enterprises in cultivation of independent trademarks on the premises of respecting market rules to really strengthen their market competitiveness.

4. Enhancing the protection on trademark exclusive rights to protect legal interest of trademark owners. It adds new trademark infringement, stipulates the legal circumstances for heavier punishment on trademark infringements and defines for AICs’ law enforcement which includes the standard of penalty according to different amounts of sales revenues for illegal operations. It adds the stipulation on punitive damages, increases the amount of statutory damages from “RMB 500,000” to “RMB 3 million” to increase the illegal cost. It also reduces the burden of proof on trademark owners, which effectively solves the trouble of low damages in difficulty to prove.

## **2. The amendment to Regulations for Trademark Law was conducted steadily**

### **(1) The progress of amendment to Regulations for Trademark Law**

SAIC paid great attentions to Regulations’ amendment. Early in March 2012, Trademark Office set up a Regulations amendment group and comprehensively started the amendment. Trademark Office jointly with Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, established a special team to study 11 major issues including division of applications, sound mark, trademark agency supervision and trademark exclusive rights protection. On the basis of the Amendment of Trademark Law and experiences summarized from implementation of current trademark laws and regulations, Trademark Office and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, after a full investigation and discussion, drafted Regulations for Trademark Law (the request for comment draft). Trademark Office and Law Department of SAIC, through forums and written inquiries asked for opinions from AIC system, 13 ministries including the Supreme People’s Court, the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Commerce and State Intellectual Property Office, agencies, enterprises, exports and scholars. On December 30, SAIC submitted the draft revision to the Regulations for Trademark Law to the State Council for examination.

### **(2) Ideas of amendment to Regulations for Trademark Law**

The main ideas of amendment are taking Trademark Law amendment as the upper law basis,

focusing on domestic realities, to borrow and absorb advanced experiences and practices from major countries in the world; targeting main issues occurred in reality, to further refine, modify and improve relevant conditions, standards and procedures in trademark work. In the meantime, to echo the layout of Trademark Law amendment and to keep the stableness of Regulations' layout, the revised Regulations still took the layout of amendment. The major changes were in two aspects. One is to implement Trademark Law Amendment, to refine articles of Trademark Law through Regulations and to make it operational and executional. It might benefit the public to operate kinds of trademark transactions more quick and convenient. It might also benefit Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and local AICs to well perform the duties. The other is to revise current Regulations which maladapted realities. It transferred new ideas, good practices and good experiences accumulated by Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and local AICs into legal outcomes by means of the Regulations in order to well serve the social and economic development.

### 3. Trademark Law promotions and trainings were strengthened constantly

SAIC, taking the opportunity of the adoption of Trademark Law Amendment, organized a series of promotions and trainings. On September 17, it held a video and telephone mobilization meeting to implement the new Trademark Law, where Xin Chunying, deputy director of



▲ On September 17, 2013, SAIC held an AIC system video and telephone meeting to implement the new Trademark Law in Beijing and made deployment there.

NPC's Law Committee interpreted the new Law, and Zhang Mao, minister of SAIC attended and made an important speech.

From December 21 to 22, SAIC in its Shenzhen Administration School held an AIC system Trademark Law training, where leaders and directors in charge of trademark work from AICs and market supervision authorities in each province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the central government, city with independent budgetary status, and sub-provincial city attended. AIC at all levels have also actively developed specific trainings. Through the trainings, AIC staff

laid a solid theoretical foundation, discussed sensitive and thorny issues, strengthened understandings and improved practical ability to the new Law. The new Trademark Law was implemented comprehensively and thoroughly.

#### 4. Response to administrative reconsiderations and litigations was continued to do well.



▲ From December 21 to 22, 2013, SAIC held an AIC system Trademark Law training in Administration School in Shenzhen

In 2013, Trademark Office actively took measures to speed up trademark examinations and to improve their qualities. As the application base increased, trademark administrative reconsideration



▲ On November 6, 2013, Zibo AIC of Shandong province organized a new Trademark Law training.

and litigation cases have also increased constantly. Trademark Office seriously enforced law and responded to the reconsideration and litigation cases. There were 259 reconsideration cases, 30 litigations involving first instance, second instance and retrial handled for the whole year. The main types of those cases were: unacceptance of

opposition, unacceptance of trademark application, renewal and modification, and refusal of transfer.

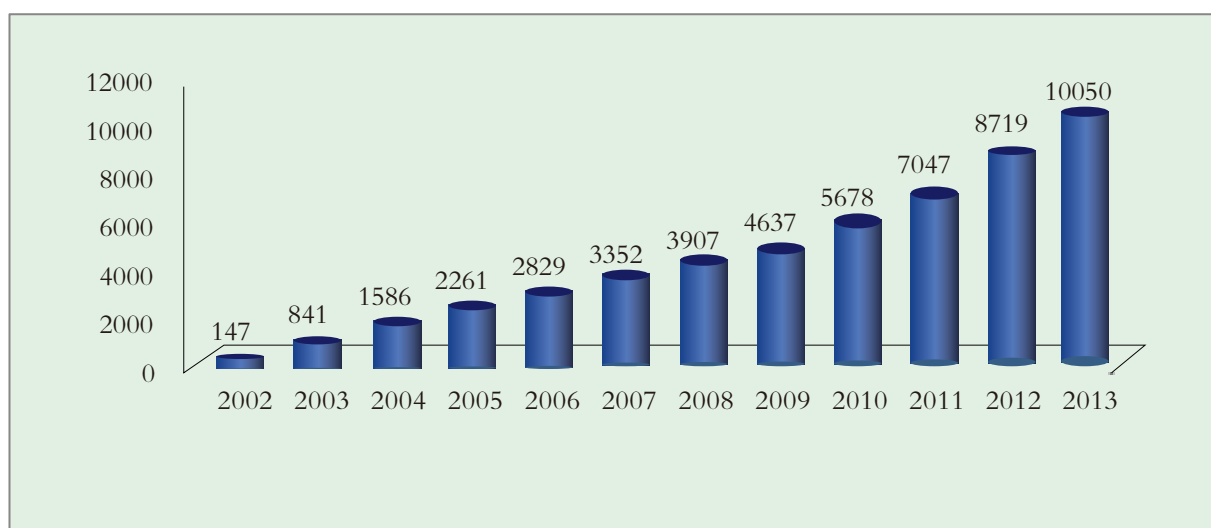
## Chapter 7 Trademark Agents

In 2012, China's trademark agency industry opened a new page. The Managing Measures on Law-firm's Access to Trademark Agency Service came into force, which means that the law-firm came into trademark agency industry officially. The number of trademark agencies registered at AIC increased to a new record. The pass of new Trademark Law built a good legal foundation for the administration for trademark agency. The improvement of industry self-discipline and their business ability played an important role in pushing ahead China's trademark industry.

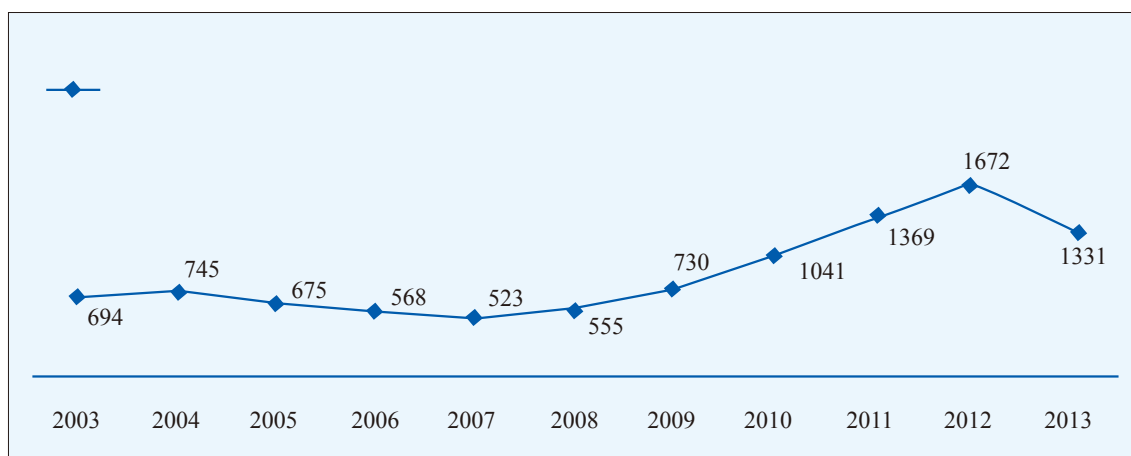
### 1. Basic information about trademark agencies

Until December 31, 2013, there were 18,772 trademark agencies in China, among which 8222 were law-firms and 1831 were trademark agencies newly established in 2013 registered at AIC (a record high). The number of trademark agencies experienced a ten-year fast increase since 2003.

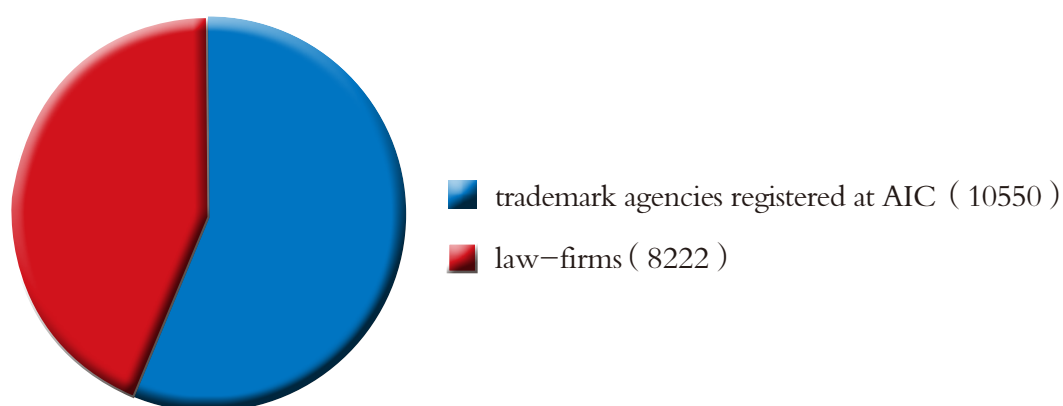
Number of trademark agencies since 2002



Number of annually increased trademark agencies since 2003



By the end of 2013, there were 18772 trademark agencies in China



## 2. The construction of the supervision system of trademark agency has been unceasingly enhanced

(1) The Managing Measures on Law-firm's Access to Trademark Agency Service was put in force.

On January 1, 2013, The Managing Measures on Law-firm's Access to Trademark Agency Service came into force. There are 7864 law-firms in the first batch of recorded by CTMO. The enforcement of these managing measures means the law-firms and their lawyers stepped into trademark agency industry, which have significant meanings on perfecting the intellectual property agency system, and pushing ahead the trademark agency industry developing canonically and healthily.

(2) New trademark law enhanced the supervision of trademark agency.



Article 19, Article 20 and Article 68 of the Trademark Law stated the right and obligation of trademark agency, clarified the legal obligations which trademark agency should take if they commit illegal actions, set up the measurement of stop accepting files from trademark agency that commit crime, enhanced self-discipline of trademark agency industry organizations, and suggested to build credit file for trademark agencies. The new trademark law enhanced the supervision of trademark agency as well as trademark market. With clear rules and powerful measures, the new trademark law offered protection for the right and benefit of applicant, safeguarded the order of trademark agency market. To implement the regulations to enhance the supervision in the new trademark, Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China will have independent chapter about trademark agency. The preparation for The Managing Measures on Credit Information of Trademark Agency already began as well as the Working Regulation for Rejecting Trademark Agency Service had already been started.

### (3) Trying hard to set up trademark agency supervision mechanism

In January 2013, SAIC approved the application from Guangdong AIC to transfer the duty of recording submission of trademark agency to Guangdong Trademark Association. The digitalized management system developed by Guangdong Trademark Association would record all the setup, change and close application of trademark agency since May. This pilot is an explore and taste for trademark agency association to get first-hand information of trademark agency, as well as for beginning the credit management of trademark agency and improving industry self-discipline in the future.

## 3. Self-discipline of the trademark agent industry improved

### (1) Made active efforts to build a trademark agency credit system, enhancing self-discipline of the whole industry.

In January 2013, the Branch for trademark agents of China Trademark Association (CTA) passed the Punishment Rules of the Branch for trademark agents of China Trademark Association the Rules of the Discipline Committee of the Branch for trademark agents of China Trademark Association, which would come into force on January 25th 2013. In November, CTA drafted the amendment of Constitution of the Branch for trademark agents of China Trademark Association according to the new Trademark Law, as well as the amendment of the two documents mentioned before. The Second Member Congress of the Branch for trademark agents approved these amendments. The Notice about Tax Policy of trial of replacing business tax with a value-added tax (VAT) in transportation and services businesses (Taxation [2013]37) which involved the taxation of trademark agency got attention of many members of Branch of Trademark Agency. The Branch of Trademark Agency reflected the situation and wrote to State administration of Taxation of Xicheng District named with the Suggestion about solving the problem that Trademark Agency Pay the Trademark Fee on behalf of the Applicant paying the value-added tax (VAT). According to Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China,

CTA wrote recommendation to the people's court of all levels for its members participating in lawsuit nearly 80 times.

### (2) Held the Round Table Conference of Chinese and Foreign Trademark Agencies.

In June 2013, the Round Table Conference of Chinese and Foreign Trademark Agencies was held by the Branch for trademark agents of China Trademark Association (CTA) during the China Trademark Festival in Dalian. Representatives of Chinese and Foreign trademark agencies jointly discussed the issues of self-discipline and industrial development during the conference.

### (3) Strengthened trademark agent training.

In November 2013, the Branch for trademark agents of China Trademark Association held 2 training course on trademark lawsuit practices and Trademark Law revision, to help the trainees to adapt themselves to the new character and new trend of trademark cases in new period, to acquaint themselves with latest news about the Trademark Law revision, and to improve the lawyers, trademark agents, AIC officials and other relevant stuff in professional quality and business level, as well as their ability to handle complicated trademark case.

### (4) Strengthened international exchange and cooperation of the trademark agent industry.

In May 2013, China Trademark Association organized some members to go to United State of American to attend the 135th Annual meeting of The International Trademark Association (INTA), and communicated with INTA and other related organizations. In June, The China Trademark Association held a symposium with the Japan Patent Attorneys Association during the China Trademark Annual Meeting. In October, China Trademark Association sent representative to Geneva to attend the 30<sup>th</sup> SCT meeting of WIPO.

## Chapter 8 Local Trademark Work

In 2013, AICs at all levels seriously implement the spirit of CPC's 18th National Congress, took the objective of serving "Five in One" construction, insisted in exploration and innovation, deepened efficiency building and fulfilled their duties by solid works, which further promoted trademark strategy implementation and actively contributed for economic and social development.

### **1. Pushing forward the deep and steady implementation of trademark strategy at a higher level**

AICs at all levels seriously summarized experiences gathered recent years from trademark strategy implementation, enhanced the awareness of serving economic and social development by trademark works, practically borrowed and promoted good experiences and methods, comprehensively strengthened organizational leadership, engaged all parties and took effective measures to further implement trademark strategy.

Beijing Municipal Government introduced Opinions on Further Implementing Trademark Strategy and Promoting Capital's Brand Economy, focusing on breeding Beijing Brands. Its governments at all levels strengthened a strong fiscal support to the strategy by establishing special funds, improving awards and allowances.

Tianjin held a special meeting to summarize the city's achievements in implementing trademark strategy, to deploy new trademark missions for the next stage, and to promote trademark development in scientific and technological enterprises.

Shanxi Province held a video working conference, focusing on implementing trademark strategy and revitalizing local economy by brands, which encouraged and promoted market participants to innovate trademarks, to actively develop self-owned brands and to promote local economic transformation.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region AIC signed a trademark and brand strategy cooperation agreement with Guangdong AIC. They reached consensus in trademark and brand strategy's implementation, trademark enforcement and protection, trademark information exchange, trademark policy's research and cooperation, and the establishment of a trademark

and brand strategy joint conference.

Jilin province, on the basis of the outlines of the national economic and social development plan for the 12th five years in Jilin and the industrial development plans, drafted the implementing program of promoting Jilin's trademarks and brands (2013-2017) (for examination and approval), which blueprinted trademark and brand development in the next five years.

Heilongjiang accomplished the plan of AIC in serving and supporting industrial park's (large project) enterprises to implement trademark strategy. The AICs outreached to the enterprises on the list, and collectively, comprehensively and thoroughly provide supports for their trademark strategy's implementation.



▲ On May 25, 2013, at the opening and signing ceremony of the first Inner Mongolia and Guangdong Science and Technology Cooperation Week, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region AIC and Guangdong AIC jointly signed a trademark and brand strategy cooperation agreement.



▲ On March 28, 2013, Harbin AIC held a forum themed as "deep promoting the implementation of trademark strategy".

System of Basic Modernization in Southern Jiangsu, which included the indicator of proportion of added value created by independent trademarks enterprises in GDP, and clearly demanded to quicken the brand building. Its local municipal governments respectively held trademark strategy promotional meetings, rewarded advanced counties/districts, groups, and individuals, elected model villages and enterprises in trademark strategy implementation, and introduced or revised fiscal subsidies to newly registered marks and loan aids to trademark pledges. Some villages established trademark strategy

Harbin AIC held a forum to deeply promote the implementation of trademark strategy. Representatives from 31 enterprises made in-depth exchanges and resonations in deepening trademark strategy's implementation, breeding brands, cracking down counterfeiting and safeguarding rights.

Jiangsu Provincial Government issued Indicator

implementation operation organizations, introduced strategy implementation policies and Brands Instruction Stations. All the measures further optimized the policy environment to implement trademark strategy.

Zhejiang AIC focused on the “three famous” project to foster famous enterprises, products and experts, and the requirement to implement IP strategy, standard strategy and brand strategy, finished and reported the Outline of Countermeasures to Implement Trademark Strategy in Zhejiang, and Opinions of Zhejiang Government on Implementing Trademark Strategy and Promoting Innovative Province Construction, jointly boosted the implementation of trademark strategy with other authorities and provided policy supports to trademark fostering, registration, utilization and protection.

Fujian Government introduced Several Measures on Promoting Trademark Works, which released detail measures in fostering independent trademarks, promoting trademark qualities and values, propelling and pushing trademark works internationalizations, strengthening trademark exclusive rights protections, and enhancing policies and funds aids and protections. In its inner cities, AICs seriously implemented stimulus measures for trademark strategy, promoted the governments and relevant authorities to include trademark strategy into local and industrial development overall plan and deployment, therefore to carry out the strategy in a higher level.

Shandong held a trademark awarding ceremony and trademark strategy implementation forum to promote and deploy the work for the strategy’s implementation. Its cities’ governments held trademark work meetings, implement special fund for the strategy, adjusted and optimized trademark work checks and evaluations. They also elected model units good at utilizing Geographical Indication Marks, released list of model counties (cities and districts), enterprises and industrial parks who did well in trademark strategy implementations, summarized and promoted their model experiences to constantly optimize the environment for the strategy.

Henan government treated trademark strategy implementations as important decision makings, released Opinions on Implementing Trademark Strategy, and held a video and telephone conference for the implementation. Quick actions were conducted and detailed policies and measures were issued all over the province, which achieved good effect.

Hubei Government released Several Opinions on Promoting the Trademark Strong



▲ On November 21, 2013, the Mobilization on Promoting the Trademark Strong Province Building was held in Hubei Province.



Province Building, held relevant mobilization, notified result of well-known marks determinations and Geographical Indications registrations in 2012, mobilized and deployed the trademark strong province building tasks, and promoted the updates of AIC's trademark strategy into brand strategy, AIC's sole job into government work.

Guizhou released Promoting Plan for Trademark Strategy Implementation in 2013, issued Guizhou AIC's Opinions (Trial) on Solving Several Questions in Guizhou Famous Marks and Trade Names, Administrative Measures on Guizhou Famous Marks, Guizhou AIC's Work Measures in Promoting the development of Guizhou's liquor industry, drafted Instructions (Trial) on Pledge Loans of Trademark Rights in Guizhou, which provided strong legal and policy support for trademark strategy's implementation.

Yunnan AIC continued to include trademark strategy implementations as one of yearly key work evaluation indicator, which evaluated the three level's trademark cultivation and registration, the instruction and application of Geographical Indication marks, and the objective and task of "double attacks", therefore ensured the accomplishment of yearly trademark strategy work.

Xizang released and carried out The People's Government of Tibet Autonomous Region's Opinions on Accelerating the Implementation of Trademark Strategy, timely finished the application of national trademark strategy model regions and model enterprises, which led the strategy develop further.

Shaanxi, followed the requirements of the Outline of National Economic and Social Development Plan for the 12th five years in Shaanxi, and Shaanxi Intellectual Property Strategy Outline (2008-2020), planned provincial trademark strategy work (2014-2020), which focused on trademark's development in the next few years, proactively raised objectives, key projects and main measures.

Ningxia AIC finished the compilation of its local 2012 trademark development report, actively attended activities which happened during the five year's implementation of intellectual property strategy to evaluate the overall conditions, to summarize experiences, and to locate problems. It compiled data from 2008 to 2012 reflecting the achievement in trademark strategy implementation, and provided references of innovative mind, improved method and productive effect.

## **2. Adhering to serve development and striving to promote trademarks' innovation and utilization**

AICs at all levels constantly kept in mind the obligations of serving development. They strengthened the administrative instruction and trademark cultivation to promote effective utilization of trademarks, which comprehensively promote local economic and social development.

### **(1) Strengthening trademark instruction and cultivation**

Beijing, followed the requirement of "promoting transformation of industrial structure and growth pattern toward a development of high-end industry", conducted well-known trademarks and famous trademarks recommendations and determinations, fostered local enterprises having advantages,

traditions and competitive potentials, and reached achievement in strengthening trademark management and added value enhancement within enterprises.

Tianjin AIC focused technology based enterprises' trademark applications and included them into its yearly trademark administration evaluation to enhance services and instructions. It suggested and finished the task at the beginning of the year "to have trademark applications for 80% giant enterprises and 30% generals". For match the release and implementation of new Trademark Law, it compiled Enterprises' Trademark Practical Guide and dispatched freely to well known and famous trademark enterprises and trademark association members.

Hebei, focused on the characteristics of industrial structures and the requirement of industrial revitalization, provided policy support to agriculture products trademarks, high-tech products trademarks, collective marks, certification marks and Geographical Indications during their application of famous marks.

Shanxi AIC closely focused the implementation of trademark strategy to revitalize the province by trademarks. It went into enterprises, farmers and industrial parks, to practically solve problems met in trademark registration, utilization, protection and management, and to help over 1000 enterprises formulate their trademark strategy plans.

Inner Mongolia AIC continued the promotion of "four documents and one card" working mode, to provide instructions for enterprises dominating local characteristic industry, having low trademarks but strong desires for registrations, and instructed them to register, utilize trademarks and to foster well-known or famous trademarks to develop and expand themselves on trademark strategy.

Jilin AICs, through investigation, generally established enterprises operation and trademark utilization archives, comprehensively carried out trademark administrative instruction working mode of "three documents and five entries", instructed and coordinated a record high of 111 million trademark pledge loans for enterprises.

Heilongjiang Province paid many attentions to the cultivation of agriculture products marks especially Geographical Indication marks, which made the volume of registered marks and Geographical Indications a sharp increase. It also attached high attentions to trademark support for agricultural industrialized leading enterprises manufacturing green food, organic food, non-pollution food, or doing intensive product processing, and for advantageous characteristic and strategic industries.

Harbin AIC established a trademark utilization mode focusing on traditional advantageous industry and strategic emerging industry to open green channel for their capital raising. It insisted in developing trademarks by the top leader, supervising and inspecting trademark works, visiting main enterprises to provide onsite service for supporting trademark development.

Shanghai actively developed the census of trademarks in culture and creative industry and the research of ancient trademark "Shanghai"'s development. It visited a series of main trademark enterprises and industrial parks to provide instructions. It also strengthened the support to export

enterprises by organizing special trainings, and compiled an analysis on Shanghai's trademarks to provide evidence for overall trademark works.

Zhejiang AIC took the support to the building of "Brand Instruction Station" and other public service platforms as a priority to hold promotion meetings, and to raise detailed requirements. It organized the inspections to brand bases and instruction stations, constantly explored their deep integrations, and promoted their functions, which boosted the implementation of local trademark strategy and the development of economy.

Hangzhou AIC combined with the twelfth five years plan on trademark strategy implementation, conducted a project investigating trademark strategy implementations' contribution on economic development. It organized three workshops with 54 famous mark enterprises. Through investigation, it had a further understanding on trademark's role and function in economic society, and better solid the confidence on trademark strategy.

Ningbo AIC, considering the situation that the star leveled brands instruction stations established last year were sole in villages, timely set up multiple types of stations in brand bases, trade associations, and star leveled them, which well promoted the trademark and brand work.

Anhui strengthened the building of professional trademark and brand bases, conducted the determinations and visits to them orderly. It paid many attentions to the creation of trademark and brand bases groups which covered the whole province and had unique characteristics.

Xiamen enhanced the cultivation of Taiwan-related marks. It actively provided services and instructed their registrations and utilizations. It also enlarged the scope of famous marks determinations, which applied by Taiwan enterprises, from only goods marks to both of goods marks and services marks.

Jiangxi AICs solidly conducted their services for multiple enterprises to foster trademarks. They



▲ Hangzhou DERLOOK brand instruction station.



▲ On June 16, 2013, Hangzhou organized workshop to discuss trademark strategy implementations' contribution on economic development.

strengthened the cooperation and coordination with villages, subdistricts, industrial parks or business departments in order to actively and smoothly establish brands instruction stations. They enhanced the administrative instructions to activities of “several trademark registrations instructed by one AIC station” and “three documents and one card” for intensifying the basic trademark construction abilities. They also attached great importance to the visits and instructions to main enterprises for their well-known and famous marks applications and for their brand buildings.

Shandong steadily promoted the trademark infrastructure buildings in its grass roots. It established a trademark statistical and report system, assigned full-time trademark administrators in local trademark authorities and their grass-root units to actively promote the establishment of brand instruction stations and improve trademark archive’s management.

Wuhan investigated and analyzed its city’s trademark development in every season to support top policy makings and brand economic developments. It promoted the working mode of “supporting hundred of marks by hundred of unit leaders”, which effectively instructed eligible enterprises to get protections in multiple channels and manners, and showed a breakthrough to well-known trademarks in application, coverage, distribution, cultivation and reservation.

Hunan AIC released Opinions on the Trial Establishment of Trademark and Brand Instruction Centers in National Level Industrial Parks, and began the experiments of Trademark and Brand Instruction Centers. They instructed enterprises having a brand advantage, trademark strategy model counties (cities or districts) and model enterprises to strengthen the development of trademarks. Through a constant cultivation towards trademarks, there was a increase in the quantity of famous marks.

Guangdong deeply promoted the trial building of local international brands and achieved good effect. Chenghai trial site of Shantou city accelerated local economy by the registration and promotion of “Cheng Hai Wan Ju”(Chenghai Toy) trademark. Other regions also actively speeded up the building and development of brands for a positive interaction between local international brands and enterprises’ brands, therefore to promote the industrial transformation.

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region took the objective of helping thousand of enterprises with the



▲ Guangxi AIC jointly with China Brand Management Research Center, held tour lectures themed as “Enrich Enterprises by Trademarks and Serve Development”. The picture shows one lecture held in Nanning High-tech Development Zone to help enterprises with trademark development.



trademarks' growing and stronger, investigated deeply into grass roots and invited experts there to solve difficulties. It held tour lectures to conduct the activity of "Trademark Revitalizing Guangxi", which effectively promoted enterprises' quick development.

Guangxi AIC jointly with China Brand Management Research Center, held tour lectures themed as "Enrich Enterprises by Trademarks and Serve Development". The picture shows one lecture held in Nanning High-tech Development Zone to help enterprises with trademark development.

Hainan AIC conducted trademark resources investigations deeply into enterprises, factories and mines, national farms and countryside. It actively instructed and promoted market entities to register and use trademarks in business. It realized trademark registration for one AIC grass root unit from one to multiple. In 2013, the applications increased 33% compared with the previous year.

Sichuan actively promoted trademark strategy into industrial parks. It issued Notice on Promoting Trademark Strategy into Industrial Parks, set up trademark strategy instruction stations (units) within its local parks to promote the brand building there, which showed a good effect.

Xizang AIC helped to coordinate the application of well known marks, Geographical Indication marks and famous marks through onsite services and instructions, which made trademark registration volume increased steadily.

Xinjiang AIC released its local 2012 trademark development report, a reference for the government, enterprises and the public. It strengthened trademark daily consultations, conducted Xinjiang related trademark monitors to change the remedy into precaution. It also paid great attentions to trademark administrative instruction mode of "four documents, two accounts and one cards" to enlarge its instruction coverage. It actively explored trademark administration long term effect mechanism to promote its work normalization and systemization.

### (2) Enhancing the project of "Using trademark to enrich farmers"

Hebei AIC strengthened the guidance on agriculture products operators' trademark registrations, and instructed them to enhance brand reputation and competitiveness through quality improvements and trademark promotions. It also instructed relevant associations on Geographical Indication marks' application. The cultivation of agriculture products marks and Geographical Indication marks turned out a great achievement.

Liaoning AIC issued the Proposed Standard for Geographical Indication Marks' Utilizations to strengthen its administration and to promote its local economic development.

Agriculture related branches of Shenyang AIC, actively helped farmers, relevant enterprises and associations to apply trademarks. Its working mode "enterprises (cooperation organizations) + farmers + trademarks" was a practice of using trademarks to enrich farmers. The sharp increase of Geographical Indication marks and Certification marks promoted farmers' incomes, agricultural added values, and rural areas' sustainable development.

Dalian widely deployed the investigations to Geographical Indication marks' utilizations and protections, and summarized into a targeted report, which once read by local government and trademark



holders, was a useful reference for Geographical Indication marks' registration and utilization.

Henan AIC closely coordinated with local government, relevant associations, and agriculture related enterprises to choose some local featured agriculture products to give special instructions and supports. The Geographical Indication numbers increased 28% compared with last year, a record increase.

Hubei AIC comprehensively promoted its project to have at least one Geographical Indication for each county, and continued to promote industrialized working mode of "enterprises (associations) + Geographical Indications + farmers". There were 39 new Geographical Indications applications, ranking first among the six provinces in middle China. Geographical Indications promoted the enrichment of farmers and the achievement of agriculture development.

Agriculture related branches of Wuhan AIC provided onsite services to support trademark development of farmers' professional cooperation organization. It promoted "five helps" to help in searching, designing, applying, using trademarks and in other fields. It also invited trademark agencies to provide live consultations and operations, which gained many appraises.

Hainan continued the model county project of "using trademark to enrich farmers". It promoted the models' demonstrations and influences to cultivate a series of agriculture products marks, which increased such products' qualities and added values and changed agriculture into a pillar industry in promoting local featured economic development.

Chongqing AIC deployed the investigations on Geographical Indication resources to explore the eligible ones for registrations. It practically made the Geographical Indication marks' recommendation and application to instruct the Geographical Indication work from quantity to quality and benefit. It deeply conducted the docking of Geographical Indication products with supermarkets to reduce circulation links and cost, which showed a constant increase in the management and utilization.



▲ Chongqing AIC successfully held a fair to dock "Feng Jie Qi Cheng" with markets.

AICs at all levels in Yunnan Province, actively cultivated, coordinated and explored Geographical Indication resources and got a great achievement. There were 18 Geographical Indications marks being registered or getting preliminary approval in 2013, a great promotion for plateau's featured agriculture products' brand building.

Shaanxi AIC constantly deepened its work of "one mark registration for one grass root unit".

It organized and helped local societies, associations and enterprises in Geographical Indication Certification marks' application and in fostering independent brand. There were 2967 agriculture related marks registered in 2013, over 20 marks registered as Geographical Indications. Its work of "using trademarks to enrich farmers" got fruitful achievement.

Gansu AIC went deep into rural areas to promote model cases of using Geographical Indications to enrich farmers and to instruct farmers to increase their trademark awareness. It also instructed farmer's professional cooperation organizations to explore valuable products for registration to improve market competitiveness.

Qinghai government released Implementation Strategy to Further Promote Agriculture and Animal Products Marks and Geographical Indication Marks Strategy. AICs at all levels attached great importance on the characteristic and green products to instruct relevant industry applying well known and famous marks. They conducted onsite operations and instructions, coordinated local government to establish special department and deployed multiple measures to promote Geographical Indication marks.

Xinjiang emphasized "to continue promoting agriculture product market and to implement trademark strategy" as the main task to improve its agriculture products market in 2013, and listed in its government work report. Xinjiang AIC conducted investigations and researches to the development of Geographical Indication marks and agriculture products marks, and formed and released Xinjiang Geographical Indication Resources Database. It instructed the grass root units and villages to jointly develop brand instruction stations and 193 stations were established. It also paid many attentions to the building of Geographical Indication marks and agriculture products marks.

### (3) Enlarging Trademark Value's Application Channel

Jiangsu AIC paid attentions to trademark rights pledge loans. It conducted pledge loans investigations, drafted agreements to support famous enterprises and organized communication and signing activities for banks and enterprises. A breakthrough of 6 billion yuan of trademark pledge loans in the whole province showed the deployment of brand effect and the increase of trademark value.

Hangzhou AIC continued the cooperation and coordination with banks, enterprises and experts. Through measures of investigation, plat construction, administrative instruction, and credit building, it promoted well known and famous mark enterprises to trademark rights pledge loans. It actively implemented Chun'an experience in the whole city to fully exercise trademark's intangible functions and to solve financing difficulties.

Anhui insisted in and improved "five services" mechanism to trademark rights pledge loans, which assigned relevant work into counties (cities or districts). The work promoted the balanced development of loans to meet enterprises' necessities and to serve real economic development.

Jinan AIC jointly with Bank of Communication and trademark evaluation department to establish the city's first financing channel using trademark rights pledge. The headquarter of Bank of Communication offered a loan of 15 million yuan using trademark "Zhong Gong" as a collateral to

Jinan Heavy Machinery Joint-Stock Co., LTD, a breakthrough of zero in Jinan's trademark pledge history.

Shenzhen promoted a risk allocation mechanism to reinsure the intellectual property pledge financing. On the basis of Several Measures to Promote Intellectual Property Pledge Financing, Shenzhen Reinsurance Center re-guaranteed the city's Intellectual Property pledges, where reinsurance center, financing guarantee departments and commercial banks bore the loan risk according to the ratio of 5:4:1. The reinsurance center has also assigned risk remedies accounting for 2% of the total reinsurance value.

Sichuan AIC upon a wide collection of public opinions, jointly with Sichuan Banking Regulatory Bureau, issued Guidance on Trademark Exclusive Rights Pledge Loans in Sichuan Province (Chuan AIC No [2013] 41), to instruct enterprises effectively using their marks, to promote them extending their trademark pledge financing channels, and to increase trademark added values.

Chengdu built a platform for enterprise' financing, which supported and instructed well known and famous mark enterprises to extend channels including intellectual property evaluated in terms of shares, pledge loans, mark transfer, etc., to promote the expansion of manufactures and the innovation of technologies. In 2013, nearly 600 million yuan pledge loans were offered to 38 enterprises.

Xi'an AIC organized the discussion of Opinions on Trademark Pledge Loans, sent enterprises letters on pledge loans to serve them in financing and development, which proved a good effect.

#### (4) Encouraging trademark's application and utilization outside China

Dalian AIC, to support and encourage enterprises' independent innovation and international brand building, released Notice of Instructions on Dalian export-oriented enterprises' trademark international registrations and protections, to actively instruct them well use aids to promote trademark international registrations.

Fujian government played the instructive and supportive role of policies to set up aids for Madrid international registrations from 5 thousand to 100 thousand yuan, which stimulated the enthusiasm and initiative of enterprises to register international marks and encouraged them to implement international application strategy.

Xiamen held EU IP lectures and invited full time lawyer to introduce EU's trademark system and protections. It helped to link enterprises and trademark agencies, and encouraged agencies to



▲ On September 10, 2013, EU Intellectual Property Protection Workshop was held in Xiamen.

tailor Madrid international registration plans for enterprises, which promoted the overseas trademark registration.

Qingdao held a joint meeting with World Intellectual Property Organization to invest Madrid International Registration's protections and its role in promoting economic development.

Hunan AIC conducted a special investigation on export-oriented enterprises' international trademark registrations. It invited local AICs and enterprises to join tailored trainings and included the achievement of Madrid international registration as one of AICs' evaluation indicators to effectively improve the awareness and standard of trademark registration.

Shenzhen seriously implemented Rules on Shenzhen IP Special Funds Management, provided aids from 2000yuan to 1000yuan for each register to overseas registration from Madrid system, OHIM, OAPI and individual registration. It also aided agencies successfully helping client's oversea registration a fund of 500 yuan for each register. All measures successfully stimulated the overseas strategy.

### **3. Strengthening market supervision and practically protecting trademark rights**

AICs at all levels focused on the protection of trademark exclusive rights, strengthened administrative enforcement, combined daily supervision and special campaign, enhanced international cooperation and regional coordination, and continued the work of cracking down Intellectual Property infringement and counterfeiting, which effectively protected the interests of trademark holders and consumers and safeguarded the fair and competitive market order.

#### **(1). Strengthening trademark supervision and enforcement**

Shenyang AIC attached great importance to the supervision to trademark printing enterprises in its daily supervision. It urged them to establish and improve "five mechanisms" in relating to trademark printings and three documents including the operation, the circulation and the destruction, and made records. It tried trademark authorized operating system, which extend trademark supervision and lowered the occurrence and complaints of trademark infringement.

Changchun deployed a special campaign on administrative instruction and supervision toward trademark printing enterprises. It on the basis of localization and grid management, inspected and recorded those enterprises and dealt with their illegal behaviors.

Harbin focused on well-known and famous trademarks protection, seriously cracked down infringement and counterfeits to protect enterprises' interests. It, on the basis of standardizing agencies' operations, released relevant self discipline and honest rules, signed commitments with agencies to standardize the market order.

Ningbo timely conducted special supervisions to trademark printing enterprises and inspected their operations. It checked the validity of licenses, procedures and contents of printings, seriously investigated printing infringing and counterfeiting signs, punishing illegal printings and sales of above

signs therefore to stop from origin of trademark infringement and counterfeiting.

AICs in Jiangxi took a clear functional assignment during cracking down infringement and counterfeiting. The provincial AIC strengthened the supervision and instruction to “double cracking downs”, oversaw the major cases, and instructed the real problem shootings. Local AICs, led by governments, cooperated with departments of public security, people’s procuratorate, people’s court, quality inspection, and the customs, continued to maintain the pressure to intellectual property infringement and counterfeits.

Qingdao AIC promoted the government to release Work Plan on 2014 Qingdao International Horticultural Exposition IP Protection and Franchising Products Market Standardization. It began the supervision to the protection of Expo’s symbols and investigation to infringements, to protect the legitimate interest of the symbols’ holder. It focused on the cracking down on infringement of famous marks, and organized enforcement to strengthen the protection. It visited the city’s major trademark agencies to organize meetings and to instruct them honest and lawful operation to standardize agencies’ market order.

Wuhan took special campaign on major areas, regions and products. It combined the comprehensive supervision with festivals’ consumption hot spots, the special campaign with March 15 and April 26 promotions, the management with quality inspections. It focused on household appliances, daily necessities, food, decors, and agriculture related goods, to strengthen the investigation on free riding, especially the major cases, which turned a good effect.

Guangzhou conducted two major special campaigns - “double cracking downs” and to combat “free riding”. It focused on “food, civil life, high risk, and hazard” areas to organize special campaign to leatherware, household appliance, construction material. It handled with the most cases in the province, and publicized 10 typical cases involving “free riding” in 2013 and successfully accomplished the trademark enforcement in Canton Fair. Through the strict attacks to trademark infringement and counterfeit, it achieved good social effect and consolidated trademark protections.

Chengdu promoted historical cultural and public resources to register. Through a thorough selected list of historical cultural brands registrations, it compiled a Research Report on Chengdu Historical Cultural and Public Brand Protection and Development Plan, and initiated the trademark registration and protection to relevant resources.

Guizhou, considering recent malicious application of tourist sceneries or famous cultural brands, conducted an investigation to major historical, cultural, tourist resources and intangible cultural heritages to promote the development of cultural industry and the protection of cultural brand.

Ningxia focused on public most concerned food and household appliances to strengthen products quality supervision in circulations. It attached great importance to well known and famous marks, foreign related marks, Geographical Indication marks to investigate a series of major cases which specially concerned by public and infringed in internet. Many illegal unfair competition cases involving “free riding” were handled, and agriculture related illegal behaviors were punished. Through administration,



the infringement in major areas, regions and products was shrunk sharply, the trademark exclusive rights were protected effectively.

AICs at all levels in Xinjiang, paid great attentions to the “double cracking downs” in order to promote independent innovation, economic transformation, social integrity, and national or regional image. It closely focused on major problems injuring people’s interest and affecting development driven by innovation. It continued the special campaign, and included it into 2013 evaluation indicator of performance assessment.



▲ Leaders from Ningxia AIC investigated one trademark printing enterprise.

### (2) Innovating and Improving Trademark Supervision Long Term Effect Mechanism

Shanxi AIC issued Work Plan on Cracking Down IP Infringement and Counterfeiting in 2013 and its evaluation details, and improved working mechanism for “double cracking downs”, which was an institutional guarantee to control trademark infringements.

Jilin AIC instructed 16 national or provincial level integrity markets to excise Authorized Trademark Operations, which constrained market owners and operators to respect other’s trademark rights and to boycott illegal goods.

Shanghai AIC strengthened the investigation on major cases and improved its case investigation procedures. It closely coordinated with the people’s court, people’s procuratorate and public security department to set up a joint meeting mechanism and to strengthen the punishment on trademark illegal cases. It randomly selected concluded cases to check and regulate law enforcement. It promoted the establishment of trademark supervision comprehensive evaluation system to take scientific manners to evaluate works and to improve efficiency. It also improved its trademark supervision information system to share data with other systems.

Nanjing actively promoted the authorized trademark operations into shopping malls and held live meeting to explore the use of administrative instructions as an innovation in supervisions to exercise its duty.

Fujian released Fujian AIC Protecting Trademark Rights Warning and Emergency Response Plan, basically set up major cases’ warning and emergency response mechanism. It also issued Fujian Trademark Printing Management Rules, to strengthen administration to trademark printings, and instructed local relevant enterprises to set up and to improve five mechanisms in relating to the printing to regulate the whole procedures.

In order to create a characteristic Internet goods trading supervision mechanism, Xiamen conducted administrations in five ways. It relied on internet and set up internet goods trading supervision information support system, relied on people and set up supervision work frame, relied on laws and regulations and set up special campaign oriented working mode, relied on brands and cultivated a series of local internet brands and relied on promotions and set up a good public opinion environment.

Shandong took the principle of gradual influence and promotion to promote trademark checking and recording system and trademark authorized operating system to exercise its duty of supervision on trademarks in circulations. It basically formed a comprehensive trademark supervision mechanism combining AIC administration, social supervision and enterprise self discipline together.

Guangdong AIC signed an MOU on Sharing Information on Cracking Down Infringement and Counterfeiting with the public security authority, by assigning liaison officers to provide a quick search in each authority. It also improved trademark coordination with Hong Kong, and carried out the notification, co investigation and communication mechanism to trademark cases with Hong Kong customs.

Sichuan actively drafted Opinions on Establishment of Enforcement Coordination between Sichuan AIC and Sichuan Public Security Authority, and Sichuan AIC Enforcement and Investigation Professional Consultation Mechanism (drafted for approval) to further improve trademark administration and supervision.

#### **4. Enhancing Promotions and Trainings to Provide Strong Protections to the Implementation of Trademark Strategy**

AICs at all levels attached great importance on the fundamental work in the implementation of trademark strategy, including the promotions, educations and trainings. They constantly, comprehensively and widely promoted trademark work and knowledge, strongly developed the trainings to AIC staffs, agencies and market entities, which was a reliable public opinion support and power protection for trademark strategy implementation.

##### **(1) Effectively Promoted Trademarks**

Dalian, on the occasion of “Trademark Festival”, chose many ways to publicize new trademark knowledge including a special column of “Calling upon trademark power and Promoting boom and development” in paper and TV medias, the video of “Dalian’s implementation of trademark strategy” and online discussion at “China Dalian” government web portal, which turned to be a good effect.

Heilongjiang closely focused on the subject of “Implementing Trademark Strategy and Serving Scientific Development”, made good use of “March 15” Consumers’ Day and “April 26” World IP Day to conduct trademark strategy promotions. It went deeply into enterprises, communities and public areas to publicize trademark knowledge, helped local government in organizing large trademark

activities to instruct consumers' awareness of respecting and protecting brands.

Hangzhou used official website and mass medias to promote trademark strategy and knowledge and to exhibit brands. It invited professors for lectures of trademark management, registration, protection and relevant policies. It trained trademark printing enterprises the knowledge of new Trademark Law. It visited major fostered enterprises and SME to introduce trademark registration and utilization. It conducted an investigation on "Trademark Strategy's Contributions to Hangzhou's Economic Development" to enhance understandings to the status and function of trademarks in economy and society. Though all manners of promotion, the public especially market entities' trademark awareness were improved in multi ways.

Shaanxi AIC seriously conducted trademark laws and regulations promotion. During "IP protection promotion week", it played the advantages of medias to communicate IP knowledge in physical media, promotional material, outdoor consultation, and etc. It fully exercised the role of "Trademark Knowledge Teaching Team" to provide trainings to enterprises in trademark knowledge and laws. It also held trainings on new Trademark Law to do the education and promotion work. All things were done to create an advocating intellectual property social environment.

Gansu took the opportunity of March 15 and April 26, developed various promotions, and conducted "Magnificent Gansu" logo registrations and recommendations. Through promotions, good social effect was received.

Qinghai drafted and released 2012-2013 Trademark Development Report, and successfully jointly organized the Magnificent Qinghai, Characteristic Brands – Qinghai brands products Zhengzhou Road Show. It also edited brand promotion special articles in main newspapers, coordinated local TV broadcasting trademark shows of local enterprises, organized new Trademark Law promotion, and establish Qinghai Trademark website to foster a sound environment of cultivating and respecting trademarks.

Xinjiang, on the occasion of National IP Promotion Week and December 4 Law Promotion Day, conducted live consultations with medias. It also widely promoted trademark knowledge and the new law, dispatched over



▲ During April 26 IP Promotion Week, Karamay AIC conducted IP activities in communities.

800,000 promotional materials, accepted 6000 consultations and complaints, over 50 forums, lectures, trainings, contests to enhance social awareness to trademarks.

## (2) Strengthening the Education and Training

Jiangsu held eight times “brand manager” trainings and trained a series of person talented in brand building. It also organized the second term competition to cultivate excellent trademark professional person for local AICs.

Nanjing AIC strengthened the team building and conducted trainings to person working with trademarks, advertisements and contracts. It promoted local data management and the new Trademark Law trainings for AICs all over Nanjing. It also organized law lectures, video and telephone meetings, workshops, trainings and contests to solid foundations and to make a breakthrough.

Jinan AIC and its branches took ways of video and special reports to educate its staff and relevant people from enterprises in relating to trademark works, which effectively improved the efficiency in trademark strategy implementation and in local enforcement.

Wuhan AIC strengthened supervision on trademark agencies, periodically organized meetings to star level the agencies. On May 15, 2013, it organized a trademark training to over 80 peoples from the cities agencies and lawyers recorded in SAIC. The training provided a systematical introduction of trademark application and registration basic knowledge of ethics in trademark services, which effectively improved the qualities and abilities of people involving in trademarks.



▲ On May 15, 2013, Wuhan held a trademark training to agencies.

Shenzhen assigned special fund of 3 million yuan every year for intellectual property trainings in order to help enterprises in cultivating useful staff. It promoted qualification evaluation work to stimulate the human resource development of trademark talented people all over the city. It also jointly organized IP school of Shenzhen University to cultivate trademark talented people and to gradually improve trademark relevant people cultivation mechanism.

Guangxi AIC organized local trademark and advertisement supervision training to explain new Trademark Law, to analyze trademark infringement cases and enforcement, which effectively improved staffs' enforcement level.

Yunnan held trademark trainings in the province. Its local AICs also conducted kinds of educations. There were 4100 staffs in and out AIC system accepted trainings in 2013. Through



comprehensive trainings and educations, the trademark staffs' political qualities were improved and their abilities to implement trademark strategy were enhanced.

Gansu AIC targeted at the deficiency of trainings of trademark laws and regulations to local branches and enterprises. It organized video trainings and lectures, made full use of famous marks' renewals and determinations to conduct face to face,

point to point, and thing to thing instructions to trademark staffs in and out the system. The actions explored a new way of trademark trainings and improved their purpose and function.



▲ On August 22, 2013, Yunnan held a trademark training within the province.



## Chapter 9 International Registration and Overseas Right Protection

In 2013, CTMO continued the examination on international registrations under Madrid System, carrying out the promotion and training on International Registration of Marks under Madrid System, and strengthening the support for international registration by domestic applicants.

### **1. Further strengthening the work for trademark international registration, Madrid applications increasing steadily**

Madrid applications from China grew to a new record in 2013, reached 2273 (several classes and countries designated in one application), with a year-on-year growth of 8.2%, ranking the sixth in the Madrid Union, and the total applications added up to 17, 229. There were 20, 275 Madrid applications (one application with several classes) designating China in 2013, with the total applications adding up to 196, 092, ranking the first continually in the union. The Office examined foreign Madrid applications designating China on 41,736 classes of goods or services, completed 9076 modification applications, 6064 renewal requests, 7499 cancellations, 3574 transmissions,

671 limitations and 727 corrections. The office also made 180 decisions on oppositions and sent out 265 notifications of provisional refusals based on opposition.

### **2. Positively participating international cooperation, enhancing China's voice in international affairs**

SAIC played an active part in Madrid System reform and development, and dispatched representative to attend Madrid Union Assembly and Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks, enhancing voice of China in the Union. CTMO cooperated with International Bureau of WIPO to carry out the development of acceptable goods/services database. The Office sent staff members to give lectures in Intellectual Property Protection Workshop for the Delegation from French-speaking African Countries.



▲ Hunan AIC held training course on International Registration of Marks under Madrid System on April, 2013.

### 3. Innovating service, supporting the Going Global strategy

(1) **Strengthening promotion and training, improving the awareness of trademark international registration.** In 2013, Trademark Office of SAIC dispatched staff members to provinces, such as Jiangsu, Hunan, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Hubei, Liaoning and Guangdong, for the promotion and training on international registration of marks. Meanwhile, the Office cooperated with International Bureau of WIPO to promote Madrid System.

(2) **Improving registration guide, providing better services for Madrid applicants.** CTMO timely updated the information of International Registration on China Trademark Website, providing FAQs and Fee Calculation Standards for the applicant's convenience.

(3) **Strengthening rights safeguarding, helping enterprises protect their trademark rights abroad.** In 2013, CTMO strengthened cooperation and communication with counterparts of other countries, as well as helped and supported Chinese enterprises to protect their rights overseas by providing effective suggestions. The case of bad faith registration of trademark "Baidu" in European Union has made great progress. CTMO helped Baidu Corporation submit evidence to the OHIM and the Benelux Court and safeguard their own rights through legal procedure. Recently, OHIM has decided to cancel the trademark "Baidu" registered by European Baidu Corporation in bad faith. If European Baidu

Corporation do not appeal in the due time, Baidu Corporation will win the case.

After being aware of “Hengshun” trademark’s bad faith filing in Peru in July, 2013, CTMO helped Jiangsu Hengshun Vinegar Industry Co., Ltd. research and analyze the relative International agreements and Peru’s trademark law, prepare and file opposition application to Peru Intellectual Property Office on time. Director General Xu Ruibiao of CTMO sent a letter to his counterpart of Peru Intellectual Property Office, expressing his concern on this case. Now the case is still on the procedure.

## Chapter 10 International Exchanges and Cooperation

In 2013, SAIC positively carried out a series of multilateral and bilateral exchanges and cooperation in the trademark field, playing a very important role in establishing China's positive image in IPR protection, new progress was made in this respect.

### 1. Actively carrying on multilateral exchanges and cooperation

#### (1) Exchanges and cooperation with WIPO

In 2013, SAIC strengthened the exchanges and cooperation with WIPO. On November 8, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met the visiting Francis Gurry the Director General of WIPO. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC and Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO joined the meeting. Zhang Mao expressed that SAIC would like to jointly work with WIPO to consolidate current cooperation fruits, and to further expand cooperation in larger areas to mutually promote trademark development.

Trademark Office of SAIC actively assigned staffs to join the 51st and 52nd WIPO Assemblies, the 30th meeting of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) of WIPO, the 23rd Session of Nice Union Assembly, the 11th Working Group Meeting on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Trademarks, World Symposium on Geographical Indications, Regional Symposium on Nice, Vienna and Locarno Classifications, WIPO and INTA's Trademark Law and Examination Workshop and IP



▲ On November 8, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met WIPO DG Francis Gurry.

enforcement trainings.

On August 6, Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office under SAIC met the visiting Director of Operations Service Madrid Registry of WIPO, Mrs. Asta Valdimarsdottir. Both sides exchanged the Madrid operation programs and internal procedures.

## (2) TM5 Meeting

From December 2 to 6, 2013, Mrs Li Yali, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, as the official member, joined the 2013 TM5 Annual Meeting in South Korea. She, on behalf of the Office, introduced the progress from last year's meeting and discussed the progress of mutual cooperation projects and the following works.

## (3) Exchanges and Cooperation with APEC

In 2013, CTMO dispatched representatives to attend the 36th Meeting of Intellectual Property Experts Group. The representatives seriously researched and arranged proposals and proactively protect national interests.

## (4) Activities in OECD

SAIC representative participated the IP and Competition Law Symposium organized by OECD/Korea Policy Center and WIPO .

# 2. Actively carrying on bilateral exchanges and cooperation

## (1) Exchanges and Cooperation with US

On September 9, 2013, Zhang Mao Minister of SAIC met the visiting Acting Director of USPTO, Ms. Teresa Stanek Rea. Both sides talked on Trademark Law revision, malicious trademark registration, and bilateral cooperation.

In April 2013, Trademark Office of SAIC organized staffs to US for Sino-US IP workgroup director general level meeting.

In September, US delegation of IP work group under JCCT



▲ On September 9, 2013, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met the visiting Acting Director of USPTO, Ms. Teresa Stanek Rea.

visited Trademark Office. Wu Qun exchanged ideas on trademarks with USPTO Senior Consultant Ms. Elaine Wu. In December, Xia Qing, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined China's IP Oversea Exchanges and the Sino-US IP workgroup meeting where she discussed the progress of Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law, malicious registration and other both concerned issues.



Trademark Office continued to strengthen the exchanges and cooperation with US Embassy in China, AmCham China, US Semiconductor Industry Association and other organizations to catch the newest progress of the US part, and to promote China's Trademark progress and to make deep discussions on the revisions and implementations of Trademark Law and its Regulations. Relevant Staff from Trademark Office also met personnel from InterContinental and Deckers Outdoor Corporation to discuss relevant trademark cases.

### (2) Exchanges and Cooperation with EU

In 2013, Trademark Office dispatched staffs to 12nd, and 13th Sino-EU IPR Working Group Meetings, the 8th round Sino-EU Agreement on Cooperation and Protection of Geographical Indications. It officially started the IPKEY plan with the European counterpart and negotiated and formulated plans on specific cooperation under the framework.

### (3) Exchanges and Cooperation with United Kingdom

In 2013, bilateral cooperation between China and United Kingdom has been continually strengthened. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met the visiting Chief Executive of Intellectual Property Office of UK, Mr. John Alty and discussed on trademark progress and cooperation in 2014. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office under SAIC and Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board under SAIC, met with visiting Deputy Director General in charge of trade policies in Department for Business Innovation and Skills, Mr Michael Williams. Both sides exchanged ideas on relevant trademark cases and Trademark Law revision.

### (4) Exchanges and Cooperation with other countries and organizations

Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC and Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met the Danish Minister for Business and Growth. Liu Junchen also met the visiting Chairman of Russian Federal Service for Intellectual Property Mr. B Simonov. Li Yali, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office under SAIC met Director General of Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property Mr. Felix Addor. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office under SAIC met Israel Patent Office Director (Deputy Director General level) Mr Asa Kling.

In 2013, SAIC also held the second IP training seminar for ARIPO and the third seminar for OAPI to deliver trainings and to promote China's trademark system. It also selected representatives to South Korea for implementing IP cooperation Agreement.

Business Corporations and Associations including Pernod Ricard, Lacoste, SEPHORA, Comité Champagne and Zegna also paid visits to Trademark Office and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board to discuss relevant trademark cases.

## 3. Actively carrying on exchanges and cooperation with Hong Kong, Macau S.A.R. and Taiwan region

In 2013, Trademark Office assigned examiners twice to Macau for IP symposium with the Hong Kong and Macau counterpart on the topic of mainland trademark examination standard and

trademark rights protection strategy. It also assigned representatives under the request of Chinese Commercial and Industrial Coordination Society to Taiwan region to promote Trademark Law for Taiwan enterprises. It held a workshop with experts from Taiwan Intellectual Property Office to coordinate trademark cases under the framework of “the Agreement for Cross-strait Cooperation in Intellectual Property Protection”. It also sent staff to attend CEPA implementation senior meeting on December 18, 2013 in Shanghai and to discuss with the Hong Kong counterpart on relevant issues in relating to the implementation of the latest sign of the tenth supplementary agreement of CEPA.

#### **4. Further strengthening working relations with foreign embassies and intellectual property organizations in China**

SAIC further strengthened the communication with trademark authorities in relevant international organizations, countries, and regions, the embassies or intellectual property organizations, to get to know their latest progresses, to promote China’s trademark achievements, and to make deep discussions on the revision and implementation of Trademark Law and its Regulations, which played a great important role in strengthening external promotions and creating good images for China’s IP protections.

## Chapter 11 Trademark Publicity

In 2013, AICs at all levels took the opportunity of the adoption of new Trademark Law, trademark administrative protection and trademark strategy implementation, made good use of traditional media including radio, television, paper and magazine and new media such as internet to promote trademarks, thereby effectively improving public awareness to trademarks and their legal consciousness to trademark laws, creating a favorable environment to value, utilize and protect trademarks.

### 1. Closely focused on new Trademark Law to conduct various legal promotions

On August 30, 2013, Decision on the Revision of the “Trademark Law of the People’s Republic of China” was adopted at the 4th Session of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People’s Congress, which successfully concluded the ten years’ trademark law the third time revision work. The new Trademark Law makes great adjustments in trademark registration and administration system to facilitate trademark applicants, to safeguard a fair and competitive market order, and to strengthen trademark rights protections. It opens a new chapter in China’s trademark legal construction. It also makes a higher requirement for AICs in trademark administrations.

To comprehensively strengthen public awareness to trademark laws and regulations, to improve market entities’ trademark utilizations and protections, to enhance AIC staffs and trademark agents understandings on new Law, the whole AIC system closely focused on the major changes of the Law to conduct various and informative promotions.

The first is to strengthen organizational leadership to solidly and orderly promote the Law. SAIC set up a Trademark Law implementation work leading group, which was headed by its Vice Minister Liu Junchen. It formulated work plans to maintain the emphasis and effectiveness of the implementation. On September 17, 2013, SAIC held its system’s video and telephone meeting to implement the new Law, where Xin Chunying, Deputy Chairman of NPC’s Law Committee interpreted the new Law, and Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC attended and made an important speech and to make full deployment. On September 18, SAIC issued Notices on implementing the new Trademark Law to further clarify work requirements.

The second is to innovate promotions for a better effect. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC wrote a signed article in People’s Daily with the theme of “Studying and Implementing new Trademark Law to

Serve Economic and Social Development”. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office under SAIC accepted an group interview by medias including the Xinhua News Agency, Guang Ming Daily, and China National Radio. SAIC also actively coordinated with CCTV in major CCTV news to report the adoption and major changes of the new Law. It also gave specific promotions in periodicals including China Industry and Commerce News, Biweekly of Administration for Industry and Commerce, and China Industry and Commerce Administration Research, and in websites including SAIC and Trademark Office web portals.

The third is to control the implementations at various levels to foster a legal environment. AICs at all levels, focused on the requirements in SAIC’s deployment, seriously implemented the spirit of Minister Zhang Mao’s speech. They started in succession the promotion and training on the new Trademark Law and gained a good social effect. AICs in Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Yunnan, Qinghai released relevant work opinions or work plans to comprehensively deploy the education and implementation. AICs in Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hubei, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Qinghai and Xinjiang conducted targeted Trademark Law promotions and trainings in ways of trainings, forums, promotional materials, paper documents and knowledge quizzes, to improve the work level of trademark enforcement and



▲ From November 24 to 30, 2013, Shenyang held the Trademark Law promotion week. The picture shows the promotional slogan on Dongyu Plaza of Maluwan Heping District of the city.



▲ On November 29, 2013, Shenzhen Market Supervision Administration Bureau (Intellectual Property Office) organized an implementing meeting for new Trademark Law.



▲ On December 4, 2013, Xiamen AIC took the opportunity of National Legal Knowledge Publicity Day to promote new Trademark Law to citizens.



service standard of agencies.

### 2. Actively Organizing 2013 National IPR Publicity Week

In 2013, SAIC as one member of the Publicity Week organizing committee, in accordance with the arrangement, on the subject of “Implementing IP Strategy and Supporting Innovation Driven Development” and on the implementation of the Outline of the National Intellectual Property Strategy, during the publicity week showed the characteristics of AIC authorities, and displayed remarkable achievements in trademark strategy implementation. With combined efforts of the whole system, various activities were accomplished successfully.

(1) **Actively took part in publicity activities arranged by the organizing committee.** The opening ceremony of 2013 IPR Publicity Week was held in the internet. SAIC, followed the requirements of the organizing committee, made full uses of the characteristics of quick broadcasting, large information carrying, and mass audience acceptance of new medias including the internet to actively join and promote all activities. On April 25, Fu Shuangjian, Vice Minister of SAIC attended the news conference held by News Office of the State Council to introduce China's IP development and to answer journalists' questions on how AIC system to implement trademark strategy and the major work of trademarks in the next stage.

(2) **Annual Development Report on China's Trademark Strategy (2012) Chinese/English version was continued to release.** SAIC vigorously organized the compilation and released publicly, and presented the Annual Report to relevant ministries, governments above municipal level, AICs above prefecture level. The Annual Report made extensive introductions of AICs' remarkable accomplishments to promote trademark strategy implementation, further educated trademark laws and relevant knowledge and enhanced social's trademark awareness.

(3) **Various AIC featured publicity activities were organized.** In April, 2013, SAIC organized an exhibition to show and celebrate the achievements of the implementation of Trademark Law for thirty years in Trademark Building and its web portal. The exhibition was concentrated on important accomplishments made during the Law's implementation. AICs at all levels also fully made use of IPR Publicity Week and



▲ Chongqing AIC Dianjiang branch deeply conducted the activity in April 26 IPR Publicity Week to send promotional materials for local people.



combined with local work characteristics to conduct various activities. AICs in Jiangsu, Guangdong, Chongqing and Guizhou released local trademark annual report to publicly and fully reflect local situations in trademark work and brand building. Shanxi AIC, on the occasion of the week, exposed a batch of trademark infringing cases which were reported by over twenty medias including People.cn, Huanqiu.com and Shanxi Daily. Jilin AIC organized local trademark and brand forum to invite representatives from ten

enterprises to exchange ideas on implementing trademark strategy. Fujian AIC conducted activity themed by “Cherishing trademark value and Protecting IP rights” on the occasion of IPR Publicity week. Hubei AIC made topic promotions in Hubei Daily including “Promoting Trademark Strategy Implementation to serve the Building of “Five Hubei”” and “Blowing the Horn of Hubei’s Brand Building”. Wuhan AIC conducted in its system “Five Ones” promotion. Shenzhen made fully use of the platform and technical advantage of internet to promote intellectual property and opened official Weibo “Shenzhen Intellectual Property”. Yunnan AIC conducted essay collections on the topics of “Trademark Strategy Promotes Industrial Development” and “Accompanied by Marks”. Qinghai AIC released its implementing plan on “Using Trademark to Enhance Value and Taking Brand to Drive Development” trademark promotion month to instruct local AICs organizing major trademark promotions in agricultural and pastoral areas, enterprises and schools. From April 26 to 29, 2013, Qinghai organized the Magnificent Qinghai, Characteristic Brands – Qinghai brands products Zhengzhou Road Show to strengthen the trademark promotions and to get public recognitions.



▲ From April 26 to 29, 2013, Qinghai organized the Magnificent Qinghai, Characteristic Brands – Qinghai brands products Zhengzhou Road Show.

### 3. Practically made online promotions and open administrative information

(1) Strengthening the construction of intangible window – China Trademark Website, and fully playing its promotional advantages. The first is to improve the website after multiple revisions. “China Trademark Registration Scenario Navigation System” was launched to facilitate the public in a more convenient way. The second is to open special column in China Trademark Website to promote the Party’s Mass Line Study and Practice action, which timely reflected the latest news of the action and provided study and exchange areas for trademark staffs and public in joining the action. The last is to timely update and maintain the content of China Trademark Website. There were 263 trademark information released by the website. The site had 1.62 billion clicks this year and turned to be an important bridge to connect public with trademark works.

### (2) Constantly improved the consulting service qualities and practically opened administration.

Trademark Office in 2013 dealt with 2576 public messages, 45.9% increase compared with the previous year. The consultations in relating to trademark registration, reviews and relevant services accounted to 42.06% of all the handled messages. It answered 69700 trademark consultation telephones, a 17% increasement. It operated 385 trademark inquiries after their applications. It also handled 53 cases involving open government administrative information.

### **4. Constantly strengthened the promotions on cracking down ip infringement and counterfeiting**

In 2013, SAIC strengthened its promotions on cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting. It enhanced the communication and coordination with central medias including People's Daily, Xinhua News Agency, and CCTV, and major web medias including People.cn, Xinhuanet.com, Sina.com.cn, Sohu.com and QQ.com, and organized 10 meetings including various news conferences, news briefings, and situation notifications. It also organized several special news conferences, on the occasion of celebrating the five years' implementation of Anti-Monopoly Law, the twenty years' implementation of Anti-Unfair Competition Law, the revision of Trademark Law and Law on Protection of the Rights and Interests of Consumers, and the opportunity of combating bribery in business, false advertising and pyramid selling. Those conferences had achieved good social effects.

AICs at all levels using various means including online interview, promotion and media report to strongly promote the achievement in cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting. Anhui AIC's main leaders went into studio of local government website, accepted interviews on the topic of "Deeply implementing trademark strategy, Combating IP infringement and Serving enterprises to be bigger and stronger", and interacted with cyber friends. Guangzhou AIC on the occasion of "April 26 IPR Publicity Week", organized 481 live consultations and centralized destructions. It also released 17617 pieces of public service advertisement. Hubei AIC publicized more than 600 news in relating to special campaign through televisions and radios. It made good use of electronic screens in more than 1500 enterprises including telecoms, banks and supermarkets to conduct promotions. It also printed and sent written proposals and leaflets to promote the protection in order to have an effect of using multi channels and from multiple aspects. Ningxia AIC held a trademark contest in Legality. Shanghai AIC and Sichuan AIC, on the occasion of "April 26 IPR Publicity Week", held respectively a typical case presentation meeting in relating to trademark infringements and counterfeiting, and got good social effects.

## Chapter 12 Trademark Infrastructural Construction and Information Construction

The year 2013 witnessed the continuous overall promotion of trademark infrastructural construction and information construction. The new look of trademark archives management and the increasing informationization of trademark registration management and public services laid a solid foundation for further elevating efficiencies in trademark registration, utilization, protection and administration.

### 1. The trademark archives management was more standardized and efficient

(1) The institutionalization of trademark archives management was strengthened. First, Trademark



▲ On April 2, SAIC Minister Zhang Mao inspected the trademark archives storehouse.

Files and Documents Retention Schedule, filed by the State Archives Administration, was released and put into effect on May 1, 2013. Second, steady progress was made in the amendment of the Provisional Measures on Trademark Archives Management by active research, argumentation and listening to a variety of viewpoints. Third, daily patrol system of the trademark archives storehouse was strictly carried out, and the Working Plan on Security Management of Trademark Archives during Flood Season was formulated to ensure the security of trademark archives.

(2) **The standardization of trademark archives management improved.** 7.06 million trademark archives had been baled in sacks instead of shelves due to tight storage space until Trademark Building



▲ On May 31, Deputy Inspector Xia Qing of CTMO guided the filing of trademark archives.

came into use. 5.17 million trademark archives were filed and shelved in 2013 to increase the standardization of trademark archives management. Meanwhile, 400,000 backlog of unarchived documents were sorted, arranged and filed.

(3) **The trademark archives service improved.** According to the Notice on Strictly Implementing the Provisions by MOF and NDRC of Abolishing Charges on the Use of Archives issued by SAAC, since August 1, 2013, there has been no charge on archives printing and copying, reducing the costs and improving the efficiency of archives inquiries. Throughout the year, 1240 archives inquiries were received, 29,800 copies of archives were printed, 8631 certificates of trademark registration were issued, and 2485 archives were reviewed internally.

## 2. Trademark information construction moved forward steadily

(1) **The automation system Phase III for trademark registration and administration was actively promoted.** Trademark Office continued the modification and test of trademark business software in accordance with the new Trademark Law, launched two rounds of networked test, and prepared in earnest for the operation of Phase 3.

(2) **The Information Construction Project to Improve the Efficiency of Trademark Examination, Review and Adjudication made solid progress.** To improve the efficiency of trademark examination, review and adjudication, a five-year developing blueprint of trademark automation was planned to explore the feasibility of intelligent examination in similar graphics retrieval and ordering. Five requirements documents have been drafted, including Requirements of Planning, Designing and



Programming, Requirements of Building Intelligent Examination and Retrieval System, Requirements of Standardizing the Classification of Goods, Requirements of Building Quality Management and Control System for Trademark Examination, Review and Adjudication, and Requirements of Electronic Library for Trademark Examination, Review and Adjudication.

(3) **Maintenance of trademark automation system performed well.** Trouble-free operation of the computer system was ensured all day to provide effective technical support for trademark examination. The offsite backup system construction of trademark data, hardware expansion of the online application system, host upgrade of trademark examination system and attack protection of the China Trademark Website have all been completed.

(4) **Effective technical support was provided to improve the online service system.** Website data was synchronized with the internal examination system weekly to provide more timely and accurate information for trademark applicants and the public. 12,500 technical consultation on online application were answered. 634 new applications for digital certificates from trademark agencies were processed, as well as 2643 modifications and renewals. So far, 8,641 trademark agencies have access to trademark application through the online application system.



## Chapter 13 Trademark Team Building

In 2013, under the great concerns and correct leaderships of SAIC leading party group, Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board intensively carried out activities throughout the Party to study and practice its mass line, and comprehensively enhanced the group building, work style building and clean government building. At the mean time, they focused on the improvement of abilities of performance, further strengthened the instructions of team building of trademark staffs in AIC system to provide a solid organizational support and personal guarantee for implementing the development of trademark work.

### 1. Trademark Office team building got new achievements

(1) Remarkable results have been achieved in solid promoting the party's mass line study and practice.

The first is to integrate the study and education into the whole procedures. The party committee of Trademark Office set examples in study and attending group instruction report, and had four times centralized studies and discussions emphasis on the Party's Constitution, the report of 18th CPC National Congress, the decision of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, series of important speeches from General Secretary Xi Jinping, and special documents and study materials used in mass line study and practice. Leader of party committee lead off a topic speech in one study meeting, and then other leading members spoke one by one to exchange study experiences and to strengthen understandings. Party branches of Trademark Office Party Committee were also paid great attentions to the study upon requirements to exchange ideas, to confirm faith and belief, to consolidate aims and to strengthen mass viewpoint. They combined positive examples and warning educations together, organized and attended AIC model report, watched special education documentaries reflecting local AIC staffs' advanced performances, the Story of Zhou Enlai and 20 Years Memory on Party and State Perish of Soviet Union, timely delivered unlawful acts against the wind to each party member, and instructed members to look for gaps in contrast of model staffs and for problems compared with negative examples. Trademark Party Committee also organized an essay collection topic with "Chinese Dream, AIC Love, Gone with Trademarks" to instruct party members to transfer study fruits into real practices based on post and diligent for people.

The second is to widely collect public opinions. Leaders of Trademark Office insisted in open activities, and combined invitation in the office and going out to visit together, through paper opinions or lectures to

collect suggestions and opinions from SAIC inner departments, Trademark Office inner directors, enterprises, trade associations, trademark agencies, retired staffs and cadre representatives of Trademark Office. They accompanied SAIC ministers to collect opinions and suggestions locally in Hebei and Tianjin AICs. Through contact point established in Miyun AIC, the Trademark Office directly listened to opinions and suggestions from staffs and regulatory objects in grass roots; through collection and reorganization of proposals from NPC and CPPCC, public messages from internet,



▲ On August 6, 2013, Lv Zhihua and Yan Shi, both deputy secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee and deputy director general of Trademark Office, and Ouyang Shaohua, full time deputy secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee went to contact point in Miyun branch of Beijing AIC to conduct research in mass line study and practice.

telephone consultations to trademark works and other channels, it collected 206 pieces of original opinions and suggestions. After the summarization and analysis, 46 suggestions involving 7 aspects including trademark registration, trademark exclusive rights protection, trademark strategy implementation promotion, trademark information building, trademark public service, team building and life services were collected.

The third is to target at “Four undesirable work styles” to probe deeply in problems. Trademark Office seriously analyzed public opinions and suggestions, focused on “Four styles” to independently probe and to mutually help. Leaders of Trademark Office held several meetings to research and find 11 major problems in “Four Working Styles”: 3 in formalism, 4 in bureaucracy, 2 in hedonism and 2 in extravagance.

The fourth is to widely conduct heart to heart talks. Upon SAIC’s requirements, main leader of Trademark Office has conducted straightforward talks with other leading members, with director and staff representatives. Other leading members have also talked sincerely with each other, and with directors. They talked not only achievements but also problems. They made self-criticism to exchange ideas and accept suggestions. Except for the talks, leaders of Trademark Office have also held two preparatory meetings for democratic meetings, where they exchanged problems to be criticized and made comprehensive communication for consensus.

The fifth is to seriously compile contrasting checking materials. It followed a strict standard, went into acute investigation and deep analysis to firmly rectify problems. Main leader of Trademark Office drafted the leading members’ contrasting checking materials and held special meetings many times with members to discuss and revise the materials. Leading members personally wrote their materials and revised upon suggestions and opinions. Under the leaderships of SAIC ministers and the supervision group, the leading



▲ On November 29, 2013, Party Committee of Trademark Office held a democratic meeting briefing which notified the basic information of democratic meeting to all staffs.

members of Trademark Office modified and improved their materials many times to accurately and fully probe all problems, to deeply analyze reasons, and to make the rectification measures clear and practical.

The sixth is to seriously conduct criticism and self criticism and to hold the democratic meetings in a high quality. Leading members of Trademark Office closely targeted at the theme and relied on reality to deeply probe major problems in “Four undesirable work styles” and to explore the reason. They conducted criticism and self criticism in the spirit of Rectification Movement. There were 58 opinions concerning self criticism and 41 for mutual criticism, among which 16 criticisms for the main leader. The criticism and self criticism communicated ideas and enhanced unity. Focused on the existing problems, leading members brainstormed for practical rectifications. Trademark Office Party Committee held a special briefing after the democratic meeting to introduce information for all staffs. Party branches of Trademark Office also held regular activities of organizations delicately, where the Office leaders attended in the identity of a party member and also commented.

The seventh is to vigorously promote effectiveness of rectifications. Trademark Office seriously planned its rectifications, and detailed them to clarify the problems, rectification objectives, rectification measures and responsibilities and made public commitment. Leading members also seriously planned each one's plan and implemented personal and responsible divisions' rectifications. Under SAIC's unified deployment and requirement, it probed and rectified simultaneously, and emphasized on major problems in “Four work styles”, “service window” constructions and public concerns. It established and improved relevant working

mechanism and regulations and coordinated SAIC in mechanism planning to strengthen the executive ability, and to practically solve major problems. It used mechanism building to consolidate style construction fruit, promoted the close contact with the mass and the improvement of work styles into long term effects. Some initial achievements have been made in optimizing window service, solving trademark examination backlog and controlling excessive documents and meetings.

**(2) The spirit of “Eight Rules” of CPC Central Committee has been implemented to practically improve work styles.**

The first is to practically improve investigation and research. In the study and practice activity, Trademark Office insisted in open activities. Leaders personally went into the grass root for investigation, widely listened to public opinions, and rectified major problems reflected by the mass simultaneously. They voluntarily took simple journey when local investigation to refuse reception and invitation over the standard and the native products in order to burden local people.

The second is to strengthen trademark service window building to optimize services and improve public service level. Upon the unified requirement of SAIC, Trademark Office focused on trademark application realities, targeted at Trademark Office Registration Hall, Zhongguancun Office, strengthened the training and management to trademark service people. It took the criteria of public satisfaction to consolidate the mass concept, strengthen service awareness, optimize service procedure, upgrade infrastructure and improve service quality to create a good window image of the Office.

The third is to practically improve meeting styles. Upon SAIC’s requirement, Trademark Office seriously arranged the plan of meetings and activities. It cancelled all inadequate meetings including Trademark Strategy Implementation Evaluation and Appraisal meeting, Trademark Strategy Implementation Live meeting, Trademark Pledge meeting, and Geographical Indications Research meeting. The meeting of whole AIC system implementing new Trademark Law was also held in video and telephone. It strengthened meeting plan management and seriously researched and coordinated the planning of 2014 meetings to strictly control the quantity and the size.

The fourth is to simplify documents. It reduced paper documents and made all brief reports in electronic way. Some documents such as Notice of SAIC on Well Implementing the New Trademark Law were dispatched to the whole system via intranet.

The fifth is to strictly enforce diligent and thrifty. Trademark Office seriously regulated and reduced duty consumption and three public consumptions to control unnecessary human consumption. It strictly managed vehicles to prohibit private use of government vehicles. It strictly used office space according to regulations. Current building area of the office is below the standard for 634 m<sup>2</sup>. It also actively conducted special campaign on extravagance and waste. It educated the staffs to voluntarily keep a simple and diligent style in daily work and life and to accept public supervision voluntarily. The supervision group of General Office of CPC central committee and General Office of State Council provided a positive recognition when on site investigation.

**(3) Party Construction responsibility system was vigorously implemented. The construction of**



### Trademark Office Party Committee was further strengthened.

The first is to implement the spirit of the report of 18th CPC National Congress, the decision of the Second and the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, and series of important speeches from General Secretary Xi Jinping. It actively organized cadre above director level to participate in SAIC's centralized trainings and instructional reports, 7 directors to attend Party school study, and supported party branches jointly with functional units to study and construct together. It also organized Party Construction contest to study and understand party history.

The second is to strengthen political disciplines to enhance overall awareness and global consciousness. Leaders led the implementation of CPC central committee's policy and deployment, and required all party members to keep the same with those policy and deployment in mind, politically and in action to resolutely protect the authority.

The third is to practically develop and manage party members. It developed 7 new members and held the admission oath. 3 probationary party members became full members in the last year.

The fourth is to insist in the party's leadership to the Youth League. Trademark Office Youth League general branch successful finished the general election. It held experience sharing forum, selected 29 young people to join in SAIC youth backbone training and grass root investigation. It was selected as one of eight contact points by the China Youth League Central Committee, the only one in law enforcement department.

The fifth is to enhance cultural and harmonious government building. Trademark Office strongly supported its staffs for exercise and other interests. It also actively organized to join in SAIC broadcast gymnastic, table tennis and walking contest.

### (4) The requirements to the construction of the Party conduct and of an honest and clean government were comprehensively implemented and the construction was achieved new fruits constantly.

The first is to constantly strengthen the clean and honest construction of Trademark Office leading members. The members set examples to seriously obey rules on honest and clean governance and to voluntarily accept public supervisions. They also insisted in principles to manage the construction of the Party conduct and of an honest and clean government and the anticorruption.

The second is to strengthen anticorruption and honest and clean governance education and trademark relevant cultural construction. Trademark Office practically implemented code of ethics for CPC cadres and SAIC's rules on preventing interest conflict. It organized origin honest and clean cultural works collection to collect 28 works including aphorisms, paintings and calligraphies, photos and poems.

The third is to systematically summarize Trademark Office's experiences in the construction of the Party conduct and of an honest and clean government, and to formulate Rules of Trademark Office Cadres' Honest and Clean Behaviors.

The fourth is to continue the exploration and promotion of electronic supervision on the occasion of the construction of trademark registration and management automation system (Phase III) to safeguard honest behaviors of cadres and clean governance of the office, and to prohibit illegal behaviors.



## 2. Trademark Review and Adjudication Board team building displayed new images

(1) Focused on the improvement of political, professional and style qualities, to actively promoted team building.

The first is to deeply conduct the Party's mass line study and practice, to seriously implement "Eight Rules" of CPC Central Committee, which practically solved the major problems existing in "Four undesirable work styles". The Board also made rectification plan to strengthen mechanism construction, to regulate window service and to promote the change of work styles.

The second is to focus on team's cohesive power and combat effectiveness to strictly promote the Party's organizational construction. It timely set up Trademark Review and Adjudication Board party committee, and 4 affiliated branches. It also strengthened leading members building to enhance party construction power.

The third is to target at theoretical building to promote a learning party organization building. It seriously implemented the spirit of CPC's 18th National Congress to constantly improve political, professional and style qualities. The leading members set examples to study and exchange their feelings to the study of the spirit of CPC's 18th National Congress. All cadres of the Board also studied the spirit and exchanged their understandings. The Board also established a special column to promote the study. It conducted situation educations such as confidentiality and security to enhance cadres' ideological understanding and responsible consciousness.



▲ On November 15, 2013, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board held a meeting with all cadres to deliver and study the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee.

The fourth is to focus on serving development to promote service oriented Party organization building. The Board vigorously visited and investigated enterprises to help them in solving difficulties, which exercised the tenets and got public recognitions. It strengthened regular information notifications and operation connections with local AICs and lubricated the channel of public suggestions. In the meantime, it innovated service measures, and established cooperation framework with Guizhou government in trademark verification and protection to strengthen the help and support to underdeveloped areas in Western China, which got local high concerns and was reported in series by several medias. The framework agreement's

signing was broadcasted on that very day in Guizhou news.

The fifth is to strengthen the Party committee building and the worker, youth and women organization building to constantly innovate activity carriers and to enrich activity contents which strongly promoted works of the Board. In order to encourage the staffs to well accomplish the heavy work and to relieve their work pressures, the Board held an interest game competition and invited all staffs to join. Gao Xiuying, secretary of the Committee of Direct-affiliated Departments of SAIC attended the game and gave a live instruction. She highly appraised the game for its high engagement, its objective of exercise and activating team environment, and its result of enhancing cohesions and combat powers. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister of SAIC also gave a full recognition to the game and commented that “The game was well developed by the Board, which activated the life of department works, and enhanced team cohesions. It should be introduced to other departments and to instructed them on the premise of diligent and thrifty to conduct other similar activities.”

In 2013, there were 3 youths awarded “excellent League Cadre” or “excellent League Member” by SAIC. The Youth League Branch of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board was awarded as “Advanced Grass Root League Organization” in 2012 by SAIC. The young staffs of the Board actively attended Capital’s intellectual property promotion, training, and visiting. All the events got public appraisal and showed a good look of the youth.

### (2) Further identifying the system risks to solidly promote the construction of the Party conduct and of an honest and clean government

The first is to further innovate study manners to enrich the honest and clean governance education. The Board used information manner to strengthen the instruction and education to its cadres and alerted them to be honest in performing their duties, and to dedicate to their jobs and to make selfless contributions.

The second is to constantly enhance supervision and constraint. Through the improvement of a risk precaution mechanism of regulating procedures, identifying risks, sunshine exercising, and advocating both honest and ability, to practically promote development by diligence, and to protect safety by integrity.

The third is to constantly enhance staff’s responsible awareness to strictly define standard of duty performance. It used system building to safeguard the effective implementation of the construction of Party and Governance. It also reminded in time the examiner the review time limits to safeguard the practical case handling.

The fourth is to refine the obligations and responsibilities. On the occasion of defining workload of each examiner, the Board clarified the duties on tagging administrative case responses and implementing ruling results to improve efficiency.

### 3. AIC system’s team building achieved new result

For the past year, Trademark authorities of AIC system followed the overall deployment of SAIC on strengthening professional team building to enhance the leading members’ construction, and to comprehensively improve the team’s quality. They further strengthen the professional and complex

trademark management professional building, deeply promoted the Party's mass line study and practice, tried to create a high and professional trademark supervision and law enforcement team which was excellent in politics, operations, and styles, thus to further promote trademark service level.

**(1) AIC system's new Trademark Law video and telephone implementation meeting was held to unify understandings.**

In September 2013, AIC system's new Trademark Law video and telephone implementation meeting was held in Beijing. Zhang Mao, Party Secretary of SAIC Party members and Minister of SAIC was present in the meeting and delivered an important speech there. The meeting required the system to fully understand the significance of implementing new Trademark Law in SAIC obligation transformation and in serving innovative country construction. It required to strengthen the understanding to the main changes in the Law, and to take the opportunity of the Law's implementation to solid work and to comprehensively improve the level in trademark registration, utilization, protection and management, and to make contributions in serving innovative country construction and in completion of a moderately prosperous society. Staffs from the whole AIC system seriously studied and fully understood the spirit of Zhang Mao's speech after the meeting and vowed to practically unify the thinking and actions in line with the spirit to constantly strengthen the responsibility and sense of urgency and to actively develop the study, promotion, training and implementation of new Trademark Law and to establish a good foundation for its successful implementation.

**(2) Education and training were both strengthened to constantly improve the staff's qualities.**

In 2013, SAIC held an Intellectual Property Advanced Theoretical Research Senior Training Class and an AIC system new Trademark Law Training. Local AICs also conducted various educations to comprehensively promote trademark professional team building and to improve the staff's qualities. Forums, lectures were held in Beijing, Jilin, Shanghai, Fujian, Hainan, Hubei, Tibet, Gansu, Ningxia, Harbin, Jinan, Nanjing, Wuhan, and Xi'an to publicize trademark regulations and the new Law in order to create a social environment for trademark development and to improve trademark management staff's qualities and abilities. Trainings on well known and famous trademarks' protection, international registrations, trademark pledges, Geographical Indication registrations were organized in Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Henan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Changchun, Qingdao, Guangzhou and Chengdu to increase the comprehensive abilities of enterprises in innovating, implementing, protecting and managing trademarks. Jiangsu AIC held a Trademark Strategy Service Specialist competition to foster professional persons for AIC system in trademark administration. Shandong organized trademark supervision training course to over 200 trademark backbones with China Intellectual Property Society. Hunan AIC held a Provincial Geographical Indication Marks Experiences and Training meeting to have its local AICs and 67 mark owners to join the meeting. Ningbo AIC organized over 500 people from more than 130 trademark instruction stations to have round tour trainings. Shenzhen took general trainings, professional title appraisals, IP management advanced professional staff cultivations in colleges to steadily improve the

city's trademark professional personnel training system.

### (3) The party's mass line study and practice was conducted actively to practically change work styles.

Local AICs took the opportunity of the Party's mass line study and practice to solidly establish the tenets and the mass concept, to further change work styles in serving enterprises and people with enthusiasm, which got good achievements. Trademark exclusive rights pledges were actively promoted in Liaoning, Anhui, Sichuan, Shenyang and Dalian to better fit the requirement of enterprises in funding. Tianjin organized experts to take half a year to compile Enterprise Trademark Practical Guide and send freely to well known and famous trademark enterprises and trademark association members. Shandong AIC seriously investigated 8907 enterprises and farmers, and helped them in over 6000 trademark questions and 1000 enterprises with trademark strategy implementation plans. Guangdong AIC actively supported industrial (professional) associations' and intermediaries' development and discovered the cooperation trial with them. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region AIC took the activity of "Using Trademarks to revitalize Guangxi". 5655 personnel were dispatched to help 1041 enterprises. Yunnan AIC focused on team building and released "Ten Prohibits for Yunnan AIC Trademark Supervision Staffs" to further strict the discipline. Chongqing went deeply in SME trademark administrative instructions and helped them with 3786 trademark registrations, which accumulated to 6699. Hangzhou AIC took the platform of "Entering enterprises and Serving Grass root" and "Connecting Enterprises and Helping them in difficulties" to visit and support the mainly cultivated enterprises and SMEs. Xiamen AIC voluntarily contact local well known trademark enterprises in paper documents to instruct them regularly using their marks.

## Memorabilia 2013

On January 14, liaison meeting of member ministries of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group was held in Ministry of Commerce. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group attended the meeting.

From January 15 to 19, Fu Shuangjian, Vice Minister of SAIC led a team to Qinghai and Sichuan to visit and comfort local staffs and to investigate "Double Festivals" market. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office accompanied the investigation.

On January 18, the fifth plenary meeting of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group was held in Beijing, which researched and deployed the work of cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting and also the work of promoting the use of genuine software in the first season of 2013. Gan Lin, Vice Minister of SAIC, accompanied by Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, was present at the meeting.

On January 29, the fifth meeting of SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group was organized. Fu Shuangjian, Vice Minister of SAIC, leader of SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group hosted the meeting. The meeting summarized works of double cracking downs in 2012 and made researches and deployments for the first season's work in 2013. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group made a work report there.

On February 5, Huang Jiahua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met with visiting delegates from Japan



▲ On February 5, Huang Jiahua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met with visiting delegates from Japan Bridgestone Corporation.



Bridgestone Corporation. The Japanese delegates thanked the Board for the work of IP protections and presented it a pennant inscribed with “impartially enforcing laws, pragmatic and efficient”.

On February 27, the performance evaluation work coordinating meeting of the General Affairs Office of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group was held in Ministry of Commerce. It conducted mobilizations and trainings to the evaluation work. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group attended the meeting.

On February 28, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board held trademark review cases acceptance workshop. Huang Jiahua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board hosted the workshop. Dozens of trademark agencies all over the country attended the workshop. The Board, focusing on formality requirements of sending proof documents during trademark review cases, collected opinions from representatives of those agencies on its drafted Measures on Regulating Trademark Agencies in Sending Trademark Review Application Materials (Trial) and Guide on Sending Trademark Review Materials and Proofs for Trademark Agencies (Trial). The two drafted regulations got a unanimous approval during the workshop and were implemented since March 1, 2013.

From March 4 to 8, the sixth performance evaluation team of the General Affairs Office of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group made an onsite investigation to Shanghai municipality and Jiangsu province. The team was led by Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group. Relevant ministries such as the People's Bank of China and China Food and Drug Administration assigned representatives to join the evaluation.

On March 5, Li Yali, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, met with visiting Deputy Director General of Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property Mr. Felix Addor.

On March 6, to implement the spirit of education practice themed as “to serve people in pragmatic and honest way”, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, for its work realities, organized some staffs to Tianjin to conduct investigation and to promote trademark knowledge to the citizens there.

On March 21, the news conference on Promotional Plan on National IP Strategy Implementation in 2013 was held in SIPO. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of



▲ On March 5, Li Yali, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, met with visiting Deputy Director General of Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property Mr. Felix Addor.

Trademark Office joined the conference and answered questions on trademark strategy implementations.

On March 27, Fu Shuangjian, Vice Minister of SAIC met with visiting Alan C. Drewsen, INTA Executive Director. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On April 2, Zhang Mao, Secretary of SAIC Party Committee and Minister of SAIC visited the Trademark Building and listened to work reports from Xu Ruibiao Director General of Trademark Office and He Xunban Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board. Li Yali, Lv Zhihua, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Fulltime Deputy Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee, Wu Qun, Xia Qing, Deputy Inspectors of Trademark Office, Huang Jiahua, Chen Zhuo, Li Zhijun, Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and Ren Gang, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the work report.

On April 3, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with visiting Deputy Director General of WIPO



▲ Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office presented a lecture for the new examiner assistants.



▲ On April 2, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC visited the Trademark Building.



▲ On April 3, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with visiting Deputy Director General of WIPO Wang Binying.

Wang Binying. Fu Shuangjian Vice Minister of SAIC joined the meeting.

On April 4, the 17th Investment and Trade Forum for Cooperation between East and West China was held in Xi'an of Shaanxi Province. On the next day, a symposium using Geographical Indication marks to promote industrial development, organized by SAIC and Shaanxi Provincial Government was held in Xi'an. Fu Shuangjian Vice Minister of SAIC joined the forum and the symposium. Lv Zhihua, Deputy



Director General of Trademark Office joined the symposium.

From 15 to 17 of April, the China Trademark Association Delegation headed by Fu Shuangjian, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Taiwan to participate the 2013 Cross Strait Trademark Symposium. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office accompanied to join the symposium.

From 15 to 28 of April, Trademark Office held training courses for new recruited examiner assistants. The training was conducted in the form of lectures, visitings, exchanges and examinations.

On April 22, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met with visiting Israel Patent



▲ On April 22, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met with visiting Israel Patent Office Director Asa Kling in Trademark Building.



▲ On April 25, Fu Shuangjian, vice Minister of SAIC attended the news conference held by News Office of the State Council.



▲ On April 26, Xu Ruibiao Director General of Trademark Office was present at the signing ceremony for the Cooperation Agreement between SAIC and Nanjing City to protect 2014 Summer Youth Olympic Games Intellectual Properties.

Office Director Asa Kling in Trademark Building. Both sides exchanged opinions on trademark registration, protection and well known trademark determination.

In the morning of April 23, Huang Jiahua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met with visiting delegation from InterContinental Hotels Group headed by its Vice Global Executive Calolyn Dinberg. MsCalolyn Dinberg on behalf of the InterContinental thanked the Board and presented a pennant for its work in trademark protections.

On April 25, Fu Shuangjian, vice Minister of SAIC attended the news conference relating to China's IP Development in 2012, which was held by News Office of the State Council. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the conference.

On April 26, the signing ceremony for the Cooperation Agreement between

SAIC and Nanjing City to protect 2014 Summer Youth Olympic Games Intellectual Properties was held in Nanjing of Jiangsu Province. Xu Ruibiao Director General of Trademark Office was present at the ceremony.

On April 28, the first plenary meeting of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group was held in Beijing. The work on cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting and also the work on promoting the use of genuine software were reported in the meeting. During the meeting, relevant documents were discussed and reviewed and works were researched and deployed. Wang Yang, Vice Premier and Chief Leader of the Leading Group host the meeting. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister of SAIC, and Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On April 28, “PRTV” case handled by Trademark Review and Adjudication Board was selected to be one of “Major Cases in National IP Protections”.

On May 3, Economic Law Department under NPC’s Law Committee held a meeting to introduce the new requirement in legislations of this NPC and the revisions on Trademark Law (drafted version). Wang Chaoying, Director General of Economic Law Department under NPC’s Law Committee host the meeting. Zhang Hui, Director General of Department of Policies and Laws under SAIC, Zhu Jianqiao, Deputy Director General of Department of Policies and Laws under SAIC, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office and Ren Gang, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.

From 13 to 23 of May, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board organized a Trademark Review Cases Expert Training Course in SAIC School of Administration in Shenzhen. Deputy Director Generals in charge of trademark works from AICs at provincial level and trademark operating experts from AICs above city level joined the course.

On May 21, Ren Gang, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met with visiting Executive of Château Lafite Rothschild, Christophe Salin. Mr Christophe Salin introduced the history and development of the brand “Lafite”. Ren Gang introduced the situations and problems of China’s Trademark protection. Both sides also made a further discussion on malicious trademark registration and Geographical Indication determinations.



On May 23, a workshop on Trademark Law revision was organized in Beijing. Lang Sheng, Vice Chairman of NPC’s

▲ On May 21, Ren Gang, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met with visiting Executive of Château Lafite Rothschild, Christophe Salin.



▲ On May 29, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC visited Trademark Building.

Law Committee hosted the meeting. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC was present at the workshop. Deputy Director General Zhu Jianqiao of Legal Affairs Office of SAIC, Deputy Inspector Wu Qun of Trademark Office and Deputy Inspector Ren Gang of TRAB attended the workshop.

On May 29, Vice Minister Liu Junchen of SAIC paid a visit to the Trademark Building,

and listened to work reports delivered by Director General Xu Ruibiao of Trademark Office and Director General He Xunban of TRAB. Li Yali, Lv Zhihua, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Xia Qing, Deputy Inspectors of Trademark Office, Huang Jiahua, Chen Zhuo, Li Zhijun, Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, and Ren Gang, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the visit.

On June 4, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with chairman and CEO of Schneider Electric, Jean-Pascal Tricoire. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office accompanied the meeting.

On June 5, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met Pajchima Tanasanti, Director General of the Department of Intellectual Property of Thailand. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office accompanied the meeting.

On June 7, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office accompanied the meeting.

On June 8, the work meeting of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting was held in Beijing, which delivered the spirit of the first plenary meeting of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group, notified the work of double cracking downs for the past half year, exchanged local experiences and deployed assignments. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 9, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office accompanied the meeting.

From 13 to 16 of June, “The fifth China International Trademark Festival” was held in Dalian of Liaoning Province. Qi Xuchun, Vice President of CPPCC, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC, Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO, Li Wancai, Governor of Dalian City were present at the opening ceremony. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Li





▲ From 13 to 16 of June, “The fifth China International Trademark Festival” was held in Dalian of Liaoning Province.

Yali, Lv Zhihua, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office, Chen Zhuo, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board were also present the ceremony and joined relevant activities in the festival.

On June 15, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to DHI-DCW and Baiyun Branch of Xigang AIC of Dalian for investigations. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office accompanied the investigations.

From 17 to 21 of June, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office went to Shenzhen and Zhongshan to participate in a tour workshop on Effectively Using Madrid International Registration System held by WIPO.

On June 18, Ma Zhengqi and Liu Junchen, Vice Ministers of SAIC held a topic meeting to discuss how to improve trademark examination and review efficiencies by using information technology.



▲ On June 15, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to DHI-DCW and Baiyun Branch of Xigang AIC of Dalian for investigations.

Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, Li Yali, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 27, the third Session of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People's Congress discussed the Trademark Law Amendment (drafted version) in groups in Great Hall of the People. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On July 11, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office met with visiting Deputy Director General in charge of trade policies in Department for Business Innovation and Skills, Mr. Michael Williams. Both sides exchanged ideas on "GLEN" trademark case, Trademark Law revision, well known trademark determinations, the application of copy rights as prior rights in opposition cases, trademark distinctiveness, trademark transfer procedure and other issues.

On July 17, Trademark Office's mobilization meeting on the Party's Mass Line Study and Practice was held in Trademark Building. Xu Ruibiao, Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee, Director General of Trademark Office, and leader of the leading group of Trademark Office for Mass Line Study and Practice hosted the meeting, and made deployment and mobilization on deeply implementing SAIC's meeting spirits on the Party's Mass Line Study and Practice, and on Trademark Office's practices. Ouyang Shaohua, Full time Deputy Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee read the implementing work plan. Li Yali, Lv Zhihua, Yanshi, Deputy Secretaries of Trademark Office Party



▲ On July 17, Trademark Office held a mobilization meeting on the Party's Mass Line Study and Practice.



▲ On July 17, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office met in Trademark Building the visiting Vice President of American Chamber of Commerce in China, Mr. Patrick Wang and introduced the revisions on Trademark Law.

Committee and Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Chen Wentong, Party Member of Trademark Office Party Committee and Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Party Member of Trademark Office Party Committee and Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office, Xia Qing, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office were present at the meeting. All Party members of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On July 17, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office met in Trademark Building the visiting Vice President of American



Chamber of Commerce in China, Mr. Patrick Wang. He introduced the revisions on Trademark Law. Mr. Wang presented American Business in China 2013 White Paper and introduced relevant situations.

On July 23, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with visiting committee member of European Commission



▲ On July 23, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with visiting committee member of European Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development Mr Dacian Ciolos.

Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development Mr. Dacian Ciolos. Both sides exchanged ideas on Geographical Indication protections and jointly cracking down counterfeited wine and alcohol trade behaviors. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On July 24, followed SAIC's deployment of conducting "Chinese Dream, AIC Love" discussions and the arrangement of the Party's Mass Line Study and Practice, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board organized a "Chinese Dream, Trademark Dream" speech contest. 10 contestants joined the activity. Leading members of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Secretary of the Youth League of SAIC direct-affiliated departments, staffs of the Board watched the whole contest.

From July 31 to August 2, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC led a team to investigate in Hebei



▲ On August 1, the delegation led by Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC conducted investigation meeting in Anxin AIC.

and Tianjin on how to solidly conduct the Party's Mass Line Study and Practice. During the investigation, he widely listened to opinions and suggestions of local AICs and enterprises. Zhang Hui, Director General of the Department of Policies and Laws under SAIC and Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the investigation.

On August 5, Trademark Office meeting on the Party's Mass Line Study and Practice was held in Trademark Building to collect suggestions and opinions on the leading members, work

style buildings and trademark work. Xu Ruibiao, Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee, Director General of Trademark Office, and leader of the leading group of Trademark Office for Mass Line Study and Practice hosted the meeting. Lv Zhihua, Yanshi, Deputy Secretaries of Trademark Office Party Committee and Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Chen Wentong, Party Member of Trademark Office Party Committee and Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Full time Deputy Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee, Wu Qun, Party Member of Trademark Office Party Committee and Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office, Xia Qing, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office were present at the meeting. Retired staff representatives including former Director General of Trademark Office, Li Jianchang, representatives of the Party members of Trademark, non Party members and the worker, youth and women representatives also attended the meeting.

On August 6, Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office met with visiting Director of Operations Service Madrid Registry of WIPO, Mrs. Asta Valdimarsdottir, and the coordinator of Madrid team Pei Xiaoling. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined the visiting.

On August 6, Lv Zhihua, Yan Shi, Deputy Secretaries of Trademark Office Party Committee and Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, and Ouyang Shaohua, Full time Deputy Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee, went to Miyun AIC of Beijing contact point to conduct the Party's Mass Line Study and Practice. They directly listened to local suggestions and opinions.

On August 13, Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met the Counsellor (Economic) of Embassy of the Republic of Singapore Mr. Tan Lui Ha1. She listened to the introduction of registration of the trademark "BUSINESS CHINA, SINGAPORE".

On August 14, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met with visiting vice president of Honeywell in Asia and Pacific region Mr. Sun Dan. He introduced the procedure of well known trademark determination in opposition case.

From 23 to 26 of August, Trademark Office organized the Office meeting to research and to discuss the revision of Regulations for Trademark Law. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Li Yali, Lv Zhihua, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office was present at the meeting. Directors of the Office inner divisions also attended the meeting.

On August 23, a Special Session of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group was held in Beijing to research and deploy the double cracking downs all over the country. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC was present at the meeting. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On August 27, Trademark Office accepted CCTV interview on Trademark Law Amendment. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office introduced the significance of the revision and the major changes. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office explained trademark examination and review time limits, the enhancement on trademark rights protection. Legal Affairs Division of Trademark Office introduced the opening character of the revision.

On August 29, Trademark Office accepted a group interview by People's Daily, Legal Daily,

Economic Daily and other medias. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office introduced the background, significance and major changes of the new Law and answered questions.

On September 4, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office met with visiting Chairman and President of SEPHORA Mr. Chris de Lapuente. Both sides exchanged ideas on “SEPHORA” trademark registration.

On September 4, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with visiting Chairman of Russian Federal Service for Intellectual Property Mr. B Simonov. Both sides introduced the latest progress and exchanged opinions on further promoting and enhancing the cooperation between China and Russia in the area of Intellectual Property Protection. Both sides made further discussions on the implementation of the MOU on the cooperation between SAIC and Russian Federal Service for Intellectual Property jointly signed on May 19, 2010. Li Yali, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.



▲ On August 29, Trademark Office accepted a group interview by People's Daily, Legal Daily, Economic Daily and other medias.



▲ On September 4, the General Branch of Trademark Office Youth League organized an experience sharing workshop. Ouyang Shaohua, Full time Deputy Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee sincerely talked with the young staffs.

On September 4, the General Branch of Trademark Office Youth League organized an experience sharing workshop. Ouyang Shaohua, Full time Deputy Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee sincerely talked with the young staffs to share his experiences and to review his endeavors, in order to promote the young to be excellent in the post.

On September 5, the plenary meeting of SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting

leading group was held. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC, leader of SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group hosted the meeting and made a speech there. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under



SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group attended the meeting.

On September 6, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with visiting Danish Minister for Business and Growth, Mr. H.E. Henrik Sass Larsen. Zhang Mao introduced the basic information on China's Trademark registration, trademark law amendment and trademark enforcement.



▲ On September 6, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC, jointly with H.E. Henrik Sass Larsen, Danish Minister for Business and Growth, signed an MOU between SAIC and Danish Ministry for Business and Growth.

Both sides also exchanged bilateral cooperation and Danish enterprises' trademark protections in China. Li Yali, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Chen Zhuo, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.

On September 9, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with visiting Acting Director of USPTO, Ms. Teresa Stanek Rea. Both sides talked on China's Trademark Law revision, malicious trademark registration, antimonopoly, trade secret and bilateral cooperation. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, and He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.

On September 11, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office met with visiting US delegation of Intellectual Property Work Group under China-US Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade, headed by Ms. Elaine Wu. Both sides exchanged opinions on bilateral cooperation in China's Trademark Law revision, drafting Trademark Law Regulation, trademark malicious registration, Geographical Indication protection and etc.

On September 17, SAIC held in Beijing its system video and telephone meeting to implement new Trademark Law and made overall deployment on the study and implementation. Xin Chunying, Vice Chairwoman of NPC's Law Committee was invited to explain the Law. Zhang Mao, Secretary of SAIC Party Committee and Minister of SAIC was present at the meeting and made an important speech. Liu Yuting, Deputy Secretary of SAIC Party Committee and Vice Minister of SAIC hosted the meeting. Ma Zhengqi, Vice Minister of SAIC, He Xin, Discipline Leader of SAIC, and Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC also attended the meeting.

From 9 to 11 of October, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Ningxia to investigate the trademark strategy implementations. Zhang Hui, Director General of the Department of Policies and

Laws under SAIC, and Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office accompanied the investigation.

On October 10, Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met with visiting Director of International Policy Department under UK Intellectual Property Office Neil Feinson, and senior IP officer from Economy and Trade Policy Department of British Embassy Tom Duke. The British part provided high appraisals for the Board's work in IP protections. Both sides also conducted further discussion and exchange in the specific implementation of the new Trademark Law, the determination proof of well known trademarks.

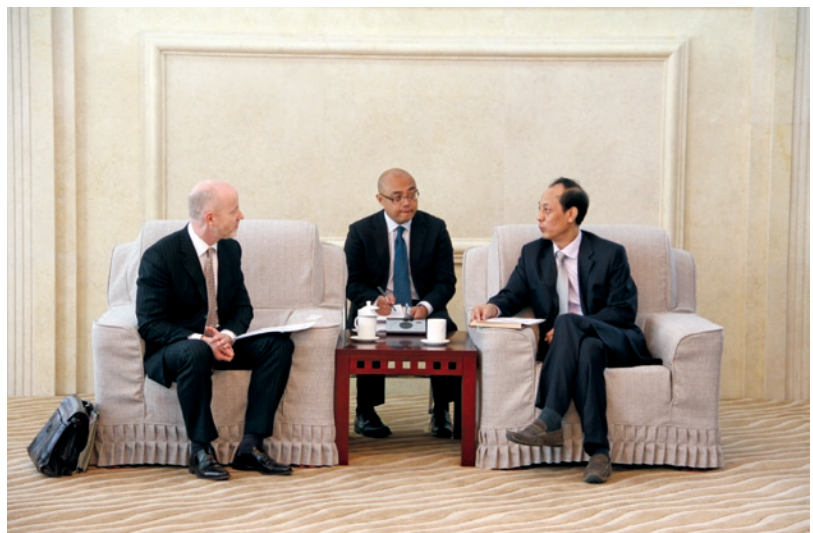
On October 12, International Cooperation Department under SAIC led the meeting with EU Delegations in China. Both sides communicated the 2013-2014 biennial cooperation plan project list under the framework of the third phase of Sino-EU IP Cooperation (IP Key). Representative from Legal Affairs Division of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On October 15, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with visiting Vice President of Lacoste Holding Group, the Devanlay Group and the Maus Freres Group, Mr. Patrice Oudre. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, and Chen Zhuo, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the visit.

On October 15, representatives from EU delegations in China, Italian Embassy and Zegna visited



▲ From 9 to 11 of October, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Ningxia to investigate the trademark strategy implementations.



▲ On October 10, Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met with visiting Director of International Policy Department under UK Intellectual Property Office Neil Feinson.

Trademark Review and Adjudication Board for “Zegna” trademark case. Chen Zhuo, Deputy Director General of the Board joined the visit.

On October 16, the liaison meeting of member ministries of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group was organized in Ministry of Commerce. The meeting discussed major work assignments for the fourth season of the year and annual evaluation method. Chai Haitao, Deputy Director General of the General Affairs Department of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group hosted the meeting. Liaison persons of all member ministries were present at the meeting. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group attended the meeting.

On October 23, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC listened to report on trademark examinations and relevant protection mechanisms in Trademark Building. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, Li Yali, Lv Zhihua, Yanshi, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Full time Deputy Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee, Wu Qun, Xia Qing, Deputy Inspectors of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From 23 to 24, October, the eight round negotiation on Sino-EU Geographical Indication Agreement was organized in Beijing. Representatives from Legal Affairs Division and Geographical Indication Division of Trademark Office joined the negotiation.

On October 30, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met the delegations from Legal Affairs Commission of European Parliament led by Vice Chairman Raffaele BALDASSARRE. Both sides exchanged ideas on Trademark Law revision, government procurement (bid), SME and European investment. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On October 30, a project workshop on China's Geographical Indication protection and its law enforcement system was organized by China International Association for Urban and Rural Development affiliated by Development Research Center of the State Council. Geographical Indication Division of Trademark Office assigned staff to attend the workshop and provide opinion on the interim research report.

On November 8, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with visiting Director General of WIPO, Francis Gurry. Zhang Mao expressed to work with WIPO to consolidate current cooperation and to further enlarge cooperation in wider areas, and to mutually promote trademark development.

On November 8, Sino-US IP workgroup director general level meeting was held in Ministry of Commerce. Both sides exchanged ideas on Geographical Indications, and malicious registrations. Xia Qing, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From 13 to 15 of November, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC investigated trademark legal work and trademark strategy implementation in Henan. Zhang Hui, Director General of the Department of Policies and Laws under SAIC and Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined



the investigation.

On November 13, the plenary meeting of national cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group was held in General Office of State Council. Wang Yang, Vice Premier and Chief Leader of the Leading Group hosted the meeting. Sun Hongzhi, Vice Minister of SAIC, and Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.



▲ From 13 to 15 of November, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC investigated trademark legal work and trademark strategy implementation in Henan.

On November 15, Trademark

Review and Adjudication Board organized a democratic life meeting briefing. Zhang Deqiang, from the third supervision team of SAIC was present at the meeting and gave instructions. All party members of the Board joined the meeting. In that afternoon, the Board held another meeting to deliver the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board hosted the meeting and made a deep mobilization and deployment on implementing the spirit.

From 19 to 20 of November, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Zhejiang for trademark investigation and law work. It visited Shaoxing Qing Fang Cheng brand instruction station, Keqiao



▲ From 19 to 20 of November, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Zhejiang for trademark investigation and law work.

branch of Shaoxing AIC and Kuaijishan wine Enterprise to hear relevant work reports.

On November 22, He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and Huang Jiahua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board went to Guizhou to sign a cooperation agreement,

on behalf of the Board, with the promotion authority of Guizhou Party Committee, which functioned to strengthen the help and support to undeveloped area in Western China.

On November 28, Trademark Office organized a democratic life meeting. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC was present at the meeting and made an important speech. Xu Ruibiao, Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee, Director General of Trademark Office, and leader of the leading group of Trademark Office for Mass Line Study and Practice hosted the meeting, and made the personal and leading members' comparison checking. Other leading members also made personal comparison checking and conducted criticism and self criticism. Xu Aiting, leader of the second supervision team from SAIC was present at the meeting and made comments. Relevant person from the supervision team and Personnel Department also attended the meeting. On the next day, the democratic life meeting briefing was held in Trademark Office.

From November 28 to October 2, IP advanced theoretical research senior workshop was held in SAIC School of Administration in Shenzhen. Trademark Office led the workshop's organization. Xia Qing, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office was present at the opening ceremony and made a speech.

From 2 to 6 of December, TM5 Annual Meeting was held in Seoul of Korea. As an official member, Trademark Office assigned a delegation led by Li Yali, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office to attend the meeting.

From 3 to 7 of December, 2013 Sino-US IP work group meeting and IP oversea exchanges were organized in Washington of US. Xia Qing, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office was present at the meeting.

On December 5, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with visiting Chief Executive of Intellectual Property Office of UK, Mr. John Alty and discussed on trademark progress and 2014 annual cooperation. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office, Huang Jiahua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board accompanied the visit.

On December 11, national law enforcement and judicial procedure connecting work promotional meeting and training was held in Zhengzhou of Henan province. Yanshi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On December 12, SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group meeting was held. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC and Leader of SAIC's cracking down IP infringement



▲ Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office made a lecture in AIC system's training on new Trademark Law.



and counterfeiting leading group hosted the meeting and made a speech. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Deputy Director of General Affairs Office of SAIC's cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting leading group attended the meeting and reported the work on double cracking downs in the past three seasons.

On December 20, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Shenzhen Market Supervision Administration Bureau and Tencent for investigation. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office accompanied the investigation.

From 21 to 22 of December, AIC system's training on new Trademark Law was organized in SAIC School of Administration in Shenzhen. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC was present at the opening ceremony and made a speech. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office, Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board made lectures during the training. Responsible staffs in charge of Trademark from AICs at provincial level participated in the training.

On December 23, SAIC work meeting on establishing and improving trademark examination and review long term effect mechanism was organized in SAIC. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister of SAIC hosted the meeting. Liu Junchen was present at the meeting. Relevant staffs from General Affairs Office, the Department of Policies and Laws, Personnel Department, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and Tongda Trademark Service Center attended the meeting. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office also attended the meeting.

# Trademark Statistics

## Statistics of Trademark Applications and Registrations in 2013

	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
Applications Filed for Registration	1733361	95177	53008	1881546
Applications Filed for Renewal	99786	13528	6010	119324
Applications for Opposition	20901	13382	384	34667
Modification Applications	147645	26765	2829	177239
Assignment Applications	97657	13658	2049	113364
Annulment Applications	6508		2278	21414
Cancellation Applications	12628			
Applications for Recordal of License Contracts	29438			29438
Registrations Approved	909541	59496	27687	996724
Trademark Applications Preliminarily Approved	908878		27872	936750
Trademark Applications Refused	251498		10687	262185
Trademark Applications Partly Refused	221560		4184	225744
Trademark Registration Modified	172914		9077	181991
Trademark Registration Assigned	111038		3569	114607
Trademark Registration Renewed	116621		6064	122685
Trademark Registration Annulled	110186		7502	123415
Trademark Registration Cancelled	5727			
Recordal of License Contracts Handled	34998			34998
Re-issuance of Registration Certificates	10680			10680

**Statistics of Domestic Trademark Applications Filed  
and Registrations Approved in 2013  
(Breakdown by Province/Autonomous Region/Municipality)**

Note: Applications and registrations refer to statistics from Dec 16, 2012 to Dec 15, 2013, others refer to accumulative data by Dec 15, 2013.

P/M/R	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registrations
Beijing	133510	68688	467259
Tianjin	22127	13194	77143
Hebei	43826	21084	166136
Shanxi	16753	6731	52742
Inner Mongolia	13146	6899	56746
Liaoning	30440	16881	134082
Jilin	14977	7330	62575
Heilongjiang	19079	9719	84157
Shanghai	106374	57354	364528
Jiangsu	110097	60069	459132
Zhejiang	178978	105825	864161
Anhui	42981	19523	123834
Fujian	96134	52367	369736
Jiangxi	26862	13064	88125
Shandong	92765	47202	343623
Henan	57591	29410	184866
Hubei	37031	18190	132396
Hunan	41362	21453	139205
Guangdong	318789	162264	1126595
Guangxi	16652	8430	57656
Hainan	7470	4022	28554
Sichuan	63649	31125	219938
Guizhou	19814	9655	41448
Yunnan	28051	15637	87927
Tibet	1316	531	3667
Shaanxi	40169	21209	104745
Gansu	6293	2991	23887
Qinghai	2963	1717	10429
Ningxia	3689	2401	13411
Xinjiang	16368	8767	57024
Chongqing	45751	25034	114889
Hongkong	67889	29907	175097
Macao	621	321	2778
Taiwan	9844	10547	104095
Total	1733361	909541	6342586

### Statistics of Foreign Trademark Applications Filed in 2013

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Algeria	39	5	44	Bulgaria	26	178	204
Afghanistan	17	0	17	Belize	17	0	17
Argentina	185	0	185	Republic of Benin	2	0	2
United Arab Emirates	389	0	389	Benelux	0	2394	2394
Oman	3	0	3	Belgium	318	0	318
Azerbaijan	52	48	100	Iceland	17	70	87
Egypt	57	10	67	Puerto Rico	6	0	6
Ethiopia	11	0	11	Poland	148	267	415
Ireland	343	46	389	Bosnia - Herzegovina	0	10	10
Estonia	11	29	40	Bolivia	9	0	9
Andorra	4	0	4	Belize	30	0	30
Angola	16	0	16	Burkina Faso	1	0	1
Anguilla	304	0	304	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2	1	3
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0	1	Denmark	895	583	1478
Austria	372	635	1007	Germany	4275	6490	10765
Australia	2303	1238	3541	Togo	3	0	3
Barbados	29	0	29	Dominican Republic	8	0	8
Papua New Guinea	6	0	6	Russia	503	1474	1977
Bahamas	159	0	159	Ecuador	16	0	16
Pakistan	62	0	62	France	4402	5227	9629
Paraguay	2	0	2	Philippines	112	37	149
Palestine	3	0	3	Fiji	2	0	2
Bahrain	9	0	9	Finland	348	229	577
Panama	110	0	110	Democratic Republic of the Congo	8	0	8
Brazil	492	0	492	Columbia	123	3	126
Belarus	0	61	61	Costa Rica	5	0	5
Bermuda	126	0	126				

( Cont'd )

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Georgia	7	15	22
Cuba	4	1	5
Guyana	2	0	2
Kazakstan	14	37	51
Republic of Korea	7700	631	8331
Netherlands	1213	0	1213
Netherlands Antilles	102	0	102
Montenegro	0	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	3	7	10
Canada	1806	0	1806
Ghana	4	0	4
Cambodia	5	0	5
Czech Republic	83	214	297
Zimbabwe	5	0	5
Cameroon	4	0	4
Qatar	69	0	69
Cayman Islands	2341	0	2341
Kuwait	36	0	36
Croatia	1	52	53
Kenya	14	11	25
Cook Islands	16	0	16
Kuraso	3	6	9
Latvia	3	28	31
Lebanon	62	0	62
Lithuania	4	32	36
Libya	12	0	12
Liechtenstein	154	86	240
Luxembourg	307	0	307
Romania	18	81	99

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Madagascar	2	3	5
Isle of Man	175	0	175
Malta	97	0	97
Malaysia	944	0	944
Mali	1	0	1
Macedonia	0	8	8
Marshall	60	0	60
Mauritius	59	0	59
Mauritania	3	0	3
USA	25773	5102	30875
Virgin Islands of the United States	10	0	10
Mongolia	0	5	5
Bangladesh	11	0	11
Peru	21	0	21
Myanmar	37	0	37
Republic of Moldova	0	25	25
Morocco	20	27	47
Monaco	39	175	214
Mexico	325	11	336
Namibia	5	0	5
South Africa	318	0	318
Nicaragua	4	0	4
Nepal	2	0	2
Nigeria	28	0	28
Norway	103	373	476
EU	0	10252	10252
Portugal	173	187	360



( Cont'd )

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Japan	13200	3404	16604	Western Samoa	144	0	144
Sweden	777	227	1004	Greece	153	76	229
Switzerland	1696	3789	5485	Singapore	1965	312	2277
Serbia	0	24	24	New Zealand	964	186	1150
Sierra Leone	2	0	2	Hungary	28	61	89
Senegal	4	0	4	Syria	59	0	59
Cyprus	85	74	159	Jamaica	2	0	2
Seychelles	344	0	344	Armenia	6	17	23
Saudi Arabia	97	0	97	The Republic of Yemen	23	0	23
Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	0	5	Iraq	53	0	53
San Marino	8	30	38	Iran	98	39	137
Sri Lanka	31	0	31	Israel	270	129	399
Slovakia	63	158	221	Italy	2690	3965	6655
Slovenia	11	63	74	India	702	0	702
Thailand	1173	0	1173	Indonesia	113	0	113
Tanzania	18	0	18	United Kingdom	6503	2124	8627
The Turks and Caicos Islands	1	0	1	Channel Islands	38	0	38
Tunisia	7	0	7	British Guernsey	6	0	6
Turkey	239	886	1125	The British Virgin Islands	3069	0	3069
Vanuatu	3	0	3	British West Indies	60	0	60
Guatemala	31	0	31	Jordan	35	0	35
Venezuela	36	0	36	Vietnam	87	60	147
Brunei	81	0	81	Zambia	1	0	1
Uganda	2	0	2	Bailiwick of Jersey	23	0	23
Ukraine	65	308	373	Gibraltar	1	0	1
Uruguay	17	0	17	Chile	235	0	235
Republic of Uzbekistan	9	1	10	Total	95177	53008	148185
Spain	1261	670	1931				

### Statistics of Foreign Trademark Registrations Approved in 2013

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Algeria	21	0	21	Iceland	27	5	32
Afghanistan	6	0	6	Puerto Rico	0	0	0
Argentina	110	0	110	Poland	24	225	249
United Arab Emirates	204	1	205	Bolivia	0	0	0
Oman	7	1	8	Belize	34	4	38
Azerbaijan	25	0	25	Burkina Faso	1	0	1
Egypt	75	7	82	Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea	3	1	4
Ireland	213	106	319	Denmark	529	459	988
Estonia	3	13	16	Germany	2332	5339	7671
Andorra	4	12	16	Togo	1	0	1
Angola	29	0	29	Dominican Republic	7	0	7
Anguilla	65	0	65	Russia	236	1030	1266
Austria	224	507	731	Ecuador	7	0	7
Australia	1165	454	1619	France	2082	3236	5318
Barbados	37	0	37	Philippines	72	1	73
Papua New Guinea	1	0	1	Fiji	1	0	1
Bahamas	53	1	54	Finland	146	284	430
Pakistan	50	0	50	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	0
Paraguay	11	0	11	Columbia	77	0	77
Palestine	1	0	1	Costa Rica	4	0	4
Bahrain	2	0	2	Georgia	4	3	7
Panama	42	7	49	Cuba	4	0	4
Brazil	314	0	314	Kazakstan	12	11	23
Belarus	4	37	41	Republic of Korea	3815	246	4061
Bermuda	137	0	137	Netherlands	570	862	1432
Bulgaria	25	53	78	Netherlands Antilles	32	0	32
Belize	11	0	11	Kyrgyzstan	3	0	3
Republic of Benin	1	0	1				
Belgium	166	478	644				

( Cont'd )

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Guinea	5	0	5	The Republic of Macedonia	0	5	5
Canada	871	12	883	Marshall	60	0	60
Ghana	0	0	0	Mauritius	26	0	26
Cambodia	0	0	0	Mauritania	0	0	0
Czech Republic	30	127	157	USA	15881	2273	18154
Zimbabwe	1	0	1	Virgin Islands of the United States	1	0	1
Cameroon	2	0	2	Mongolia	0	1	1
Qatar	15	0	15	Bangladesh	5	0	5
Cayman Islands	1076	17	1093	Peru	33	0	33
Ivory Coast	4	0	4	Myanmar	10	1	11
Kuwait	5	0	5	Republic of Moldova	1	16	17
Croatia	4	28	32	Morocco	4	26	30
Kenya	4	1	5	Monaco	46	52	98
Cook Islands	10	0	10	Mozambique	0	7	7
Kuraso	2	0	2	Mexico	239	2	241
Latvia	8	13	21	Namibia	0	0	0
Laos	1	0	1	South Africa	233	0	233
Lebanon	40	1	41	Nepal	3	0	3
Lithuania	4	14	18	Nigeria	17	0	17
Libya	3	0	3	Norway	42	136	178
Liechtenstein	31	58	89	Portugal	114	122	236
Luxembourg	158	284	442	Japan	14266	1828	16094
Romania	33	16	49	Sweden	373	495	868
Madagascar	0	0	0	Switzerland	1015	2714	3729
Isle of Man	57	0	57	El Salvador	1	0	1
Malta	10	56	66	Serbia and Montenegro	1	14	15
Malaysia	529	3	532	Sierra Leone	1	0	1
Mali	3	0	3				

( Cont'd )

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Senegal	1	0	1	Greece	64	46	110
Cyprus	90	487	577	Singapore	1096	135	1231
Seychelles	138	8	146	New Zealand	563	18	581
Saudi Arabia	56	0	56	Hungary	8	52	60
Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	0	1	Syria	13	0	13
San Marino	6	8	14	Jamaica	3	0	3
Saint Vincent	1	0	1	Armenia	4	12	16
Sri Lanka	12	0	12	The Republic of Yemen	10	0	10
Slovakia	1	35	36	Iraq	50	0	50
Slovenia	8	34	42	Iran	66	22	88
Thailand	251	10	261	Israel	107	86	193
Tanzania	1	0	1	Italy	1630	2463	4093
The Turks and Caicos Islands	4	0	4	India	355	7	362
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	1	Indonesia	44	0	44
Tunisia	13	0	13	United Kingdom	3263	1536	4799
Turkey	117	206	323	Channel Islands	10	0	10
Turkmenistan	1	0	1	British Guernsey	7	0	7
Vanuatu	0	0	0	The British Virgin Islands	1752	80	1832
Guatemala	4	0	4	British West Indies	113	0	113
Venezuela	38	0	38	Jordan	20	0	20
Brunei	28	0	28	Vietnam	90	56	146
Uganda	3	0	3	Bailiwick of Jersey	9	5	14
Ukraine	28	105	133	Gibraltar	2	1	3
Uruguay	15	6	21	Chile	132	0	132
Republic of Uzbekistan	2	1	3	Total	59496	27687	87183
Spain	869	563	1432				
Western Samoa	89	0	89				

### Statistics of Trademark Applications and Registrations Sorted out According to Classes of Goods & services in 2013

Class	Applications				Registrations			
	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
1	26358	1772	1131	29261	16679	1343	730	18752
2	12966	593	364	13923	7600	436	205	8241
3	52881	4754	2062	59697	25745	3052	1051	29848
4	10317	727	371	11415	6141	496	244	6881
5	55222	4457	2031	61710	27340	2740	1187	31267
6	32447	1571	1029	35047	18906	1037	555	20498
7	47793	3172	1963	52928	28952	1978	1057	31987
8	11225	1027	615	12867	7161	661	322	8144
9	100869	8891	5216	114976	54092	5205	2501	61798
10	18571	1988	1295	21854	9477	1202	723	11402
11	66283	2923	1527	70733	36713	1557	772	39042
12	30826	2418	1146	34390	15644	1259	563	17466
13	2607	159	74	2840	1973	112	49	2134
14	31604	1824	1272	34700	14923	1307	714	16944
15	4482	290	139	4911	2741	263	83	3087
16	30441	2826	1678	34945	19444	1983	875	22302
17	14178	957	691	15826	9127	674	445	10246
18	40243	3352	1968	45563	23734	2250	994	26978
19	31792	762	636	33190	18542	599	385	19526
20	43609	1592	1054	46255	23513	1148	593	25254
21	32563	2125	999	35687	18763	1406	534	20703
22	5815	424	216	6455	3790	301	139	4230



( Cont'd )

Class	Applications				Registrations			
	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
23	4446	232	119	4797	3295	191	78	3564
24	26657	1309	873	28839	16739	1046	474	18259
25	206541	6649	3256	216446	101646	4351	1362	107359
26	8298	579	258	9135	5822	424	156	6402
27	9209	430	275	9914	5199	381	213	5793
28	23684	2152	1095	26931	14045	1644	628	16317
29	72703	2541	963	76207	38061	1518	475	40054
30	98498	3444	1275	103217	50090	2025	600	52715
31	50454	785	435	51674	26766	555	247	27568
32	35280	1897	928	38105	15332	1083	441	16856
33	54464	3647	1412	59523	25781	2001	796	28578
34	4878	393	251	5522	2835	233	150	3218
35	144901	7350	3532	155783	62693	3263	1021	66977
36	26439	1314	749	28502	12957	885	473	14315
37	24614	1303	1168	27085	14490	807	731	16028
38	14574	954	954	16482	7417	699	593	8709
39	20368	1028	630	22026	11418	605	417	12440
40	13732	675	613	15020	8618	495	378	9491
41	45762	3355	2097	51214	23011	2127	1069	26207
42	45005	2891	2925	50821	24377	1881	1676	27934
43	66620	2086	659	69365	29994	1236	311	31541
44	23488	996	577	25061	12488	650	377	13515
45	9654	563	487	10704	5467	387	300	6154
Total	1733361	95177	53008	1881546	909541	59496	27687	996724

### Statistics of Trademark Applications and Trademark Registrations In 1979-2013

Year	Applications				Registrations Approved			
	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
1979					27459	5130		32589
1980				26177	15348	1297		16645
1981				23004	15707	2049		17756
1982	17000	1565		18565	12385	4672		17057
1983	19120	1687		20807	4293	2278		6571
1984	26487	3077		29564	13252	1518		14770
1985	43445	5798		49243	19584	2084		21668
1986	45031	5939		50970	26993	5126		32119
1987	40014	4055		44069	27687	4454		32141
1988	41683	5866		47549	25448	3604		29052
1989	43202	5209		48411	31810	4625		36435
1990	50853	4371	2048	57272	25966	4036	1269	31271
1991	59124	5885	2595	67604	34501	3523	2306	40330
1992	79837	8367	2591	90795	42710	4198	1180	48088
1993	107758	21014	3551	132323	42668	3999	2059	48726
1994	117186	20238	5193	142617	47482	7803	3016	58301
1995	144610	21442	6094	172146	59895	12591	19380	91866

( Cont'd )

	Applications				Registrations Approved			
Year	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
1996	122057	22615	7132	151804	101178	15843	11407	128428
1997	118577	21676	8502	148755	188047	24958	10033	223038
1998	129394	18252	10037	157683	80095	14137	13478	107710
1999	140620	18883	11212	170715	96139	13896	12366	122401
2000	181717	24623	16837	223177	129441	16327	12807	158575
2001	229775	23234	17408	270417	167563	19017	16259	202839
2002	321034	37221	13681	371936	169904	23364	19265	212533
2003	405620	33912	12563	452095	206070	21188	15253	242511
2004	527591	44938	15396	587925	225394	25069	16156	266619
2005	593382	52166	18469	664017	218731	23792	16009	258532
2006	669276	56840	40203	766319	228814	25254	21573	275641
2007	604952	59714	43282	707948	215161	19159	29158	263478
2008	590525	60704	46890	698119	342498	31870	29101	403469
2009	741763	51966	36748	830477	737228	68471	31944	837643
2010	973460	67838	30889	1072187	1211428	108510	29299	1349237
2011	1273827	95831	47127	1416785	926330	66074	30294	1022698
2012	1502540	97190	48586	1648316	919951	58656	26290	1004897
2013	1733361	95177	53008	1881546	909541	59496	27687	996724
Total	11694821	997293	500042	13241337	7546701	708068	397589	8652358

## Statistics of Trademark Cases Reviewed and Adjudicated in 2013

Item	Cases by Category	Number of Cases(Piece)
Applications Accepted	Review of Rejection of Trademark Applications	58491
	Review of Trademark Oppositions	17846
	Disputes over Registered Trademarks	4121
	Review of cancellation of registered Trademarks	2156
	Total	82614
Adjudication	Review of Rejection of Trademark Applications	108301
	Review of Trademark Oppositions	30232
	Disputes over Registered Trademarks	5042
	Review of cancellation of registered Trademarks	607
	Total	144182
Administrative Litigation	First Instanse	1760
	Second Instanse	881
	Retrial	57
	Total	2698
Administrative Recinsideration	Applications accepted	265
	Closed Cases	241

Statistics of General Trademark Offenses across the Country

Item	Total Number of Cases		Among: Number of foreign-related cases		Total Value (10,000 yuan)	Total Fines (10,000 yuan)	Number of Cases Handled				Trademark reproduction seized and removed (pieces)	Faulty articles seized and destroyed (pieces)
	Total	Complaint Case	Total	Complaint Case			Subtotal	Complaint Case	Fine between 100,000 and 1 million yuan	Fine over 1 million yuan		
Total	6896	1114	99	29	16371	5101	3772	858	116	1	256705	70785
Administration on the use of registered trademarks	259	71	1		371	*	60	18	*	*	*	*
	35	11			109	*	14	6	*	*	*	*
	57	4			151	*	37	3	*	*	*	*
	510	171	7		443	392	220	67	11		*	*
Administration on the use of unregistered trademarks	3956	626	53	15	12555	3309	2162	547	77	1	*	*
	405	24			428	259	134	8	6		*	*
	109	6			125	111	63	5	1		*	*
	22	2			164	11	3	1			*	*
Violating Article 40(2) of Trademark Law	227	40	20	7	300	*	128	42	*	*	2161	2
Violating Article 13 of Trademark Law	232	48			310	*	170	38	*	*	30672	2805
Violating the Regulation on Trademark Printing	1030	105	18	7	1250	921	741	117	20		216584	66198
Illegal use of Geographical Indications	14	1			3	6	7	1			210	1610
Illegal use of Geographical Indications special signs	25				2	2	24				7059	65
Illegal use of Special Signs	15	5			161	92	9	5	1		19	105



Statistics of Trademark Infringement and Counterfeiting Cases Across the Country (1)

Item	Total Number of Cases		Among: Number of foreign-related cases		Total Value (10,000 yuan)	Total Fines (10,000 yuan)	Subtotal	Complain Case	Number of Cases Handled (pieces, 10,000 yuan)			Internet-related cases	
	Total	Complaint Case	Total	Complaint Case					punishment		Number of Cases	cases	
									Fine between 100,000 and 1 million yuan	Fine over 1 million yuan			
Counterfeiting trademark	Total	49971	13656	11636	4434	65230	46406	38438	12179	1195	20	647	1716
	Subtotal	7786	2438	2211	827	12731	7731	5871	2076	92	6	119	342
	Using an identical trademark on the same goods without the consent of the proprietor	3492	1150	1141	431	6598	4179	2549	972	61		28	213
	Selling, counterfeiting or making, without authorization, labes of a registered trademark of others	816	250	135	32	1542	765	630	233	7		1	4
	Selling goods that bear counterfeited registered trademark knowingly	3478	1038	935	364	4590	2788	2692	871	24	6	90	126
	Subtotal	42185	11218	9425	3607	52499	38675	32567	10103	1103	14	528	1373
Trademark infringement	Using a similar trademark on the same goods, or an identical or similar trademark on similar goods without authorization	6068	1460	1866	496	11291	8987	4603	1285	242	4	41	87
	Selling goods that infringe the exclusive right to a registered trademark	31819	8515	7150	2978	32203	25045	24173	7647	775	9	474	944
	Using identical or similar marks to a registered trademark of others,on the same or similar goods, as the name or decoration of the goods,misleading the public	1311	295	167	42	4201	1806	1025	255	48	1	3	5
	Facilitating the infringement behaviors by providing storage,transportation,postal service and concealment intentionally	1668	598	141	69	2572	1617	1651	598	22		1	
	Changing other's registered trademark without authorization,and selling goods bearing a replaced trademark	109	27	7	4	597	183	106	27	2		3	311
	Causing other damages to the exclusive right to a registered trademark of others	300	97	27	6	738	355	183	76	8		1	2
Infringing the exclusive right of Geographical Indications	81	19				35	32	70	19				
Infringing the exclusive right of Olympic Signs	38	5	2			163	103	31	5	1			
Infringing the right of well-known trademark	791	202	65	12	12	699	546	725	191	5		5	26

Statistics of Trademark Infringement and Counterfeiting Cases Across the Country (2)

Item		Number of Infringing Articles destroyed (pieces)	Number of Infringing Trademark Labels Seized and Removed (pieces)	Number of tools Specially Used to Manufacture the Infringing Goods and Counterfeit Labels of registered Trademarks Destroyed (pieces)	Cases Transferred to Judicial Organs					
					Number of Cases			Among: Number of Foreign-related Cases		
					Total	Number of Complaint	Number of Persons transferred	Total	Number of Complaint	Number of Persons transferred
Counterfeiting trademark	Total	13724110	6274103	8566	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Subtotal	4961460	1947457	346	362	146	347	177	69	176
	Using an identical trademark on the same goods without the consent of the proprietor	4141095	951992	165	131	72	111	65	38	48
	Selling, counterfeiting or making, without authorization, lables of a registered trademark of others	199553	817707	50	25	6	18	5	1	5
	Selling goods that bear counterfeited registered trademark knowingly	620812	177758	131	206	68	218	107	30	123
	Subtotal	8762650	4326646	8220	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Using a similar trademark on the same goods, or an identical or similar trademark on similar goods without authorization	4940904	1931001	5935	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trademark infringement	Selling goods that infringe the exclusive right to a registered trademark	3478540	1466873	1871	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Using identical or similar marks to a registered trademark of others,on the same or similar goods, as the name or decoration of the goods,misleading the public	120141	248641	347	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Facilitating the infringement behaviors by providing storage,transportation,postal service and concealment intentionally	25984	218627	50	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Changing other's registered trademark without authorization,and selling goods bearing a replaced trademark	2323	222784	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Causing other damages to the exclusive right to a registered trademark of others	41376	197447	14	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Infringing the exclusive right of Geographical Indications	1825	30290		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Infringing the exclusive right of Olympic Signs	2465	97	1						
	Infringing the right of well-known trademark	149092	10886	2	*	*	*	*	*	*

### Statistics of Trademark Offenses investigated by Provinces/Regions across the Country

Unit: Piece、Ten thousand Yuan

Item	General offenses				Infringement and counterfeiting			
	Total Number of Cases	Among: Number of foreign-related cases	Total Value	Total Fines	Total Number of Cases	Among: Number of foreign-related cases	Total Value	Total Fines
Total	6896	99	16370.83	5101.47	49971	11636	65230.04	46406.10
Beijing	6	1	199.64	36.42	1024	477	2054.16	1014.51
Tianjin	33		30.00	23.16	344	48	828.47	567.07
Hebei	257	5	170.89	142.02	927	111	591.39	731.43
Shanxi	212		131.28	61.28	1021	46	679.18	353.11
Inner Mongolia	65		55.74	44.91	205	2	264.95	187.51
Liaoning	168		422.78	135.31	1118	157	2467.52	834.40
Jilin	39		29.11	36.81	427	52	841.78	476.13
Heilongjian	27		15.13	16.48	315	42	415.47	210.40
Shanghai	58		1845.56	171.19	2990	2039	2805.27	1555.71
Jiangsu	127	10	2755.89	240.63	2725	230	7227.91	4355.47
Zhejiang	488	2	1557.70	600.07	6142	3135	11934.36	10247.90
Anhui	601	3	210.21	204.14	4930	439	1587.67	1512.09
Fujian	332	15	174.46	123.36	4146	928	2981.43	2278.09

( Cont'd )

Item	General offenses				Infringement and counterfeiting			
	Total Number of Cases	Among: Number of foreign-related cases	Total Value	Total Fines	Total Number of Cases	Among: Number of foreign-related cases	Total Value	Total Fines
Jiangxi	130		125.87	88.48	590	10	1410.27	479.79
Shandong	555		1113.21	383.20	2251	90	1875.28	1593.46
Henan	644	2	853.19	329.88	4994	109	2200.85	1561.32
Hubei	669		1484.10	559.70	2267	68	7157.59	3972.07
Hunan	319		254.04	349.86	1022	20	2759.41	1506.82
Guangdong	427	42	947.11	417.22	5965	3067	8326.64	7530.09
Guangxi	107		143.96	35.42	779	57	439.90	260.59
Hainan	178	6	106.97	129.63	434	49	391.18	417.65
Chongqing	34	3	147.20	251.48	289	77	889.72	944.04
Sichuan	219		2277.82	245.54	964	126	1561.03	1427.84
Guizhou	83		174.25	30.13	450	3	344.55	194.23
Yunnan	321		292.25	194.76	889	26	1247.92	642.25
Tibet	29	2	17.37	9.19	59		28.86	60.15
Shaanxi	310	7	356.72	74.10	851	120	263.29	345.06
Gansu	142		85.50	66.47	636	41	501.98	378.24
Qinghai	22		0.69	1.25	284	1	105.99	121.11
Ningxia	34		6.03	7.39	244	12	100.42	117.66
Xinjiang	260	1	386.16	91.99	689	54	945.60	529.91

## Statistics of Domestic Trademark Applications Filed and Registrations Approved in 2013 (breakdown by Province / Autonomous Region / Municipality)

Note: Applications and Registrations refer to Trademark statistics from Jan 1st to Dec 31st, 2013; others refer to accumulative data by Dec 31st, 2013

	Province	Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Beijing	Beijing City	133510	68688	467259	8	1184
	Dongcheng District	8885	4667	36923	0	76
	Xicheng District	10868	5014	47884	0	171
	Chaoyang District	33604	18048	104410	0	309
	Fengtai District	9893	5439	32080	1	44
	Shijingshan District	5506	2134	9574	0	13
	Haidian District	33139	17298	119557	0	320
	Mentougou District	1396	589	4966	2	11
	Fangshan District	2614	1699	9400	1	8
	Tongzhou District	6617	3254	18349	0	29
	Shunyi District	2784	1325	11541	0	47
	Changping District	4785	2112	14988	0	37
	Daxing District	4381	2601	22129	1	51
	Huairou District	2084	1007	6667	1	22
	Pinggu District	2240	1021	5517	1	13
	Miyun County	1256	668	4899	1	3
	Yanqing County	348	283	2091	0	4
Tianjin	Tianjin City	22127	13194	77143	12	228
	Heping District	602	387	3561	0	4
	Hedong District	621	435	3567	0	5
	Hexi District	859	555	4247	0	15
	Nankai District	1394	736	6167	0	6
	Hebei District	617	233	2384	0	4
	Hongqiao District	432	315	2380	0	6
	Dongli District	1221	1074	5684	0	13
	Xiqing District	1848	1013	5491	1	12
	Jinnan District	796	504	3755	1	5
	Beichen District	1573	1354	6735	0	15
	Wuqing District	1711	962	6343	0	15



( Cont'd )

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations	
Tianjin	Baodi District		547	294	2115	6	5
	Ji County		271	126	1011	0	0
	Ninghe County		582	286	1240	1	4
	Jinghai County		889	702	3848	0	7
	Hi-tech Zone		333	173	1772	0	0
	Development Zone		587	739	3142	0	0
	Binhai New Area		5654	2617	7168	3	10
Hebei Province	Hebei Province		43826	21084	166136	30	232
	Shijiazhuang City	Shijiazhuang City	12003	5676	44149	6	57
		Chang'an District	1100	454	2633	-	0
		Qiaodong District	1298	484	2527	-	1
		Qiaoxi District	824	429	2406	-	2
		Xinhua District	1087	403	2603	-	2
		Yuhua District	1120	485	2912	-	0
		Jingxing Mine Area	9	5	31	-	0
		Xinji City	641	282	2348	-	10
		Gaocheng City	499	249	1851	-	2
		Jinzhou City	1038	617	5033	-	1
		Xinle City	418	168	1637	-	1
		Luquan City	178	109	864	-	0
		Jingxing County	67	86	347	-	0
		Zhengding County	515	273	1950	-	4
		Luancheng County	232	119	1135	-	1
		Xingtang County	113	65	428	-	0
		Lingshou County	91	38	308	-	0
		Gaoyi County	69	33	319	-	1
		Shenze County	155	54	482	-	0
		Zanhuang County	84	46	278	-	1
		Wuji County	344	136	942	-	0
		Pingshan County	133	95	574	-	1
		Yuanshi County	152	47	387	-	1
		Zhao County	206	131	845	-	1

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hebei Province	Shijiazhuang City	Development Zone	3	5	302	-	0
	Zhangjiakou City	Zhangjiakou City	765	355	3794	1	4
		Qiaoxi District	40	18	276	-	0
		Qiaodong District	47	29	363	-	0
		Xuanhua District	96	31	718	-	2
		Xiahuayuan District	3	0	22	-	0
		Xuanhua County	23	23	180	-	0
		Zhangbei County	32	17	153	-	0
		Kangbao County	20	15	70	-	0
		Guyuan County	29	18	66	-	0
		Shangyi County	36	8	67	-	0
		Wei County	44	15	182	-	0
		Yangyuan County	33	13	140	-	0
		Huai'an County	9	2	47	-	0
		Wanquan County	33	11	152	-	0
		Huailai County	86	79	590	-	2
		Zhulu County	38	41	399	-	0
		Chicheng County	13	4	53	-	0
		Chongli County	111	3	60	-	0
		Hi-tech Zone	63	12	73	-	0
		Chabei District	2	5	29	-	0
		Saibei District	1	1	4	-	0
	Chengde City	Chengde City	1084	500	3904	4	5
		Shuangqiao District	203	58	520	-	0
		Shuangluan District	29	33	154	-	0
		Yingshou Yingzi Mine Area	18	11	55	-	0
		Chengde County	40	19	335	-	0
		Xinglong County	68	40	388	-	0
		Pingquan County	173	75	631	-	0
		Luanping County	41	25	138	-	0
		Longhua County	142	74	379	-	0
		Fengning Man Autonomous Coutny	77	55	258	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hebei Province	Chengde City	Kuancheng Man Autonomous Coutny	110	20	234	-	1
		Weichang Man and Mongolia Autonomous Coutny	128	60	318	-	0
	Qinhuangdao City	Qinhuangdao City	1459	990	7332	0	11
		Haigang District	594	375	2179	-	3
		Shanhaiguan District	46	115	705	-	1
		Beidaihe District	68	16	272	-	0
		Changli County	191	195	1506	-	1
		Funing County	123	101	632	-	1
		Lulong County	76	50	408	-	0
		Qinglong Man Autonomous Coutny	40	16	161	-	0
		Development Zone	2	11	318	-	0
	Tangshan City	Tangshan City	2663	1577	12412	2	28
		Lubei District	396	175	1752	-	2
		Lunan District	219	172	1021	-	0
		Guye District	36	21	279	-	0
		Kaiping District	74	64	440	-	2
		Fengrun District	282	133	1334	-	0
		Fengnan District	107	89	697	-	1
		Zunhua City	229	74	882	-	3
		Qian'an City	150	91	708	-	0
		Luan County	148	121	567	-	0
		Luannan County	178	115	863	-	8
		Laoting County	122	35	402	-	1
		Qianxi County	90	37	351	-	3
		Yutian County	381	166	1324	-	1
		Caofeidian Industrial Zone	39	17	77	-	0
		Nanpu Development Zone	6	4	67	-	1
		Hangu Management District	10	0	25	-	0
		Hi-tech Zone	67	53	338	-	0
		Haigang Development Area	30	8	40	-	0
		Lutai Development Zone	50	17	125	-	0
	Langfang City	Langfang City	3593	1811	15020	1	9

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hebei Province	Langfang City	Guangyang District	359	206	1264	-	0
		Anci District	131	117	738	-	2
		Bazhou City	676	325	2504	-	2
		Sanhe City	364	170	1429	-	1
		Gu'an County	305	71	817	-	0
		Yongqing County	114	68	425	-	0
		xianghe County	457	118	943	-	0
		Dacheng County	276	162	1484	-	0
		Wen'an County	497	279	2181	-	0
		Dachang Hui Autonomous Coutny	67	72	411	-	0
		Development Zone	76	75	652	-	0
	Baoding City	Baoding City	9034	4294	30662	4	63
		Xinshi District	305	131	1018	-	0
		Beishi District	477	118	643	-	0
		Nanshi District	200	80	563	-	0
		Dingzhou City	348	122	1056	-	1
		Zhuozhou City	249	94	1017	-	2
		Anguo City	524	113	666	-	0
		Gaobeidian City	1415	687	4569	-	4
		Mancheng Coutny	229	158	1232	-	0
		Qingyuan Coutny	324	232	1501	-	0
		Yi Coutny	257	124	578	-	1
		Xushui Coutny	452	259	2066	-	9
		Laiyuan Coutny	47	61	203	-	0
		Dingxing Coutny	178	83	673	-	2
		Shunping Coutny	65	27	178	-	0
		Tang Coutny	200	106	722	-	0
		Wangdu Coutny	132	52	330	-	0
		Laishui Coutny	77	54	282	-	2
		Gaoyang Coutny	691	373	2594	-	2
		Anxin Coutny	460	302	1764	-	3
		Xiong Coutny	299	167	1143	-	1

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hebei Province	Baoding City	Rongcheng Coutny	287	116	1067	-	0
		Quyang Coutny	125	41	264	-	0
		Fuping Coutny	72	9	88	-	0
		Boye Coutny	83	48	462	-	0
		Li Coutny	557	282	1402	-	2
	Cangzhou City	Cangzhou City	3869	2123	16729	4	13
		Yunhe District	210	193	805	-	0
		Xinhua District	99	68	564	-	1
		Botou City	285	128	1125	-	3
		Renqiu City	836	350	2846	-	2
		Huanghua City	135	121	984	-	0
		Hejian City	668	365	2561	-	0
		Cang Coutny	279	182	1432	-	1
		Qing Coutny	226	91	1549	-	1
		Dongguang Coutny	90	61	472	-	0
		Haixing Coutny	27	18	157	-	0
		Yanshan Coutny	95	94	490	-	0
		Suning Coutny	339	129	875	-	0
		Nanpi Coutny	99	63	412	-	3
		Wuqiao Coutny	54	27	187	-	0
		Xian Coutny	245	109	957	-	0
		Mengcun Hui Autonomous Coutny	88	43	400	-	0
	Hengshui City	Hengshui City	2102	813	7339	0	17
		Taocheng District	203	96	634	-	0
		Jizhou City	253	134	903	-	1
		Shenzhou City	134	55	671	-	5
		Zaoqiang County	276	85	731	-	1
		Wuyi County	107	47	444	-	0
		Wuqiang County	75	42	379	-	1
		Raoyang County	93	39	475	-	0
		Anping County	239	75	684	-	3
		Gucheng County	275	80	689	-	1



( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hebei Province	Hengshui City	Jing County	166	52	683	-	0
		Fucheng County	56	36	255	-	0
	Xingtai City	Xingtai City	4557	2067	16856	7	15
		Qiaodong District	281	72	621	-	0
		Qiaoxi District	214	69	717	-	1
		Nangong City	364	124	878	-	0
		Shahe City	145	109	683	-	0
		Xingtai County	118	50	413	-	0
		Lincheng County	63	33	343	-	1
		Neiqiu County	37	21	82	-	0
		Baixiang County	53	20	115	-	0
		Longyao County	310	94	1522	-	0
		Ren County	302	96	931	-	1
		Nanhe County	173	74	683	-	2
		Ningjin County	546	283	2728	-	4
		Julu County	181	121	618	-	1
		Xinhe County	59	27	241	-	1
		Guangzong County	156	41	407	-	0
		Pingxiang County	353	120	1524	-	2
		Wei County	184	85	670	-	0
		Qinghe County	743	464	2296	-	0
		Linxi County	164	78	483	-	0
	Handan City	Handan City	2996	1310	11145	1	10
		Congtai District	199	101	775	-	0
		Hanshan District	204	90	746	-	0
		Fuxing District	61	35	283	-	0
		Fengfeng Mine Area	74	28	300	-	0
		Wu'an City	131	51	628	-	1
		Handan City	90	48	350	-	0
		Linzhang County	137	50	314	-	0
		Cheng'an County	65	37	240	-	0
		Daming County	249	78	774	-	1

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hebei Province	Handan City	She County	46	22	212	-	0
		Ci County	138	51	522	-	0
		Feixiang County	126	25	162	-	0
		Yongnian County	357	184	1672	-	1
		Qiu County	94	44	361	-	0
		Jize County	160	58	357	-	0
		Guangping County	79	30	255	-	1
		Guantao County	164	45	479	-	0
		Wei County	265	95	709	-	0
		Quzhou County	239	133	733	-	3
Shanxi Province	Shanxi Province		16753	6731	52742	34	42
	Taiyuan City	Taiyuan City	5711	2354	17438	3	14
		Xinghualing District	590	264	2213	-	2
		Xiaodian District	1532	620	2603	-	0
		Yingze District	1295	411	2393	-	1
		Jiancaoping District	305	98	732	-	0
		Wanbailin District	630	224	1095	-	0
		Jinyuan District	172	77	573	-	0
		Gujiao City	70	22	152	-	0
		Qingxu County	217	86	960	-	4
		Yangqu County	90	74	264	-	0
		Loufan County	27	13	107	-	0
	Datong City	Datong City	688	484	3478	3	2
		City Area	123	72	407	-	0
		Mine Area	165	16	150	-	0
		Nanjiao District	58	34	178	-	0
		Xinrong District	15	8	44	-	0
		Yanggao County	53	20	140	-	0
		Tianzhen County	19	10	86	-	0
		Guangling County	33	14	145	-	1
		Lingqiu County	13	9	135	-	0
		Hunyuan County	36	26	132	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shanxi Province	Datong City	Zuoyun County	13	11	56	-	0
		Datong County	15	10	75	-	0
	Shuozhou City	Shuozhou City	479	358	1362	4	0
		Shuocheng District	87	107	275	-	0
		Pinglu District	87	58	170	-	0
		Shanyin County	38	15	136	-	0
		Ying County	67	23	167	-	0
		Youyu County	45	32	125	-	0
		Huairan County	113	101	313	-	0
	Yangquan City	Yangquan City	365	131	1273	1	2
		City Area	155	21	148	-	0
		Mine Area	26	11	99	-	0
		Suburb	35	21	178	-	0
		Pingding County	54	48	275	-	0
		Yu County	65	16	221	-	1
	Changzhi City	Changzhi City	1187	374	3679	1	1
		City Area	68	16	171	-	0
		Suburb	42	24	193	-	1
		Lucheng City	17	11	289	-	0
		Changzhi County	119	19	306	-	0
		Xiangyuan County	97	45	432	-	0
		Tunliu County	52	23	238	-	0
		Pingshun County	131	41	141	-	0
		Licheng County	9	4	59	-	0
		Huguan County	39	5	217	-	0
		Zhangzi County	45	37	169	-	0
		Wuxiang County	44	13	121	-	0
		Qin County	67	52	249	-	0
		Qinyuan County	48	9	150	-	0
		Hi-tech Zone	9	1	21	-	0
	Jincheng City	Jincheng City	1056	384	2878	0	0
		City Area	227	33	371	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shanxi Province	Jin cheng City	Gaoping City	134	54	456	-	0
		Zezhou County	127	57	301	-	0
		Qinshui County	48	33	177	-	0
		Yangcheng County	302	103	746	-	0
		Lingchuan County	55	18	218	-	0
	Xinzhou City	Xinzhou City	523	205	1949	0	2
		Xinfu District	141	42	253	-	0
		Yuanping City	48	27	195	-	0
		Dingxiang County	53	21	274	-	2
		Wutai County	67	17	177	-	0
		Dai County	22	5	115	-	0
		Fanzhi County	28	24	125	-	0
		Ningwu County	26	11	120	-	0
		Jingle County	21	3	33	-	0
		Shenchi County	15	3	88	-	0
		Wuzhai County	8	0	47	-	0
		Kelan County	16	2	52	-	0
		Hequ County	12	22	91	-	0
		Baode County	26	4	34	-	0
		Pianguan County	9	1	51	-	0
	Jinzhong City	Jinzhong City	1590	566	4734	9	10
		Yuci District	482	141	1080	-	0
		Jiexiu City	160	47	327	-	0
		Yushe County	14	8	109	-	0
		Zuoquan County	52	14	62	-	0
		Heshun County	107	4	106	-	0
		Xiyang County	32	13	234	-	0
		Shouyang County	54	15	207	-	0
		Taigu County	123	63	829	-	3
		Qi County	63	31	418	-	3
		Pingyao County	266	131	832	-	3
		Lingshi County	158	75	265	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shanxi Province	Linfen City	Linfen City	1032	393	4016	2	1
		Yaodu District	363	69	519	-	0
		Houma City	90	61	480	-	0
		Huozhou City	28	14	120	-	0
		Quwo County	40	15	153	-	0
		Yicheng County	67	35	159	-	0
		Xiangfen County	136	22	286	-	0
		Hongdong County	94	59	501	-	1
		Gu County	21	8	73	-	0
		Anze County	8	5	116	-	0
		Fushan County	10	4	84	-	0
		Ji County	21	26	156	-	0
		Xiangning County	20	11	193	-	0
		Pu County	10	6	100	-	0
		Daning County	6	2	26	-	0
		Yonghe County	12	6	29	-	0
		Xi County	17	13	70	-	0
		Fenxi County	16	5	49	-	0
	Yuncheng City	Yuncheng City	2032	860	7762	8	5
		Yanhu District	445	187	1052	-	0
		Yongji City	104	75	554	-	1
		Hejin City	98	21	365	-	0
		Ruicheng County	177	52	441	-	1
		Linyi County	192	59	712	-	3
		Wanrong County	79	53	358	-	0
		Xinjiang County	93	71	417	-	0
		Jishan County	136	38	359	-	0
		Wenxi County	98	45	569	-	0
		Xia County	94	33	237	-	0
		Jiang County	145	91	602	-	0
		Pinglu County	16	21	175	-	0
		Yuanqu County	114	11	137	-	0



( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shanxi Province	Luliang City	Luliang City	2067	731	4699	1	5
		Lishi District	101	35	333	-	0
		Xiaoyi City	205	61	432	-	0
		Fenyang City	760	291	1752	-	4
		Wenshui County	151	71	578	-	0
		Zhongyang County	52	10	77	-	0
		Xing County	27	14	74	-	0
		Lin County	226	74	252	-	0
		Fangshan County	33	21	204	-	0
		Liulin County	123	53	163	-	0
		Lan County	174	23	256	-	0
		Jiaokou County	45	17	85	-	0
		Jiaocheng County	147	63	369	-	1
		Shilou County	24	4	56	-	0
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region		13146	6899	56746	24	66
	Hohhot City	Hohhot City	3323	2148	17261	6	17
		Xincheng District	649	359	3028	-	1
		Hui Area	356	159	1604	-	0
		Yuquan District	238	146	1435	-	0
		Saihan District	784	328	1781	-	0
		Tuoketuo County	85	17	288	-	0
		Wuchuan County	62	36	207	-	0
		Helin Geer County	313	328	2140	-	2
		Qingshuihe County	47	12	131	-	0
		Tumote Left Banner	133	54	446	-	0
		Hohht Technical Economic Development Area	29	0	11	-	0
	Baotou City	Baotou City	1946	852	8193	1	17
		Kundulun District	107	36	597	-	3
		Donghe District	183	97	1048	-	2
		Qingshan District	572	234	2013	-	4
		Shiguai District	12	5	47	-	0
		Baiyun Ebo Mine Area	1	0	2	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Baotou City	Jiuyuan District	108	43	653	-	0
		Guyang County	41	16	194	-	0
		Tumote Right Banner	119	81	417	-	0
		Darhan Muminggan United Banner	46	27	124	-	0
		Baotou Rare-earth Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone	33	2	292	-	0
	Wuhai City	Wuhai City	233	169	999	0	0
		Haibowan District	151	90	416	-	0
		Hainan District	14	25	105	-	0
		Wuda District	65	45	400	-	0
	Chifeng City	Chifeng City	1565	798	5020	2	5
		Hongshan District	344	182	1299	-	0
		Yuanbaoshan District	153	155	773	-	3
		Songshan District	220	70	475	-	0
		Ningcheng County	207	59	574	-	1
		Linxi County	46	53	156	-	0
		Alukeerqin Banner	56	31	126	-	0
		Bairin Left Banner	50	31	202	-	0
		Bairin Right Banner	50	16	103	-	0
		Keshiketeng Banner	71	26	192	-	0
		Ongniud Banner	156	68	313	-	0
		Harqin Banner	69	27	186	-	0
		Aohan Banner	90	33	311	-	0
	Tongliao city	Tongliao city	918	355	3081	2	0
		Horqin District	356	101	699	-	0
		Huolinguole City	24	4	130	-	0
		Kailu County	51	39	189	-	0
		Kulun Banner	59	11	94	-	0
		Naiman Banner	81	27	264	-	0
		Zhalute Banner	24	32	158	-	0
		Horqin Left Center Banner	57	24	181	-	0
		Horqin Left Back Banner	43	21	202	-	0
		Tongliao Developmentment Zone	0	1	1	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Hulum Buir City	Hulum Buir City	1148	473	3040	1	9
		Hailar City	206	78	700	-	4
		Manzhouli City	125	39	405	-	2
		Zhalantun City	118	40	386	-	0
		Yakeshi City	211	35	347	-	1
		Genhe City	88	59	240	-	1
		Erguna City	13	11	102	-	0
		Arong Banner	52	71	245	-	0
		Xinbarhu Right Banner	10	4	18	-	0
		Xinbarhu Left Banner	14	3	19	-	0
		Chenbarhu Banner	16	3	51	-	0
		Elunchun Banner	49	29	165	-	0
		Ewenke Autonomous Banner	30	23	76	-	0
		Molidawa Dawor Autonomous Banner	63	32	111	-	1
	Erdos City	Erdos City	1549	1013	11170	0	14
		Dongsheng District	722	490	7200	-	12
		Dalate Banner	181	145	1189	-	1
		Zhunger Banner	82	95	566	-	0
		Etuoque Front Banner	25	24	116	-	0
		Etuoque Banner	72	27	323	-	0
		Hangjin Banner	52	30	198	-	0
		Wushen Banner	108	23	240	-	0
		Yijinhuoluo Banner	23	7	210	-	0
	Ulanqab City	Ulanqab City	664	319	2138	3	0
		Jining District	125	101	563	-	0
		Fengzhen City	31	11	104	-	0
		Zhuozi County	24	14	133	-	0
		Huade County	25	4	91	-	0
		Shangdu County	125	18	210	-	0
		Xinghe County	31	9	141	-	0
		Liangcheng County	36	20	132	-	0
		Chahar Right Front Banner	29	16	94	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Ulaqab City	Chahar Right Center Banner	24	8	72	-	0
		Chahar Right Back Banner	24	24	123	-	0
		Siziwang Banner	79	21	129	-	0
	Bayannur City	Bayannur City	862	384	3204	3	2
		Linhe District	275	144	1556	-	0
		Wuyuan County	162	54	414	-	1
		Dengkou County	61	26	145	-	0
		Wulate Front Banner	121	52	310	-	0
		Wulate Center Banner	59	14	87	-	0
		Wulate Back Banner	28	9	64	-	0
		Hangjin Back Banner	101	69	499	-	1
	Xing'an League	Xing'an League	501	204	1178	0	0
		Ulanhot City	149	85	609	-	0
		Arshan City	54	19	116	-	0
		Tuquan County	89	20	97	-	0
		Horqin Right Front Banner	87	38	163	-	0
		Horqin Right Center Banner	59	20	71	-	0
		Zhalaite Banner	56	23	123	-	0
	Xilinguole League	Xilinguole League	523	312	1656	4	2
		Xilinhot City	181	61	507	-	0
		Erlianhot City	36	10	88	-	1
		Duolun County	42	80	133	-	0
		Abaga Banner	17	5	39	-	0
		Sunite Left Banner	12	5	17	-	0
		Sunite Right Banner	25	10	88	-	0
		East Wuzhumuqin Banner	28	26	107	-	0
		West Wuzhumuqin Banner	40	9	65	-	0
		Taipusi Banner	58	23	178	-	0
		Xianghuang Banner	8	9	48	-	0
		Zhengxiangbai Banner	15	16	112	-	0
		Zhenglan Banner	39	26	143	-	0
		Wulagai Eco-Development Zone	6	2	30	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Xilin gole League	Heichengzi Demonstration Zone	4	0	4	-	0
		Alashan League	166	82	374	2	0
		Alashan Left Banner	120	55	262	-	0
		Alashan Right Banner	20	11	31	-	0
		Ejina Banner	6	8	21	-	0
Liaoning Province	Liaoning Province		30440	16881	134082	81	367
	Shenyang City	Shenyang City	12458	6155	49393	5	79
		Shenhe District	2119	1150	8493	-	13
		Heping District	1611	973	7657	-	3
		Dadong District	1069	483	4142	-	9
		Huanggu District	1047	494	4442	-	3
		Tiexi District	1573	713	4760	-	6
		Sujiatun District	391	191	2011	-	0
		Dongling District	618	344	3900	-	7
		Shenbei Xin District	644	213	1792	-	1
		Yuhong District	1016	441	4023	-	2
		Xinmin City	533	233	1439	-	0
		Liaozhong County	399	159	1226	-	0
		Kangping County	100	54	316	-	0
		Faku County	355	114	690	-	2
	Chaoyang City	Chaoyang City	550	249	2108	0	5
		Shuangta District	127	37	392	-	0
		Longcheng District	93	38	268	-	2
		Beipiao District	61	30	285	-	0
		Lingyuan District	85	37	280	-	1
		Chaoyang County	37	23	126	-	0
		Jianping County	83	36	368	-	0
		Harqin Left Mongol Autonomous County	46	29	156	-	2
	Fuxin City	Fuxin City	417	250	2002	0	5
		Xihe District	60	27	337	-	0
		Haizhou District	53	39	419	-	0
		Xinqiu District	5	20	110	-	2



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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Liaoning Province	Fuxin City	Taiping District	51	32	184	-	2
		Qinghem District	7	7	44	-	0
		Zhangwu County	91	63	340	-	0
		Fuxin Mongol Autonomous County	107	41	327	-	0
	Tieling City	Tieling City	865	456	3629	12	1
		Yinzhou District	120	53	757	-	0
		Qinghe District	26	16	274	-	1
		Diaobingshan City	55	26	251	-	0
		Kaiyuan City	187	83	634	-	0
		Tieling County	105	98	518	-	0
		Xifeng County	119	62	422	-	0
		Changtu County	177	93	555	-	0
	Fushun City	Fushun City	992	488	4046	2	13
		Shuncheng District	398	139	1163	-	1
		Xinfu District	103	62	596	-	2
		Dongzhou District	68	42	250	-	2
		Wanghua District	86	57	649	-	0
		Fushun County	75	34	316	-	0
		Xinbin Man Autonomous County	83	55	388	-	0
		Qingyuan Man Autonomous County	83	46	363	-	0
	Benxi City	Benxi City	426	248	2088	13	1
		Pingshan District	62	60	349	-	1
		Xihu District	50	20	201	-	0
		Mingshan District	68	30	493	-	0
		Nanfen District	12	2	51	-	0
		Benxi Man Autonomous County	92	22	199	-	0
		Huanren Man Autonomous County	113	43	574	-	0
	Liaoyang City	Liaoyang City	1544	635	4679	0	4
		Baita District	206	80	812	-	0
		Wensheng District	111	43	338	-	0
		Hongwei District	45	24	335	-	2
		Gongchangling District	28	8	97	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Liaoning Province	Liaoyang City	Taizihe District	72	51	282	-	0
		Dengta City	695	295	1648	-	0
		Liaoyang County	322	133	995	-	1
	Anshan City	Anshan City	1778	1087	9274	3	21
		Tiedong District	291	175	1415	-	12
		Tiexi District	107	54	1036	-	0
		Lishan District	110	33	547	-	0
		Qianshan District	205	215	1034	-	0
		Haicheng City	815	456	4179	-	7
		Taian County	119	65	362	-	0
		Xiuyan Man Autonomous County	109	76	430	-	0
	Dandong City	Dandong City	1083	527	4644	8	8
		Zhenxing District	386	113	1406	-	3
		Yuanbao District	96	55	541	-	1
		Zhen'an District	69	37	349	-	0
		Fengcheng City	161	91	502	-	0
		Donggang City	148	138	877	-	4
		Kuandian Man Autonomous County	82	41	420	-	0
	Dalian City	Dalian City	7102	4827	35494	11	201
		Xigang District	709	621	3752	-	1
		Zhongshan District	1230	605	6496	-	11
		Shahekou District	1150	674	4722	-	6
		Ganjingzi District	1537	1048	6017	-	131
		Lvshunkou District	139	97	994	-	1
		Jinzhou District	306	207	2017	-	0
		Wafangdian City	322	129	1393	-	3
		Pulandian City	217	99	1385	-	13
		Zhuanghe City	227	86	1009	-	1
		Changhai County	163	425	1408	-	0
	Yingkou City	Yingkou City	1242	665	4908	5	6
		Zhanqian District	233	134	1218	-	0
		Xishi District	123	68	476	-	2

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Liaoning Province	Yingkou City	Bayuquan District	184	74	515	-	0
		Laobian District	51	42	284	-	1
		Dashiqiao City	301	183	1281	-	2
		Gaizhou City	178	95	737	-	0
	Panjin City	Panjin City	681	446	3263	3	1
		Xinglongtai District	213	137	1219	-	0
		Shuangtaizi District	124	40	406	-	0
		Dawa County	164	105	745	-	0
		Panshan County	119	99	544	-	0
	Jinzhou City	Jinzhou City	711	744	4090	0	9
		Taihe District	146	425	912	-	1
		Guta District	65	27	527	-	0
		Linghe District	92	69	663	-	0
		Linghai City	85	46	421	-	2
		Beizhen City	115	55	545	-	0
		Heishan County	106	59	401	-	1
		Yi County	48	22	173	-	2
	Huludao City	Huludao City	754	311	2954	18	13
		Longgang District	59	49	536	-	1
		Lianshan District	94	43	500	-	0
		Nanpiao District	16	5	43	-	0
		Xingcheng City	394	103	952	-	6
		Suizhong County	83	62	485	-	1
		Jianchang County	67	25	170	-	0
Jilin Province	Jilin Province		14977	7330	62575	40	69
	Changchun City	Changchun City	6553	3323	27913	5	33
		Nanguan District	990	380	2795	-	2
		Chaoyang District	936	466	3786	-	2
		Kuancheng District	627	358	2648	-	9
		Erdao District	535	208	1431	-	1
		Luyuan District	549	285	2290	-	3
		Shuangyang District	206	101	778	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Jilin Province	Changchun City	Dehui City	259	124	906	-	1
		Jiutai City	227	126	826	-	0
		Yushu City	285	106	1060	-	0
		Nong'an County	360	156	1016	-	0
	Baicheng City	Baicheng City	461	209	1739	5	1
		Taobei District	88	28	233	-	0
		Da'an City	86	33	220	-	1
		Taonan District	87	50	439	-	0
		Zhenlai County	55	29	219	-	0
		Tongyu County	77	26	208	-	0
	Songyuan City	Songyuan City	704	339	2174	8	0
		Ningjiang District	164	69	495	-	0
		Fuyu County	229	110	521	-	0
		Changling County	92	46	297	-	0
		Qian'an County	32	16	133	-	0
		Qian Gorlos Mongol Autonomous County	108	67	462	-	0
	Jilin City	Jilin City	2216	1118	10036	2	10
		Chuanying District	315	157	1571	-	4
		Longtan District	232	116	925	-	1
		Changyi District	364	177	1311	-	0
		Fengman District	153	135	677	-	0
		Panshi City	148	76	627	-	0
		Jiaohe City	249	68	719	-	0
		Huadian City	172	67	789	-	0
		Shulan City	152	82	569	-	0
		Yongji County	155	80	611	-	1
	Siping City	Siping City	1101	465	3742	1	8
		Tiexi District	190	36	515	-	2
		Tiedong District	116	73	454	-	1
		Shuangliao City	72	45	247	-	0
		Gongzhuling City	263	156	1159	-	0
		Lishu County	114	60	470	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Jilin Province	Siping City	Yitong Man Autonomous County	102	37	336	-	0
	Liaoyuan City	Liaoyuan City	501	265	2147	1	2
		Longshan District	103	34	514	-	0
		Xi'an District	51	70	510	-	0
		Dongfeng County	122	53	412	-	0
		Dongliao County	99	43	225	-	1
	Tonghua City	Tonghua City	1316	629	6595	10	8
		Dongchang District	102	35	346	-	0
		Erdaojiang District	27	16	169	-	0
		Meihekou City	343	136	1628	-	2
		Ji'an City	139	92	510	-	0
		Tonghua County	96	49	534	-	2
		Huinan County	188	70	778	-	0
		Liuhe County	187	65	866	-	0
	Baishan City	Baishan City	727	367	2749	3	1
		Hunjiang District	88	45	451	-	0
		Jiangyuan District	56	29	205	-	0
		Linjiang City	105	46	404	-	0
		Fusong County	276	124	912	-	1
		Jingyu County	109	95	332	-	0
		Changbai Korean Autonomous County	30	14	109	-	0
	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	1384	721	5836	4	6
		Yanji City	510	344	2681	-	3
		Tumen City	56	50	282	-	0
		Dunhua City	230	94	979	-	0
		Hunchun City	137	57	496	-	2
		Longjing City	77	38	395	-	1
		Helong City	75	17	293	-	0
		Wangqing County	63	32	217	-	0
		Antu County	197	84	444	-	0
Heilongjiang Province	Heilongjiang Province		19079	9719	84157	36	145
	Harbin City	Harbin City	9999	4927	43807	5	68



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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Heilongjiang Province	Harbin City	Songbei District	262	168	708	-	0
		Daoli District	1370	701	5894	-	9
		Nangang District	2185	1192	12597	-	15
		Daowai District	1329	616	5976	-	6
		Xiangfang District	1048	435	4801	-	16
		Pingfang District	97	178	1013	-	2
		Hulan District	187	155	869	-	3
		Acheng District	353	118	1042	-	0
		Shuangcheng City	337	148	1447	-	2
		Shangzhi City	282	81	961	-	0
		Wuchang City	1201	303	1945	-	3
		Yilan County	67	27	335	-	0
		Fangzheng County	59	22	300	-	0
		Bin County	151	142	605	-	1
		Bayan County	143	73	354	-	0
		Mulan County	73	32	241	-	0
		Tonghe County	56	27	196	-	0
		Yanshou County	90	51	446	-	0
	Qiqihar City	Qiqihar City	1474	795	6540	7	10
		Jianhua District	231	90	742	-	0
		Longsha District	161	128	1137	-	2
		Tiefeng District	82	75	689	-	2
		Ang'angxi District	36	14	144	-	0
		Fulaerji District	93	23	361	-	2
		Nianzishan District	19	4	71	-	2
		Meilisi Daur District	49	14	121	-	0
		Nehe City	159	80	528	-	0
		Longjiang County	100	64	308	-	0
		Yian County	82	35	310	-	1
		Tailai County	55	19	190	-	0
		Gannan County	79	34	313	-	0
		Fuyu County	115	75	319	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Heilongjiang Province	Qiqihar City	Keshan County	78	46	322	-	0
		Kedong County	38	38	527	-	0
		Baiquan County	96	45	240	-	0
	Heihe City	Heihe City	634	291	1690	2	2
		Aihui District	67	40	186	-	0
		Beian City	164	96	385	-	0
		Wudalianchi City	240	71	446	-	0
		Nenjiang County	103	66	320	-	0
		Xunke County	26	6	79	-	0
		Sunwu County	19	5	59	-	0
	Daqing City	Daqing City	1524	741	5685	4	9
		Saertu City	249	145	1055	-	0
		Longfeng District	191	85	556	-	0
		Ranghulu District	193	68	1140	-	1
		Datong District	29	41	194	-	0
		Honggang District	39	22	197	-	0
		Zhaozhou County	81	26	216	-	1
		Zhaoyuan County	93	61	332	-	1
		Lindian County	51	35	389	-	1
		Duerbote Mongol Autonomous County	101	54	343	-	0
		Development Zone	4	19	141	-	0
	Yichun City	Yichun City	438	242	2217	0	3
		Yichun District	38	48	461	-	0
		Nancha District	47	27	158	-	0
		Youhao District	27	30	180	-	0
		Xilin District	7	4	44	-	0
		Cuiluan District	11	5	122	-	0
		Xinqing District	10	3	41	-	0
		Meixi District	24	3	72	-	0
		Jinshantun District	6	4	45	-	0
		Wuying District	20	12	96	-	1
		Wumahe District	28	3	45	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Heilongjiang Province	Yichun City	Tangwanghe District	12	2	31	-	0
		Dailing District	16	5	32	-	0
		Wuyiling District	1	2	13	-	0
		Hongxing District	7	2	16	-	0
		Shangganling District	19	4	62	-	0
		Tieli City	151	73	584	-	2
		Jiayin County	13	12	85	-	0
	Hegang City	Hegang City	294	181	1526	1	2
		Xiangyang District	21	9	114	-	0
		Xingshan District	0	2	36	-	0
		Gongnong District	72	53	414	-	1
		Nanshan District	26	20	119	-	0
		Xing'an District	13	5	81	-	0
		Dongshan District	40	16	120	-	1
		Luobei County	78	44	316	-	0
		Suibin County	39	27	201	-	0
	Jiamusi City	Jiamusi City	802	446	4644	2	6
		Qianjin District	81	38	638	-	1
		Xiangyang District	94	65	481	-	3
		Dongfeng District	50	29	476	-	0
		Suburb	109	76	914	-	0
		Tongjiang City	56	20	168	-	1
		Fujin City	115	59	549	-	0
		Huanan City	94	43	273	-	0
		Huachuan City	74	31	410	-	0
		Tangyuan City	49	34	300	-	0
		Fuyuan City	20	7	104	-	0
	Shuangyashan City	Shuangyashan City	395	174	1808	1	0
		Jianshan District	46	36	346	-	0
		Lingdong District	10	5	39	-	0
		Sifangtai District	12	6	68	-	0
		Baoshan District	7	6	46	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Heilongjiang Province	Shuangyashan City	Jixian County	55	22	287	-	0
		Youyi County	57	25	203	-	0
		Baoqing County	125	50	503	-	0
		Raohe County	78	26	283	-	0
	Qitaihe City	Qitaihe City	179	72	733	0	1
		Taoshan District	52	14	200	-	0
		Xinxing District	46	20	197	-	1
		Qiezihe District	22	15	80	-	0
		Boli County	54	21	235	-	0
	Jixi City	Jixi City	490	234	2504	1	7
		Jiguan District	102	48	694	-	5
		Hengshan District	19	12	128	-	0
		Didao District	9	13	69	-	0
		Lishu District	6	2	62	-	0
		Chengzihe District	22	7	82	-	0
		Mashan District	8	3	35	-	1
		Hulin City	116	69	693	-	0
		Mishan City	119	53	493	-	0
		Jidong County	52	26	228	-	0
		Mudanjiang City	1134	835	6752	3	26
	Mudanjiang City	Dong'an District	116	104	799	-	2
		Aimin District	90	58	666	-	0
		Yangming District	97	102	589	-	0
		Xi'an District	154	118	965	-	0
		Muling City	66	36	313	-	1
		Suifenhe City	169	101	713	-	17
		Hailin City	133	113	804	-	0
		Ning'an City	125	122	814	-	0
		Dongning County	85	49	318	-	5
		Linkou County	65	28	271	-	0
	Suihua City	Suihua City	1314	726	5350	5	11
		Beilin District	252	121	659	-	2

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Heilongjiang Province	Suihua City	Anda City	133	87	517	-	0
		Zhaodong City	248	120	849	-	0
		Hailun City	180	107	676	-	9
		Wangkui County	89	61	286	-	0
		Lanxi County	91	55	434	-	0
		Qinggang County	64	17	181	-	0
		Qing'an County	96	38	530	-	0
		Mingshui County	89	32	184	-	0
		Suiling County	56	62	359	-	0
	Daxing'anling Area	Daxing'anling Area	258	99	1046	5	0
		Huma County	12	16	69	-	0
		Take County	34	5	136	-	0
		Mohe County	84	29	201	-	0
		Jiageda Banner	100	39	525	-	0
		Songling District	12	3	30	-	0
		Xinlin District	10	3	43	-	0
		Huzhong District	5	4	24	-	0
Shanghai	Shanghai City		106374	57354	364528	13	932
	Huangpu District		3099	1545	10855	-	21
	Xuhui District		4451	2558	9823	-	17
	Changning District		2785	1636	9849	-	17
	Jing'an District		1520	858	6339	-	2
	Putuo District		3261	1783	11106	-	15
	Zhabei District		2783	1450	5549	-	7
	Hongkou District		2201	1374	5392	-	5
	Yangpu District		3752	1714	9910	-	15
	Minhang District		9301	5078	29003	-	66
	Baoshan District		4179	2166	10725	-	14
	Jiading District		12501	6171	33070	4	67
	Pudong New Area		17721	9951	66835	1	191
	Jinshan District		12967	6124	25678	-	31
	Songjiang District		7585	4595	27407	1	68



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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations	
Shanghai	Qingpu District		6016	3389	22901	-	52
	Fengxian District		7916	4204	21963	1	50
	Chongming County		2297	1231	5345	6	7
Jiangsu Province	Jiangsu Province		110097	60069	459132	117	1420
	Nanjing City	Nanjing City	18547	10503	69306	4	235
		Xuanwu District	1700	1122	6628	-	7
		Baixia District	1913	1277	7863	-	15
		Qinhuai District	1217	411	2906	-	7
		Jianye District	1410	771	4836	-	20
		Gulou District	2073	1224	7786	-	27
		Xiaguan District	516	315	2857	-	4
		Pukou District	1004	425	3083	-	2
		Liuhe District	810	421	2621	-	4
		Qixia District	1031	477	2651	-	0
		Yuhuatai District	872	407	2624	-	6
		Jiangning District	2735	1269	8132	-	14
		Lishui County	557	317	1798	-	7
		Gaochun County	495	362	2356	-	2
	Xuzhou City	Xuzhou City	4255	2418	16992	3	18
		Yunlong District	105	68	275	-	0
		Gulou District	71	34	189	-	0
		Jiawang District	144	108	537	-	0
		Quanshan District	246	98	373	-	0
		Pizhou City	578	308	1819	-	0
		Xinyi City	340	209	1431	-	0
		Tongshan District	453	240	1761	-	4
		Suining County	359	175	1177	-	0
		Pei County	386	152	1244	-	0
		Feng County	614	338	2070	-	0
	Lianyungang City	Lianyungang City	2640	1248	10575	8	11
		Xinpu District	796	262	2557	-	0
		Lianyun District	93	74	528	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Jiangsu Province	Lianyungang City	Haizhou District	88	40	406	-	0
		Ganyu County	458	208	1346	-	1
		Guanyun County	284	129	975	-	1
		Donghai County	356	268	2205	-	1
		Guannan County	227	129	1006	-	0
	Suqian City	Suqian City	2868	1266	7895	2	24
		Sucheng District	310	156	1013	-	0
		Suyu District	306	184	827	-	0
		Shuyang County	1188	454	2042	-	1
		Siyang County	217	153	1222	-	6
		Sihong County	359	194	1553	-	5
	Huaian City	Huaian City	4456	1579	10529	46	20
		Qinghe District	225	66	465	-	0
		Qingpu District	190	98	474	-	1
		Chuzhou District	270	235	1265	-	2
		Huaiyin District	883	191	1546	-	3
		Jinhu County	425	160	1209	-	5
		Xuyi County	713	160	1365	-	3
		Hongze County	350	179	923	-	1
		Lianshui County	473	188	1376	-	2
	Yancheng City	Yancheng City	4923	2518	18194	12	47
		Tinghu District	413	190	1108	-	1
		Yandu District	463	328	1639	-	5
		Dongtai City	651	256	2275	-	6
		Dafeng City	617	238	2250	-	5
		Sheyang County	473	355	2244	-	6
		Funing County	407	216	1536	-	1
		Binhai County	269	185	898	-	1
		Xiangshui County	280	170	797	-	3
		Jianhu County	628	249	1623	-	10
	Yangzhou City	Yangzhou City	6932	4742	31976	2	65
		Weiyang District	174	106	939	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Jiangsu Province	Yangzhou City	Guangling District	715	184	963	-	1
		Hanjiang District	593	475	4109	-	2
		Yizheng City	602	488	2540	-	2
		Jiangdu City	1042	674	5974	-	15
		Gaoyou City	986	715	3473	-	5
		Baoying County	904	604	3702	-	13
	Taizhou City	Taizhou City	3964	1921	17470	9	66
		Hailing District	402	160	1032	-	0
		Gaogang District	283	123	740	-	0
		Jingjiang City	726	479	4193	-	20
		Taixing City	567	223	3087	-	6
		Jiangyan City	686	270	2332	-	9
		Xinghua City	793	357	3120	-	7
	Nantong City	Nantong City	8835	5760	39327	8	154
		Chongchuan District	488	191	841	-	1
		Gangzha District	171	83	902	-	0
		Haimen City	1271	819	6229	-	11
		Qidong City	819	516	5259	-	31
		Tongzhou District	1257	1100	6735	-	28
		Rugao City	819	803	4391	-	19
		Rudong County	936	513	3655	-	14
		Haian County	1133	464	3554	-	17
	Zhenjiang City	Zhenjiang City	4270	2021	16736	3	54
		Jingkou District	106	37	191	-	0
		Runzhou District	57	31	171	-	0
		Dantu District	357	139	1251	-	3
		Yangzhong City	401	148	1876	-	7
		Danyang City	1971	905	7561	-	23
		Jurong City	553	234	1440	-	0
	Changzhou City	Changzhou City	7786	4733	39874	7	139
		Xinbei District	1728	1103	7343	-	23
		Zhonglou District	855	427	2761	-	1

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Jiangsu Province	Changzhou City	Tianning District	694	422	2627	-	2
		Qishuyan District	115	62	592	-	2
		Wujin District	2776	1640	15368	-	52
		Jintan City	543	368	2642	-	0
		Liyang City	660	439	3252	-	9
	Wuxi City	Wuxi City	12407	7795	71228	7	239
		Chong'an District	179	75	501	-	0
		Nanchang District	417	251	1111	-	3
		Beitang District	354	257	1641	-	0
		Binhu District	903	552	2776	-	6
		Huishan District	823	514	3350	-	7
		Xishan District	1374	929	9104	-	18
		Jiangyin City	3545	2494	23086	-	82
		Yixing City	1618	1064	10153	-	50
		Wuxi New District	1084	582	3850	-	1
	Suzhou City	Suzhou City	27627	13758	109512	6	348
		Gusu District	709	519	2502	-	2
		Huqiu District	109	59	524	-	0
		Wuzhong District	2403	963	7133	-	23
		Xiangcheng District	1563	745	5649	-	15
		Wujiang City	1991	1218	7630	-	23
		Kunshan City	3998	1940	13467	-	51
		Taicang City	1197	598	6060	-	14
		Changshu City	4911	2723	25068	-	61
		Zhangjiagang City	2611	1690	18210	-	44
		New District	85	27	854	-	0
Zhejiang Province	Zhejiang Province		178978	105825	864161	171	4186
	Hangzhou City	Hangzhou City	40035	23094	168955	18	522
		Gongshu District	3514	2256	12444	-	17
		Shangcheng District	2345	1279	9860	-	25
		Xiacheng District	3143	1982	13388	-	18

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou City	Jianggan District	3469	1911	12740	-	34
		Xihu District	6419	3599	24037	-	24
		Binjiang District	3498	2138	11125	-	21
		Yuhang District	3661	2015	15403	-	60
		Xiaoshan District	4636	2674	21546	-	83
		Lin'an City	864	687	4768	-	17
		Fuyang City	1348	720	5641	-	23
		Jiande City	451	308	2695	-	12
		Tonglu County	636	342	2506	-	5
		Chun'an County	533	262	1841	-	11
	Huzhou City	Huzhou City	4438	2808	24400	6	142
		Wuxing District	343	198	875	-	0
		Nanxun District	655	389	2831	-	1
		Changxing County	708	463	5638	-	19
		Deqing County	751	346	4087	-	24
		Anji County	1012	669	4433	-	52
	Jiaxing City	Jiaxing City	13356	9235	56113	9	178
		Nanhu District	822	588	3550	-	9
		Xiuzhou District	1562	1136	6774	-	5
		Pinghu City	1012	850	3768	-	28
		Haining City	3023	1739	13058	-	25
		Tongxiang City	3191	2023	11692	-	26
		Jiashan County	636	499	3470	-	26
		Haiyan County	1604	991	6578	-	23
	Zhoushan City	Zhoushan City	612	348	4359	17	19
		Dinghai District	208	118	1779	-	6
		Putuo District	138	90	1158	-	3
		Daishan County	86	45	372	-	2
		Shengsi County	9	1	91	-	1
	Ningbo City	Ningbo City	21126	12436	107760	26	961
		Haishu District	1695	1090	7846	-	19
		Jiangdong District	1300	968	5831	-	26



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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Zhejiang Province	Ningbo City	Jiangbei District	727	493	3847	-	30
		Beilun District	1470	643	5525	-	59
		Zhenhai District	1178	480	3548	-	36
		Yinzhou District	4227	2606	16419	-	122
		Cixi City	3794	2169	25136	-	217
		Yuyao City	2195	1397	13845	-	179
		Fenghua City	881	531	5486	-	51
		Ninghai County	1038	548	5496	-	38
		Xiangshan County	457	218	2461	-	33
	Shaoxing City	Shaoxing City	11540	7460	59791	13	218
		Yuecheng District	740	386	3188	-	6
		Zhuji City	3758	2821	23273	-	66
		Shangyu City	1185	733	6004	-	42
		Shengzhou City	1365	774	6756	-	13
		Shaoxing County	2022	1372	11096	-	18
		Xinchang County	902	573	3756	-	23
		Jinghu New District	19	17	62	-	0
	Quzhou City	Quzhou City	3105	1442	12257	10	54
		Kecheng District	332	192	1152	-	1
		Qujiang District	436	229	1475	-	6
		Jiangshan City	771	389	4007	-	11
		Changshan County	355	145	1006	-	0
		Kaihua County	339	126	1125	-	3
		Longyou County	448	202	1913	-	19
	Jinhua City	Jinhua City	30179	18088	122493	17	431
		Wucheng District	857	465	3013	-	5
		Jindong District	868	369	2814	-	10
		Lanxi City	841	439	3962	-	16
		Yongkang City	5602	3365	23966	-	70
		Yiwu City	13839	8657	55221	-	147
		Dongyang City	3035	1845	13054	-	33
		Wuyi County	1375	760	5938	-	44

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Zhejiang Province	Jinhua City	Pujiang County	1506	1043	7153	-	62
		Pan'an County	580	337	1373	-	5
	Taizhou City	Taizhou City	17140	10091	99909	24	714
		Jiaojiang District	2099	1161	12414	-	61
		Huangyan District	2179	1102	12877	-	56
		Luqiao District	2399	1594	17902	-	111
		Linhai City	1839	1101	9112	-	49
		Wenling City	4122	2396	22236	-	162
		Sanmen County	525	332	2336	-	22
		Tiantai County	853	576	5044	-	29
		Xianju County	489	340	3201	-	29
		Yuhuan County	1958	1099	11784	-	121
	Wenzhou City	Wenzhou City	32178	18903	191027	9	884
		Lucheng District	2480	1417	15605	-	46
		Longwan District	2127	1357	14017	-	51
		Ouhai District	2872	1780	18399	-	74
		Ruian City	6333	3443	33776	-	153
		Yueqing City	5257	3238	32742	-	127
		Yongjia County	3302	1872	20228	-	73
		Wencheng County	682	422	2696	-	9
		Pingyang County	2494	1348	11215	-	22
		Taishun County	401	201	1236	-	3
		Dongtou County	146	79	906	-	5
		Cangnan County	2999	1558	11383	-	21
	Lishui City	Lishui City	4489	2461	18918	21	63
		Liandu District	507	202	1070	-	1
		Longquan City	585	350	2469	-	4
		Jinyun County	1161	500	3486	-	11
		Qingtian County	601	315	2719	-	8
		Yunhe County	171	98	745	-	2
		Suichang County	207	247	1123	-	6
		Songyang County	164	99	760	-	7

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Zhejiang Province	Lishui City	Qingyuan County	626	238	1513	-	1
		Jingning She Autonomous County	129	82	500	-	3
Anhui Province	Anhui Province		42981	19523	123834	57	338
	Hefei City	Hefei City	11887	5566	34455	3	153
		Shushan District	1433	464	2688	-	17
		Luyang District	1097	531	2435	-	4
		Yaohai District	1355	438	2097	-	0
		Baohe District	1424	580	2506	-	3
		Changfeng County	366	147	893	-	0
		Feidong County	437	231	1348	-	1
		Feixi County	525	278	1677	-	1
		Economic Development Zone	742	358	2610	-	0
		Lujiang County	610	255	1753	-	0
	Suzhou City	Suzhou City	1626	846	4199	3	4
		Yongqiao District	285	110	398	-	0
		Dangshan County	265	136	651	-	1
		Xiao County	230	92	595	-	0
		Lingbi County	218	135	648	-	0
		Si County	289	141	486	-	1
	Huaibei City	Huaibei City	705	298	2421	0	1
		Xiangshan District	145	92	552	-	1
		Duji District	32	15	121	-	0
		Lieshan District	69	21	174	-	0
		Suixi County	155	83	645	-	0
	Fuyang City	Fuyang City	3520	1546	8553	2	9
		Yingzhou District	472	220	937	-	0
		Yingdong District	193	97	544	-	0
		Yingquan District	267	179	676	-	0
		Jieshou City	403	166	1024	-	1
		Linquan County	344	180	1071	-	2
		Taihe County	514	172	1413	-	2
		Funan County	542	263	1155	-	1

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Anhui Province	Fu yang City	Yingshang County	255	128	676	-	0
	Bozhou City	Haozhou City	2920	1194	8201	0	10
		Qiaocheng District	910	403	2383	-	0
		Guoyang County	468	188	1914	-	1
		Mengcheng County	419	177	917	-	0
		Lixin County	521	246	1032	-	1
		Bengbu City	Bengbu City	1465	575	4991	1
	Bengshan District		83	41	177	-	0
	Longzihu District		62	26	126	-	0
	Yuhui District		83	32	133	-	0
	Huaishang District		94	32	144	-	0
	Huaiyuan County		341	133	1001	-	0
	Guzhen County		115	68	443	-	0
	Wuhe County		167	58	611	-	0
	Huainan City	Huainan City	825	351	2376	1	2
		Tianjia'an District	214	83	493	-	0
		Datong District	45	18	140	-	0
		Xiajiaji District	62	26	203	-	0
		Bagongshan District	28	35	120	-	1
		Panji District	121	48	178	-	0
		Fengtai County	177	85	492	-	0
	Chuzhou City	Chuzhou City	2411	1046	8295	4	9
		Langya District	93	46	552	-	0
		Nanqiao District	48	21	185	-	0
		Mingguang City	190	115	641	-	0
		Tianchang City	563	313	2380	-	5
		Lai'an County	305	136	875	-	0
		Quanjiao County	170	82	565	-	0
		Dingyuan County	532	88	712	-	0
		Fengyang County	298	129	1231	-	0
		Ma an shan City	Maanshan City	1924	1011	5870	2
	Huashan District		199	126	517	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Anhui Province	Ma an shan City	Yushan District	194	109	524	-	1
		Jinjiazhuang District	206	156	1036	-	0
		Dangtu County	56	0	12	-	5
		Hanshan County	315	226	739	-	0
		He County	735	282	2386	-	0
	Wuhu City	Wuhu City	3619	1717	10340	4	44
		Jinghu District	335	134	932	-	1
		Yijiang District	253	66	348	-	0
		Sanshan District	267	125	522	-	6
		Jiujiang District	190	59	492	-	3
		Wuhu County	435	213	946	-	0
		Fanchang County	282	216	1070	-	2
		Nanling County	625	154	830	-	2
		Development Zone	4	12	92	-	0
		Wuwei County	474	288	2111	-	0
	Tongling City	Tongling City	736	257	1554	2	9
		Tongguanshan District	72	36	237	-	0
		Shizishan District	54	22	123	-	0
		Suburb	29	21	90	-	0
		Tongling County	199	64	470	-	0
	Anqing City	Anqing City	3779	2165	11735	5	16
		Daguang District	93	33	260	-	0
		Yingjiang District	125	43	290	-	0
		Yixiu District	118	33	314	-	0
		Tongcheng City	583	379	2423	-	5
		Huaining County	389	232	1672	-	1
		Zongyang County	312	200	955	-	0
		Qianshan County	569	455	1351	-	0
		Taihu County	338	178	945	-	1
		Susong County	411	218	877	-	0
		Wangjiang County	158	97	516	-	0
		Yuexi County	346	160	794	-	5
	Huangshan City	Huangshan City	1099	586	3841	4	8



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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Anhui Province	Huangshan City	Dunxi District	264	123	836	-	2
		Huangshan District	151	121	634	-	1
		Huizhou District	75	39	387	-	2
		She County	184	69	629	-	2
		Xiuning County	167	71	551	-	0
		Yi County	39	16	192	-	0
		Qimen County	140	60	353	-	0
	Luan City	Liuan City	2935	1253	7276	19	12
		Jin'an District	187	95	508	-	0
		Yu'an District	274	139	578	-	0
		Shou County	357	115	713	-	3
		Huoqiu County	412	210	1196	-	1
		Shucheng County	480	207	1374	-	1
		Jinzhai County	418	110	657	-	0
		Huoshan County	283	149	713	-	4
	Chizhou City	Chizhou City	1861	577	3616	4	11
		Guichi District	303	132	898	-	3
		Dongzhi County	266	127	746	-	1
		Shitai County	220	57	451	-	2
		Qingyang County	172	89	712	-	2
	Xuancheng City	Xuancheng City	1545	692	4954	2	12
		Xuanzhou District	258	90	757	-	1
		Ninguo City	388	128	995	-	2
		Langxi County	132	68	456	-	1
		Guangde County	171	145	961	-	2
		Jing County	262	125	717	-	2
		Jingde County	103	44	281	-	1
		Jixi County	98	48	429	-	1
	Chao hu City	Chaohu City	1252	556	3125	-	8
Fujian Province	Fujian Province		96134	52367	369736	202	1325
	Fuzhou City	Fuzhou City	16123	8977	62940	14	197
		Gulou District	4075	2357	14172	-	40

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Fujian Province	Fuzhou City	Taijiang District	2081	1303	7122	-	11
		Cangshan District	2585	1160	7308	-	28
		Mawei District	343	218	1531	-	3
		Jin'an District	1799	922	6567	-	8
		Fuqing City	1353	671	6056	-	23
		Changle City	606	413	3260	-	6
		Minhou County	750	468	3131	-	17
		Lianjiang County	562	352	2542	-	1
		Luoyuan County	98	81	526	-	0
		Minqing County	400	222	1318	-	5
		Yongtai County	263	149	794	-	0
		Pingtian County	304	175	995	-	0
	Nanping City	Nanping City	3906	2135	12956	20	29
		Yanping District	418	120	963	-	1
		Shaowu City	187	102	830	-	6
		Wuyishan City	1533	892	4555	-	4
		Jian'ou City	313	315	1458	-	3
		Jianyang City	296	127	908	-	2
		Shunchang County	115	72	619	-	1
		Pucheng County	248	108	733	-	2
		Guangze County	55	49	384	-	0
		Songxi County	195	77	507	-	1
		Zhenghe County	308	144	654	-	1
	Sanming City	Sanming City	2540	1309	7476	13	26
		Meilie District	192	108	838	-	3
		Sanyuan District	367	122	802	-	1
		Yong'an City	315	221	1285	-	4
		Mingxi County	176	101	380	-	4
		Qingliu County	124	47	234	-	2
		Ninghua County	222	201	630	-	2
		Datian County	178	104	521	-	0
		Youxi County	277	141	838	-	3

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Fujian Province	Sanming City	Sha County	260	85	682	-	2
		Jiangle County	59	45	317	-	0
		Taining County	195	44	303	-	0
		Jianning County	124	78	439	-	3
	Putian City	Putian City	6726	3174	18545	5	31
		Chengxiang District	1444	704	4313	-	5
		Hanjiang District	979	386	2943	-	2
		Licheng District	1847	793	4622	-	5
		Xiuyu District	1008	400	2318	-	10
		Xianyou County	1271	828	3748	-	2
	Quanzhou City	Quanzhou City	33243	18494	151494	16	629
		Fengze District	3282	1829	10326	-	37
		Licheng District	1809	836	7528	-	31
		Luojiang District	696	345	3202	-	12
		Quangang District	683	341	1445	-	2
		Shishi City	4671	2390	23019	-	101
		Jinjiang City	9472	5240	53006	-	233
		Nan'an City	5596	3230	24005	-	66
		Huian County	1703	1004	7333	-	45
		Anxi County	2858	1781	10926	-	12
		Yongchun County	519	322	1895	-	1
		Dehua County	1018	411	1888	-	7
		Jinmen County	3	0	11	-	0
	Xiamen City	Xiamen City	20061	11754	71211	2	310
		Siming District	8853	4692	27735	-	40
		Haicang District	1057	535	4212	-	23
		Huli District	5117	3033	15593	-	45
		Jimei District	1149	891	5681	-	36
		Tong'an District	1505	1068	5906	-	19
		Xiang'an District	947	550	2783	-	3
	Zhangzhou City	Zhangzhou City	5561	3440	23075	72	62
		Xiangcheng District	1114	767	4665	-	6

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Fujian Province	Zhangzhou City	Longwen District	377	254	1272	-	1
		Longhai City	996	559	4494	-	5
		Yunxiao County	184	99	759	-	0
		Zhangpu County	697	338	1872	-	2
		Zhaoan County	251	107	650	-	3
		Changtai County	355	204	1178	-	4
		Dongshan County	80	41	363	-	1
		Nanjing County	358	167	1524	-	1
		Pinghe County	444	271	1467	-	1
		Huaan County	163	167	660	-	1
	Longyan City	Longyan City	3542	1242	10946	16	15
		Xinluo District	913	308	3576	-	1
		Zhangping City	194	104	761	-	1
		Changting County	405	243	1370	-	4
		Yongding County	325	119	1185	-	2
		Shanghang County	972	147	1085	-	3
		Wuping County	295	100	813	-	0
		Liancheng County	263	140	838	-	1
	Ningde City	Ningde City	4635	2396	13753	47	26
		Jiaocheng District	552	232	906	-	2
		Fuan City	1142	741	4417	-	16
		Fuding City	931	432	2775	-	4
		Shouning County	191	94	569	-	1
		Xiapu County	261	162	1086	-	0
		Zherong County	198	100	685	-	1
		Pingnan County	208	78	419	-	0
		Gutian County	683	241	1502	-	0
		Zhouning County	120	69	604	-	0
Jiangxi Province	Jiangxi Province		26862	13064	88125	40	96
	Nanchang City	Nanchang City	6956	3106	23721	0	26
		Donghu District	620	225	1686	-	0
		Xihu District	1013	420	2558	-	1

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Jiangxi Province	Nanchang City	Qingyunpu District	359	150	1093	-	1
		Wanli District	185	88	403	-	0
		Qingshanhu District	641	245	1782	-	0
		Nanchang County	731	257	1980	-	0
		Xinjian County	342	189	1212	-	0
		Anyi County	311	158	756	-	0
		Jinxian County	472	322	1970	-	1
		National Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone	393	142	1424	-	0
	Jiujiang City	Jiujiang City	2910	1549	8508	4	7
		Xunyang District	117	83	603	-	1
		Lushan District	323	99	734	-	0
		Ruichang City	149	81	363	-	0
		Jiujiang County	98	60	377	-	0
		Wuning County	334	95	567	-	0
		Xiushui County	556	231	1109	-	0
		Yongxiu County	234	127	760	-	0
		De'an County	104	39	283	-	0
		Xingzi County	185	132	494	-	0
		Duchang County	273	280	935	-	2
		Hukou County	112	44	266	-	1
		Pengze County	189	110	786	-	1
		Gongqing Cheng City	86	53	463	-	0
	Jingdezhen City	Jingdezhen City	929	521	2857	6	5
		Changjiang District	64	21	92	-	0
		Zhushan District	180	87	432	-	0
		Leping City	185	85	523	-	0
		Fuliang County	119	101	444	-	1
	Yingtian City	Yingtian City	656	351	2594	0	3
		Yuehu District	109	49	517	-	3
		Guixi City	200	117	716	-	0
		Yujiang County	213	98	616	-	0
	Xinyu City	Xinyu City	463	241	1608	1	3



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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Jiangxi Province	Xinyu City	Yushui District	136	68	412	-	0
		Fenxi County	107	35	346	-	0
	Pingxiang City	Pingxiang City	800	382	2842	1	1
		Anyuan District	139	63	568	-	0
		Xiangdong District	79	34	297	-	0
		Lianhua County	156	92	550	-	0
		Shangli County	158	79	412	-	1
		Luxi County	124	50	393	-	0
	Ganzhou City	Ganzhou City	4533	2480	13924	9	9
		Zhanggong District	510	307	1554	-	2
		Ruijin City	338	138	892	-	2
		Nankang City	920	559	2374	-	0
		Gan County	241	125	775	-	2
		Xinfeng County	215	105	613	-	0
		Dayu County	77	51	412	-	0
		Shangyou County	149	63	376	-	0
		Chongyi County	104	30	267	-	0
		Anyuan County	84	59	277	-	0
		Longnan County	103	37	278	-	0
		Dingnan County	67	24	164	-	0
		Quannan County	65	30	212	-	0
		Ningdu County	371	230	979	-	0
		Yudu County	412	212	1165	-	2
		Xingguo County	288	160	932	-	0
		Huichang County	118	54	261	-	0
		Xunwu County	58	34	213	-	0
		Shicheng County	127	54	318	-	0
	Shangrao City	Shangrao City	3040	1582	9565	5	8
		Xinzhou District	373	214	960	-	0
		Dexing City	190	85	546	-	0
		Shangrao County	295	162	1040	-	0
		Guangfeng County	323	172	1205	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Jiangxi Province	Shangrao City	Yushan County	226	132	919	-	0
		Qianshan County	129	51	490	-	0
		Hengfeng County	113	45	252	-	0
		Yiyang County	173	77	453	-	0
		Yugan County	244	75	439	-	0
		Poyang County	448	193	1085	-	0
		Wannian County	155	69	431	-	0
		Wuyuan County	213	125	869	-	0
	Fuzhou City	Fuzhou City	1508	881	5125	4	4
		Linchuan District	315	190	1205	-	2
		Nancheng County	165	83	382	-	0
		Lichuan County	108	57	355	-	0
		Nanfeng County	96	143	514	-	1
		Chongren County	69	46	270	-	0
		Le'an County	107	49	261	-	0
		Yihuang County	76	54	259	-	0
		Jinxi County	134	74	369	-	0
		Zixi County	76	21	198	-	0
		Dongxiang County	152	77	589	-	0
		Guangchang County	75	32	185	-	0
	Yichun City	Yichun City	2739	1103	10441	3	19
		Yuanzhou District	243	93	716	-	0
		Fengcheng City	448	155	1061	-	0
		Zhangshu City	807	262	3338	-	2
		Fengxin County	78	55	613	-	4
		Gaoan City	404	153	1505	-	2
		Wanzai County	150	61	565	-	2
		Shanggao County	162	90	614	-	3
		Yifeng County	158	84	668	-	3
		Jing'an County	91	50	334	-	0
		Tonggu County	59	15	218	-	1
	Ji'an City	Ji'an City	2393	1142	7503	7	11

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Jiangxi Province	Ji'an City	Jizhou District	168	86	511	-	0
		Qingyuan District	150	56	272	-	2
		Jinggangshan City	259	127	852	-	2
		Ji'an County	104	44	349	-	0
		Jishui County	125	68	488	-	2
		Xiajiang County	147	65	247	-	0
		Xin'gan County	224	139	927	-	0
		Yongfeng County	501	245	1485	-	1
		Taihe County	183	76	657	-	1
		Suichuan County	182	65	468	-	0
		Wan'an County	59	40	243	-	0
		Anfu County	136	57	393	-	1
		Yongxin County	157	71	433	-	0
Shandong Province	Shandong Province		92765	47202	343623	340	873
	Jinan City	Jinan City	14969	7122	48413	29	98
		Shizhong District	1438	598	4477	-	4
		Lixia District	2323	1149	8238	-	7
		Huaiyin District	1261	567	3337	-	6
		Tianqiao District	2254	993	5284	-	2
		Licheng District	2543	1135	7035	-	7
		Changqing District	613	156	1394	-	2
		Zhangqiu City	696	364	2603	-	11
		Pingyin County	254	128	1053	-	7
		Jiyang County	444	212	1033	-	0
		Shanghe County	294	207	829	-	1
		Hi-tech Industrial Zone	1340	718	2949	-	0
	Liaocheng City	Liaocheng City	4191	2023	14203	13	15
		Dongchangfu District	667	221	1524	-	0
		Linqing City	657	333	2330	-	0
		Yanggu County	505	263	1832	-	3
		Xin County	398	189	1365	-	0
		Renping County	238	149	1091	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shandong Province	Liaocheng City	Dong'e County	373	172	1077	-	1
		Guan County	377	216	1265	-	3
		Gaotang County	404	210	1252	-	5
	Dezhou City	Dezhou City	3427	2220	14350	10	28
		Decheng District	614	312	2413	-	6
		Leling City	323	178	1337	-	6
		Yucheng City	342	163	1436	-	5
		Ling County	225	114	949	-	2
		Pingyuan County	207	109	715	-	0
		Xiajin County	247	135	1007	-	1
		Wucheng County	264	86	836	-	2
		Qihe County	196	214	941	-	0
		Linyi County	160	99	702	-	2
		Ningjin County	158	113	851	-	0
		Qingyun County	192	91	527	-	0
	Dongying City	Dongying City	1927	936	8235	2	57
		Dongying District	597	265	2455	-	5
		Hekou District	266	76	679	-	0
		Kenli County	94	40	693	-	10
		Lijin County	90	54	345	-	2
		Guangrao County	629	361	2667	-	32
	Zibo City	Zibo City	4036	2354	22435	33	70
		Zhangdian District	887	423	4400	-	3
		Zichuan District	550	292	3512	-	3
		Boshan District	310	225	2020	-	4
		Linzi District	365	236	2708	-	5
		Zhoucun District	667	377	2534	-	5
		Huantai County	269	243	1689	-	7
		Gaoqing County	288	150	780	-	4
		Yiyuan County	210	109	1798	-	9
	Weifang City	Weifang City	8700	4464	30659	64	77
		Kuiwen District	612	376	2356	-	1

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shandong Province	Weifang City	Weicheng District	553	328	2207	-	5
		Hanting District	162	91	721	-	2
		Fangzi District	234	125	1087	-	1
		Anqiu City	533	286	2056	-	5
		Changyi City	257	149	1050	-	0
		Gaomi City	867	428	3004	-	18
		Qingzhou City	1022	490	3734	-	3
		Zhucheng City	776	278	2692	-	7
		Shouguang City	1144	682	4523	-	11
		Linqu County	713	290	1962	-	3
		Changle County	635	255	1662	-	1
	Yantai City	Yantai City	5887	3472	28141	35	77
		Laishan District	354	195	1352	-	1
		Zhifu District	1408	739	6586	-	19
		Fushan District	204	130	984	-	0
		Mouping District	248	142	1289	-	1
		Qixia City	197	160	833	-	1
		Haiyang City	211	102	930	-	0
		Longkou City	624	405	2965	-	9
		Laiyang City	344	200	1663	-	4
		Laizhou City	467	309	2180	-	2
		Penglai City	420	259	2905	-	5
		Zhaoyuan City	299	260	2014	-	14
		Changdao County	45	42	188	-	0
	Weihai City	Weihai City	2357	1332	10520	7	64
		Huancui District	349	118	1255	-	1
		Rongcheng City	286	258	1848	-	12
		Rushan City	212	98	987	-	4
		Wendeng City	258	168	1638	-	10
	Qingdao City	Qingdao City	18203	9272	62585	12	271
		Shinan District	3038	1679	11331	-	15
		Shibei District	1766	866	5719	-	9

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shandong Province	Qingdao City	Sifang District	709	362	2640	-	3
		Huangdao District	208	67	580	-	4
		Laoshan District	1671	943	5875	-	18
		Chengyang District	1683	854	5810	-	19
		Licang District	978	515	3537	-	14
		Jiaozhou City	1497	697	3722	-	18
		Jimo City	2278	966	6715	-	18
		Pingdu City	1106	409	2996	-	14
		Jiaonan City	1027	497	2975	-	18
		Laixi City	803	398	2819	-	26
	Rizhao City	Rizhao City	1997	751	6353	19	6
		Donggang District	284	122	792	-	2
		Lanshan District	218	117	622	-	0
		Wulian County	325	74	651	-	0
		Ju County	610	166	1700	-	1
	Linyi City	Linyi City	10184	5323	38715	18	32
		Lanshan District	2809	1424	9595	-	2
		Luozhuang District	805	315	2714	-	1
		Hedong District	1767	879	6019	-	2
		Tancheng County	525	282	1671	-	0
		Cangshan County	481	271	1465	-	2
		Junan County	488	316	2076	-	1
		Yishui County	500	278	2772	-	2
		Mengyin County	220	161	1188	-	0
		Pingyi County	494	207	1924	-	2
		Fei County	485	246	1442	-	2
		Yinan County	517	303	1843	-	1
		Linshu County	632	285	1698	-	3
	Zaozhuang City	Zaozhuang City	1973	1293	8920	5	10
		Xuecheng District	176	110	720	-	0
		Shizhong District	518	329	2014	-	3
		Yicheng District	160	65	605	-	1



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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shandong Province	Zaozhuang City	Taierzhuang District	93	62	548	-	0
		Shanting District	222	155	1176	-	1
		Tengzhou City	696	511	3309	-	3
	Jining City	Jining City	4338	1815	14736	58	30
		Shizhong District	302	134	1427	-	2
		Rencheng District	285	141	1054	-	2
		Qufu City	379	182	1643	-	3
		Yanzhou City	336	115	1152	-	3
		Zoucheng City	412	167	1233	-	1
		Weishan County	278	88	582	-	1
		Yutai County	148	40	512	-	1
		Jinxiang County	275	78	620	-	0
		Jiaxiang County	265	119	1122	-	2
		Wenshang County	223	69	538	-	0
		Sishui County	259	123	733	-	1
		Liangshan County	366	150	1313	-	0
	Taian City	Taian City	3448	1477	11998	16	16
		Taishan District	423	187	1861	-	2
		Daiyue District	593	187	1484	-	2
		Xintai City	385	178	1383	-	1
		Feicheng City	523	212	1722	-	3
		Ningyang County	264	73	1120	-	2
		Dongping County	308	128	967	-	0
	Laiwu City	Laiwu City	524	402	2858	3	4
		Laicheng District	309	253	1596	-	3
		Gangcheng District	44	36	246	-	1
	Binzhou City	Binzhou City	2402	1532	9337	12	8
		Bincheng District	205	114	814	-	2
		Huimin County	181	94	582	-	0
		Yangxin County	109	91	392	-	1
		Wudi County	95	99	667	-	1
		Zhanhua County	120	109	756	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shandong Province	Bin zhou City	Boxing County	640	361	2360	-	1
		Zouping County	612	393	2271	-	1
	Heze City	Heze City	3468	1614	10070	5	10
		Mudan District	547	235	1133	-	2
		Cao County	636	224	1343	-	3
		Dingtao County	286	87	551	-	0
		Chengwu County	231	144	568	-	1
		Shan County	379	184	1090	-	0
		Juye County	265	141	746	-	0
		Yuncheng County	401	188	1245	-	0
		Juancheng County	230	91	542	-	0
		Dongming County	115	60	442	-	0
Henan Province	Henan Province		57591	29410	184866	33	143
	Zhengzhou City	Zhengzhou City	20127	11301	69084	4	36
		Zhongyuan District	1171	676	4186	-	1
		Erqi District	1909	1119	6049	-	2
		Guancheng Hui District	2036	1111	6117	-	0
		Jinshui District	7361	3615	19151	-	4
		Shangjie District	141	55	449	-	0
		Huiji District	553	238	1721	-	0
		Xinzheng City	878	629	3330	-	2
		Dengfeng City	314	202	1531	-	2
		Xinmi City	392	193	1600	-	0
		Gongyi City	424	290	1648	-	2
		Yingyang City	310	207	1556	-	3
		Zhongmou County	418	200	1476	-	0
	Sanmenxia City	Sanmenxia City	615	311	2385	3	0
		Hubin District	82	36	309	-	0
		Yima City	40	10	127	-	0
		Lingbao City	118	66	599	-	0
		Mianchi County	125	31	478	-	0
		Shan County	49	26	151	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Henan Province	Sanmenxia City	Lushi County	56	32	194	-	0
		Luoyang City	Luoyang City	4062	1880	12568	3
	Xigong District		588	342	2159	-	4
	Laocheng District		112	51	411	-	0
	Chanhe Hui District		64	40	191	-	0
	Jianxi District		477	212	1406	-	1
	Jili District		9	5	75	-	0
	Luolong District		454	202	1257	-	0
	Yanshi City		631	235	1622	-	1
	Mengjin City		119	83	419	-	0
	Xin'an County		205	144	669	-	0
	Luanchuan County		141	60	419	-	0
	Song County		166	40	216	-	0
	Ruyang County		223	74	561	-	0
	Yiyang County		108	43	330	-	0
	Luoning County		68	16	137	-	0
	Yichuan County		402	172	713	-	0
	Jiaozuo City		Jiaozuo City	1810	1010	7780	5
		Jiefang District	81	39	451	-	0
		Shanyang District	101	59	343	-	0
		Zhongzhan District	24	10	168	-	0
		Macun District	29	9	75	-	0
		Mengzhou City	216	177	884	-	0
		Qinyang City	130	93	715	-	1
		Xiuwu County	174	61	741	-	0
		Bo'ai County	180	76	665	-	1
		Wuzhi County	338	211	1311	-	0
		Wen County	257	155	1180	-	0
	Xinxiang City	Xinxiang City	2703	1616	11621	1	18
		Weibin District	126	39	494	-	0
		Hongqi District	115	61	430	-	0
		Fengquan District	45	69	239	-	2

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Henan Province	Xinxiang City	Muye District	135	94	692	-	0
		Weihui City	168	82	481	-	0
		Huixian City	292	205	1515	-	0
		Xinxiang County	114	66	558	-	1
		Huojia County	91	36	520	-	0
		Yuanyang County	227	102	601	-	1
		Yanjin County	172	83	452	-	0
		Fengqiu County	261	112	737	-	0
		Changyuan County	388	401	2812	-	6
	Hebi City	Hebi City	587	291	2194	0	0
		Qibin District	120	71	419	-	0
		Shancheng District	73	28	200	-	0
		Heshan District	13	3	41	-	0
		Jun County	223	119	772	-	0
		Qi County	109	59	571	-	0
	Anyang City	Anyang City	2169	1119	7964	1	0
		Beiguan District	336	163	1157	-	0
		Wenfeng District	188	154	763	-	0
		Yindu District	70	52	665	-	0
		Long'an District	79	43	242	-	0
		Linzhou City	230	100	689	-	0
		Anyang County	243	122	828	-	0
		Tangyin County	174	79	521	-	0
		Hua County	436	223	1177	-	0
		Neihuang County	286	83	592	-	0
	Puyang City	Puyang City	1521	744	4136	1	6
		Hualong District	206	92	297	-	1
		Qingfeng County	113	86	466	-	0
		Nanle County	137	54	358	-	0
		Fan County	115	41	274	-	0
		Taiqian County	296	104	572	-	0
		Hi-tech Area	20	15	54	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Henan Province	Pu yang City	Puyang County	213	87	681	-	4
	Kaifeng City	Kaifeng City	1948	801	5598	1	4
		Gulou District	87	36	287	-	2
		Longting District	71	77	253	-	0
		Shunhe Hui District	57	22	238	-	1
		Yuwangtai District	42	23	194	-	0
		Jinming District	185	77	361	-	0
		Qi County	264	100	557	-	0
		Tongxu County	115	49	328	-	0
		Weishi County	372	168	1095	-	0
		Kaifeng County	275	55	400	-	0
		Lankao County	206	83	514	-	1
		Shangqiu City	Shangqiu City	3406	1602	9452	0
	Liyuan District		537	256	1384	-	0
	Suiyang District		380	180	1060	-	0
	Yongcheng City		397	145	1222	-	0
	Yucheng County		528	267	1276	-	0
	Minquan County		249	162	780	-	0
	Ningling County		135	64	404	-	0
	Sui County		205	121	460	-	0
	Xiayi County		541	211	1070	-	0
	Zhecheng County		247	125	559	-	0
	Xuchang City	Xuchang City	2488	1358	7454	2	20
		Weidu District	216	59	523	-	0
		Yuzhou City	539	251	1353	-	4
		Changge City	457	218	1731	-	2
		Xuchang County	314	217	1088	-	5
		Yanling County	315	192	741	-	0
		Xiangcheng County	262	91	515	-	0
	Luohe City	Luohe City	1527	885	5203	0	2
		Yancheng District	293	147	729	-	0
		Yuanhui District	336	188	798	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Henan Province	Luoyang City	Zhaoling District	195	90	402	-	0
		Wuyang County	138	131	464	-	0
		Linying County	240	159	908	-	0
	Pingdingshan City	Pingdingshan City	1787	1000	5446	1	5
		Xinhua District	168	107	607	-	0
		Weidong District	117	58	450	-	0
		Zhanhe District	144	37	401	-	0
		Shilong District	35	6	25	-	0
		Wugang City	105	56	341	-	1
		Ruzhou City	403	274	984	-	2
		Baofeng County	110	80	330	-	0
		Ye County	152	63	509	-	0
		Lushan County	206	110	539	-	0
		Jia County	163	74	439	-	0
	Nanyang City	Nanyang City	4259	1997	11465	4	7
		Wolong District	379	146	816	-	0
		Wancheng District	215	109	698	-	0
		Dengzhou City	338	162	887	-	0
		Nanzhao County	105	56	329	-	0
		Fangcheng County	229	145	565	-	0
		Xixia County	236	120	856	-	0
		Zhenping County	391	235	889	-	1
		Neixiang County	162	66	413	-	0
		Xichuan County	213	114	509	-	0
		Duqi County	170	95	453	-	0
		Tanghe County	276	123	573	-	0
		Xinye County	153	80	497	-	0
		Tongbai County	348	164	799	-	0
	Xinyang City	Xinyang City	2848	1268	7719	5	2
		Shihe District	380	128	790	-	0
		Pingqiao District	200	72	487	-	0
		Xi County	193	81	351	-	0



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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Henan Province	Xinyang City	Huaibin County	104	39	278	-	0
		Huangchuan County	212	106	598	-	2
		Guangshan County	218	110	562	-	0
		Gushi County	645	319	1955	-	0
		Shangcheng County	395	183	1034	-	0
		Luoshan County	143	79	483	-	0
		Xin County	121	72	419	-	0
	Zhoukou City	Zhoukou City	3729	1456	9079	1	4
		Chuanhui District	263	85	397	-	0
		Xiangcheng City	377	159	1053	-	2
		Fugou County	482	106	467	-	0
		Xihua County	196	101	613	-	0
		Shangshui County	252	90	552	-	0
		Taikang County	605	258	1179	-	0
		Luyi County	393	154	1094	-	0
		Dancheng County	269	110	702	-	2
		Huaiyang County	379	153	952	-	0
		Shenqiu County	289	163	1051	-	0
		Huangfan County	0	4	25	-	0
	Zhumadian City	Zhumadian City	2069	1017	6088	1	5
		Yicheng District	193	108	504	-	1
		Queshan County	147	59	344	-	0
		Qinyang County	211	80	372	-	0
		Suiping County	120	67	409	-	0
		Xiping County	206	103	622	-	0
		Shangcai County	254	133	629	-	1
		Runan County	144	60	442	-	0
		Pingyu County	153	49	515	-	0
		Xincai County	193	60	400	-	0
		Zhengyang County	179	53	350	-	0
	Jiyuan City	Jiyuan City	422	241	1714	0	2

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations		
Hubei Province	Hubei Province		37031	18190	132396	133	240	
	Wuhan City	Wuhan City	17132	9022	71065	19	120	
		Jiang'an District	1976	905	6936	-	13	
		Jiangnan District	2159	900	8946	-	9	
		Qiaokou District	1204	817	5129	-	9	
		Hanyang District	936	390	3798	-	7	
		Wuchang District	2018	1063	7802	-	10	
		Qingshan District	298	172	1267	-	3	
		Hongshan District	1795	1163	9054	-	19	
		Dongxihu District	1623	783	6129	-	8	
		Hannan District	140	135	853	-	0	
		Caidian District	286	155	1158	-	2	
		Jiangxia District	555	199	2584	-	0	
		Huangpi District	990	389	2883	-	2	
		Xinzhou District	243	164	908	-	0	
		Shiyan City	Shiyan City	1254	452	4377	4	9
			Maojian District	99	23	306	-	0
	Zhangwan District		166	96	478	-	6	
	Danjiangkou City		156	46	591	-	0	
	Yun County		102	47	194	-	0	
	Zhushan County		97	15	168	-	0	
	Fang County		108	22	212	-	0	
	Yunxi County		80	31	207	-	0	
	Zhuxi County		67	12	171	-	0	
	Xiangyang City	Xiangyang City	2228	1093	6889	14	2	
		Xiangcheng District	334	92	581	-	0	
		Fancheng District	382	140	848	-	0	
		Xiangzhou District	230	151	617	-	0	
		Laohekou City	88	67	429	-	0	
		Zaoyang City	253	172	855	-	1	
		Yicheng City	155	64	358	-	1	
		Nanzhang County	172	59	386	-	0	
		Gucheng County	176	81	432	-	0	

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hubei Province	Xiang yang City	Baokang County	125	74	280	-	0
	Jingmen City	Jingmen City	926	452	3162	3	4
		Dongbao District	157	75	436	-	2
		Duodao District	134	30	265	-	0
		Zhongxiang City	237	98	769	-	1
		Shayang County	106	45	426	-	0
		Jingshan County	192	109	698	-	0
	Xiaogan City	Xiaogan City	1908	1050	6790	7	6
		Xiaonan District	273	141	1013	-	0
		Yingcheng City	232	139	791	-	0
		Anlu City	237	99	813	-	0
		Hanchuan City	556	317	1960	-	5
		Xiaochang County	154	71	319	-	0
		Dawu County	110	51	405	-	0
		Yunmeng County	196	120	797	-	0
	Huanggang City	Huanggang City	1821	763	5097	7	9
		Huangzhou District	245	97	435	-	2
		Macheng City	169	73	501	-	0
		Wuxue City	177	82	693	-	0
		Hong'an County	197	43	336	-	0
		Luotian County	174	43	262	-	0
		Yingshan County	127	58	288	-	0
		Xishui County	158	88	465	-	0
		Qichun County	286	129	1110	-	5
		Huangmei County	212	110	679	-	0
		Tuanfeng County	47	27	179	-	0
	Ezhou City	Ezhou City	354	193	1558	14	2
		Echeng District	103	67	379	-	1
		Liangzihu District	50	19	132	-	0
		Huarong District	37	14	146	-	0
	Huang shi City	Huangshi City	875	476	3252	2	15
		Xialu District	27	42	150	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hubei Province	Huangshi City	Huangshigang District	65	49	357	-	1
		Xisaishan District	60	22	164	-	0
		Tieshan District	17	17	129	-	1
		Daye City	305	143	1061	-	7
		Yangxin County	274	119	567	-	0
	Xianning City	Xianning City	1205	605	3450	2	4
		Xian'an District	157	109	526	-	0
		Chibi City	317	177	735	-	0
		Jiayu County	198	81	416	-	1
		Tongcheng County	152	108	649	-	1
		Chongyang County	104	60	364	-	0
		Tongshan County	117	48	348	-	0
	Jingzhou City	Jingzhou City	2819	1444	8189	16	4
		Shashi District	449	264	1576	-	4
		Jingzhou District	290	159	844	-	0
		Shishou City	339	104	715	-	0
		Honghu City	304	188	1178	-	0
		Songzi City	333	122	766	-	0
		Jiangling County	138	52	298	-	0
		Gong'an County	340	170	902	-	0
		Jianli County	460	244	1267	-	0
		Yichang City	2429	1016	7056	18	55
	Yichang City	Xiling District	227	73	586	-	0
		Wujiagang District	197	24	169	-	1
		Dianjun District	24	10	104	-	1
		Huting District	52	17	119	-	0
		Yiling District	505	183	1152	-	1
		Zhijiang City	123	107	763	-	2
		Yidu City	126	69	512	-	2
		Dangyang City	163	80	459	-	0
		Yuan'an County	219	41	353	-	0
		Xingshan County	53	30	146	-	3

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hubei Province	Yichang City	Zigui County	49	35	188	-	2
		Changyang Tujia Autonomous County	122	65	328	-	0
		Wufeng Tujia Autonomous County	105	48	326	-	0
	Suizhou City	Suizhou City	708	317	2810	2	5
		Zengdu District	254	135	812	-	0
		Guangshui City	198	96	625	-	1
		Sui County	135	19	71	-	0
	Xiantao City		588	344	2258	5	2
	Tianmen City		568	240	1741	1	1
	Qianjiang City		493	158	971	2	1
	Shennongjia Forestry Region		118	123	369	0	0
	Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	1439	590	3427	17	1
		Enshi City	535	188	1034	-	0
		Lichuan City	293	90	583	-	0
		Jianshi County	134	92	490	-	0
		Badong County	139	92	406	-	0
		Xuan'en County	95	26	216	-	0
		Xianfeng County	88	24	202	-	0
		Laifeng County	66	45	196	-	0
		Hefeng County	69	33	299	-	1
Hunan Province	Hunan Province		41362	21453	139205	76	180
	Changsha City	Changsha City	17192	9662	61884	6	101
		Yuelu District	1376	697	4763	-	1
		Furong District	3120	1755	11276	-	6
		Tianxin District	2056	950	4554	-	3
		Kaifu District	1872	952	4823	-	2
		Yuhua District	3163	1950	9284	-	12
		Liuyang City	1348	859	6043	-	12
		Changsha County	709	514	2702	-	0
		Wangcheng District	675	383	2228	-	3
		Ningxiang County	856	458	2705	-	4
		Hi-tech industrial Development Zone	30	21	86	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hunan Province	Chang sha City	Economic Development Zone	118	50	757	-	0
	Zhangjiajie City	Zhangjiajie City	494	394	1446	3	2
		Yongding District	252	158	610	-	0
		Wulingyuan District	21	90	228	-	0
		Cili County	115	72	295	-	0
		Sangzhi County	75	53	171	-	0
	Changde City	Changde City	1903	1028	6792	6	5
		Wuling District	278	126	879	-	0
		Dingcheng District	202	108	681	-	0
		Jinshi City	87	61	416	-	0
		Anxiang County	188	96	616	-	0
		Hanshou County	187	106	533	-	0
		Li County	363	203	1135	-	0
		Linli County	104	55	359	-	2
		Taoyuan County	174	103	576	-	0
		Shimen County	229	128	642	-	0
		Deshan Development Zone	68	24	338	-	0
	Yiyang City	Yiyang City	2529	1139	7195	5	5
		Heshan District	427	161	1054	-	0
		Ziyang District	230	76	487	-	0
		Ruanjiang City	281	114	1012	-	0
		Nan County	684	322	1691	-	1
		Taojiang County	297	99	765	-	0
		Anhua County	361	215	933	-	0
	Yueyang City	Yueyang City	2497	1285	8884	6	15
		Yueyanglou District	416	170	1148	-	0
		Junshan District	85	68	342	-	0
		Yunxi District	39	32	630	-	0
		Miluo City	206	128	634	-	3
		Linxiang City	223	175	626	-	2
		Yueyang County	186	85	655	-	3
		Huarong County	290	110	752	-	2



( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hunan Province	Yueyang City	Xiangyin County	358	175	1273	-	4
		Pingjiang County	444	190	1312	-	1
		Quyuan District	0	0	1	-	0
	Zhuzhou City	Zhuzhou City	2404	1106	8906	10	24
		Tianyuan District	364	172	1176	-	2
		Hetang District	202	104	1026	-	1
		Lusong District	518	208	1265	-	1
		Shifeng District	128	66	721	-	0
		Liling City	409	220	1291	-	14
		Zhuzhou County	129	56	438	-	0
		You County	202	93	764	-	0
		Chaling County	238	104	480	-	0
		Yanling County	78	25	161	-	0
	Xiangtan City	Xiangtan City	2236	1281	9239	1	6
		Yuetang District	224	124	1182	-	0
		Yuhu District	270	139	1300	-	0
		Xiangxiang City	291	204	955	-	1
		Shaoshan City	829	541	3483	-	2
		Xiangtan County	440	195	1294	-	0
	Hengyang City	Hengyang City	2531	1273	7248	2	5
		Zhengxiang District	219	52	528	-	0
		Yanfeng District	134	111	611	-	0
		Zhuhui District	123	79	514	-	1
		Shigu District	139	99	804	-	2
		Nanyue District	80	10	223	-	0
		Changning City	176	141	399	-	0
		Leiyang City	358	209	798	-	1
		Hengyang County	460	166	1055	-	1
		Hengnan County	265	126	624	-	0
		Hengshan County	97	52	328	-	0
		Hengdong County	147	80	497	-	0
		Qidong County	289	117	617	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hunan Province	Chenzhou City	Chenzhou City	1759	781	4301	3	1
		Beihu District	220	112	599	-	0
		Suxian District	176	112	400	-	0
		Zixing City	197	74	392	-	0
		Guiyang County	371	112	512	-	0
		Yongxing County	191	90	465	-	0
		Yizhang County	159	42	463	-	0
		Jiahe County	76	38	290	-	1
		Linwu County	75	31	166	-	0
		Rucheng County	76	40	190	-	0
		Guidong County	31	11	92	-	0
		Anren County	86	35	168	-	0
	Yongzhou City	Yongzhou City	1704	772	4562	3	3
		Lengshuitan District	300	109	881	-	1
		Lingling District	158	65	459	-	0
		Dong'an County	122	60	329	-	0
		Dao County	96	81	376	-	0
		Ningyuan County	154	76	372	-	0
		Jiangyong County	46	27	151	-	0
		Lanshan County	152	48	220	-	0
		Xintian County	237	109	561	-	0
		Shuangpai County	64	26	159	-	0
		Qiyang County	225	124	754	-	0
		Jianghua Yao Autonomous County	148	47	193	-	0
	Shaoyang City	Shaoyang City	3108	1766	11035	6	7
		Daxiang District	209	88	553	-	0
		Shuangqing District	214	81	486	-	0
		Beita District	41	23	185	-	2
		Wugang District	178	74	418	-	0
		Shadong County	851	540	3566	-	5
		Shaoyang County	469	316	2113	-	0
		Xinshao County	299	113	875	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hunan Province	Shaoyang City	Longhui County	390	286	1176	-	0
		Dongkou County	149	67	416	-	0
		Suining County	70	34	189	-	0
		Xinning County	112	60	341	-	0
		Chengbu Miao Autonomous County	82	51	183	-	0
	Huaihua City	Huaihua City	1286	736	3481	12	2
		Hecheng District	333	128	494	-	0
		Hongjiang City	76	40	292	-	0
		Ruanling County	152	77	338	-	0
		Chenxi County	89	26	187	-	0
		Xupu County	127	68	304	-	1
		Zhongfang County	67	44	276	-	0
		Huitong County	68	57	113	-	0
		Mayang Miao Autonomous County	62	60	286	-	1
		Xinhuang Dong Autonomous County	43	25	142	-	0
		Zhijiang Dong Autonomous County	69	49	177	-	0
		Jingzhou Miao and Dong Autonomous County	80	37	116	-	0
		Tongdao Dong Autonomous County	41	28	114	-	0
	Loudi City	Loudi City	1638	694	4613	1	2
		Louxing District	356	137	801	-	0
		Lengshuijiang City	84	42	359	-	0
		Lianyuan City	312	121	790	-	0
		Shuangfeng County	358	190	1111	-	0
		Xinhua County	410	131	700	-	1
	XiangXi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	XiangXi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	958	353	2213	10	2
		Jishou City	241	86	726	-	0
		Luxi County	22	17	78	-	0
		Fenghuang County	212	84	596	-	0
		Huayuan County	81	27	106	-	2
		Baojing County	89	39	128	-	0
		Guzhang County	65	21	120	-	0
		Yongshun County	86	32	193	-	0
		Longshan County	128	31	197	-	0

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations	
Guangdong Province	Guangdong Province		318789	162264	1126595	34	3852
	Guangzhou City	Guangzhou City	85078	44315	297074	1	1012
		Yuexiu District	10468	5609	34062	-	64
		Liwan District	5144	2759	16239	-	59
		Haizhu District	6186	3378	22222	-	36
		Tianhe District	22964	11352	59997	-	108
		Baiyun District	18567	9088	46766	-	141
		Huangpu District	872	394	3480	-	14
		Fanyu District	8554	4906	29808	-	103
		Fanyu District	3794	2025	13511	-	70
		Nansha District	623	268	1224	-	0
		Luogang District	713	297	3410	-	3
		Zengcheng City	2740	1379	12221	-	79
		Conghua City	897	481	3504	-	6
	Qingyuan City	Qingyuan City	1701	720	5538	3	13
		Qingcheng District	269	141	932	-	1
		Yingde City	358	172	1122	-	4
		Lianzhou City	221	71	435	-	0
		Fogang County	101	33	320	-	1
		Yangshan County	122	55	355	-	1
		Qingxin County	380	121	892	-	1
		Lianshan Zhuang and Yao Autonomous County	54	21	117	-	0
		Liannan Yao Autonomous County	34	17	164	-	0
	Shaoguan City	Shaoguan City	1487	698	4543	1	3
		Zhenjiang District	219	100	562	-	0
		Wujiang District	173	53	440	-	0
		Qujiang District	195	96	701	-	0
Lechang City		183	98	552	-	0	
Nanxiong City		144	92	421	-	0	
Shixing County		96	58	255	-	0	

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guangdong Province	Shaoguan City	Renhua County	186	52	288	-	0
		Wengyuan County	128	75	383	-	0
		Xinfeng County	52	25	213	-	0
		Ruyuan Yao Autonomous County	77	38	194	-	1
	Heyuan City	Heyuan City	1431	696	5176	0	9
		Yuancheng District	178	67	773	-	5
		Zijin County	224	114	887	-	0
		Longchuan County	237	127	881	-	1
		Lianping County	176	53	479	-	0
		Heping County	124	108	426	-	0
		Dongyuan County	161	122	881	-	0
	Meizhou City	Meizhou City	2756	1361	9498	1	5
		Meijiang District	255	102	641	-	0
		Xingning City	486	238	1580	-	0
		Mei County	435	262	1592	-	0
		Dapu County	389	270	1296	-	0
		Fengshun County	252	119	902	-	2
		Wuhua County	363	155	1129	-	1
		Pingyuan County	143	77	679	-	0
		Jiaoling County	167	45	387	-	1
	Chaozhou City	Chaozhou City	6704	3747	29332	-	175
		Xiangqiao District	382	195	1229	-	8
		Chaoan County	4361	2548	19709	-	51
		Raoping County	863	491	2803	-	15
		Fengxi District	704	305	1570	-	20
	Shantou City	Shantou City	19544	12911	97439	0	251
		Jinping District	1089	693	3351	-	1
		Haojiang District	229	167	1012	-	2
		Longhu District	1973	1140	6069	-	17
		Chaoyang District	3514	2153	23689	-	63
		Chaonan District	7586	5274	29971	-	43
		Chenghai District	3257	2212	14463	-	51

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guangdong Province	Shan tou City	Nan'ao County	95	73	278	-	0
	Jieyang City	Jieyang City	12662	7552	56984	2	51
		Rongcheng District	1760	945	7810	-	3
		Puning City	6608	4210	32136	-	21
		Jiedong County	1446	879	6606	-	9
		Jiexi County	1187	727	4473	-	1
		Huilai County	832	434	2427	-	2
	Shanwei City	Shanwei City	3389	1656	13998	0	15
		City Area	290	124	1237	-	0
		Lufeng City	762	365	2964	-	9
		Haifeng County	1947	978	8248	-	2
		Luhe County	95	36	450	-	0
		Honghaiwan Economic Development Zone	133	53	407	-	0
	Huizhou City	Huizhou City	7247	3277	25036	1	42
		Huicheng District	1165	784	3956	-	1
		Huiyang District	938	572	3024	-	5
		Boluo County	1077	481	3566	-	2
		Huidong County	942	372	5045	-	6
		Longmen County	310	147	1109	-	0
	Dongguan City	Dongguan City	26036	13000	82218	0	265
	Shenzhen City	Shenzhen City	86950	39527	237790	1	1032
		Futian District	20452	10566	65953	-	213
		Luohu District	10716	5508	38272	-	86
		Nanshan District	15905	6307	42895	-	267
		Baoan District	19658	10554	51236	-	194
		Longgang District	12783	5358	28764	-	132
		Yantian District	748	383	2373	-	10
	Zhuhai City	Zhuhai City	4758	3140	26135	0	118
		Xiangzhou District	1518	777	6301	-	19
		Doumen District	297	171	1595	-	6
		Jinwan District	464	412	1711	-	7
	Zhongsan City	Zhongsan City	13912	7570	62305	0	227



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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guangdong Province	Jiangmen City	Jiangmen City	5577	3606	27997	1	125
		Pengjiang District	1174	644	3589	-	10
		Jianghai District	458	334	1663	-	2
		Xinhui District	951	495	5284	-	11
		Enping City	441	236	2029	-	12
		Taishan City	387	202	1702	-	7
		Kaiping City	876	539	4238	-	13
		Heshan City	736	548	3724	-	25
	Foshan City	Foshan City	27135	13735	112021	5	405
		Chancheng District	5302	2559	16109	-	40
		Nanhai District	8651	4667	33241	-	120
		Shunde District	11116	5388	47617	-	132
		Sanshui District	975	529	4453	-	23
		Gaoming District	715	356	3311	-	11
	Zhaoqing City	Zhaoqing City	2540	1114	9301	8	17
		Duanzhou District	574	145	897	-	2
		Dinghu District	93	78	755	-	0
		Gaoyao City	596	262	2788	-	3
		Sihui City	342	162	1165	-	1
		Guangning County	247	129	712	-	0
		Huaiji County	195	72	472	-	1
		Fengkai County	92	37	231	-	0
		Deqing County	121	69	398	-	0
	Yunfu City	Yunfu City	1362	444	3499	2	9
		Yuncheng District	580	134	557	-	1
		Luoding City	287	114	1172	-	0
		Yuan'an County	38	11	141	-	0
		Xinxing County	338	116	1085	-	5
		Yu'nan County	111	66	435	-	2
	Yangjiang City	Yangjiang City	2230	1267	7895	2	39
		Jiangcheng District	715	301	2119	-	2
		Yangchun City	544	243	1520	-	2

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guangdong Province	Yangjiang City	Yangxi County	167	72	637	-	1
		Yangdong County	611	466	2248	-	15
	Maoming City	Maoming City	2793	1267	8870	4	6
		Maonan District	282	153	941	-	0
		Maogang District	274	129	894	-	0
		Huazhou City	564	271	1459	-	2
		Xinyi City	257	104	716	-	0
		Gaozhou City	606	207	1497	-	3
		Dianbai County	460	204	1759	-	0
		Zhanjiang City	3161	1685	13613	0	33
	Zhanjiang City	Chikan District	161	115	1183	-	3
		Xiashan District	382	219	1823	-	0
		Potou District	126	56	554	-	2
		Mazhang District	112	95	630	-	2
		Wuchuan City	379	232	2187	-	0
		Lianjiang City	833	422	3374	-	12
		Leizhou City	485	217	1694	-	4
		Suixi County	198	103	648	-	0
		Xuwen County	141	43	289	-	0
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region		16652	8430	57656	28	99
	Nanning City	Nanning City	7054	3595	21286	1	10
		Qingxiu District	1734	630	1900	-	0
		Xingning District	315	75	407	-	0
		Jiangnan District	356	137	1000	-	0
		Xixiangtang District	658	199	899	-	0
		Liangqing District	123	33	348	-	0
		Yongning District	48	14	263	-	0
		Wuming County	90	67	382	-	0
		Heng County	113	40	430	-	2
		Binyang County	171	63	525	-	0
		Shanglin County	41	10	114	-	0
		Long'an County	71	24	195	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Nan ning City	Mashan County	75	18	110	-	0
	Guilin City	Guilin City	2031	901	8546	8	29
		Xiangshan District	161	76	570	-	1
		Diecai District	117	75	411	-	0
		Xiufeng District	105	42	350	-	0
		Qixing District	308	147	927	-	1
		Yanshan District	6	2	49	-	0
		Yangshuo County	61	35	275	-	0
		Lingui County	120	42	391	-	2
		Lingchuan County	132	65	433	-	0
		Quanzhou County	102	30	302	-	0
		Xing'an County	98	67	605	-	5
		Yongfu County	91	24	199	-	0
		Guanyang County	36	13	93	-	0
		Ziyuan County	29	24	125	-	0
		Pingle County	88	28	203	-	0
		Lipu County	133	44	745	-	1
		Longsheng Ge Autonomous County	44	21	120	-	0
		Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County	17	6	63	-	0
	Liuzhou City	Liuzhou City	1313	787	6068	3	24
		Liubei District	149	49	409	-	1
		Chengzhong District	63	14	129	-	0
		Yufeng District	70	41	306	-	0
		Liunan District	120	46	485	-	0
		Liujiang County	88	34	555	-	0
		Liucheng County	32	42	128	-	0
		Luzhai County	104	137	416	-	0
		Rong'an County	26	12	114	-	0
		Sanjiang Dong Autonomous County	81	32	149	-	0
		Rongshui Miao Autonomous County	44	20	114	-	0
	Wuzhou City	Wuzhou City	708	334	2691	0	15
		Changzhou District	30	25	87	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Wuzhou City	Wanxiu District	31	19	113	-	0
		Dieshan District	15	8	84	-	0
		Cenxi City	115	69	340	-	1
		Cangwu County	128	50	303	-	1
		Teng County	133	66	354	-	0
		Mengshan County	108	36	139	-	0
	Guigang City	Guigang City	1109	624	3698	0	6
		Gangbei District	145	63	268	-	0
		Gangnan District	83	59	274	-	1
		Tantang District	54	40	203	-	0
		Guiping City	336	216	1177	-	3
		Pingnan County	345	211	1131	-	1
	Yulin City	Yulin City	1359	710	5805	0	12
		Yuzhou District	251	175	1195	-	0
		Beiliu City	208	117	913	-	2
		Xingye County	122	74	469	-	0
		Rong County	154	49	674	-	0
		Luchuan County	107	75	419	-	0
		Bobai County	142	64	515	-	0
	Qinzhou City	Qinzhou City	517	227	1499	0	1
		Qinnan District	44	15	99	-	0
		Qinbei District	27	15	112	-	0
		Lingshan County	168	98	413	-	0
		Pubei County	93	45	312	-	0
	Beihai City	Beihai City	437	239	2198	0	2
		Haicheng District	62	21	290	-	0
		Yinhai District	10	6	39	-	0
		Tieshangang District	17	8	46	-	0
		Hepu County	147	54	421	-	0
	Fangchenggang City	Fangchenggang City	305	143	872	0	0
		Gangkou District	109	55	240	-	0
		Fangcheng District	35	24	97	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Fangchenggang City	Dongxing City	104	51	325	-	0
		Shangsi County	10	12	81	-	0
	Chongzuo City	Chongzuo City	205	138	883	0	0
		Jiangzhou District	11	48	80	-	0
		Pingxiang City	43	29	176	-	0
		Fusui County	41	8	131	-	0
		Daxin County	47	27	215	-	0
		Tiandeng County	10	1	58	-	0
		Ningming County	24	9	70	-	0
		Longzhou County	20	8	77	-	0
	Baise City	Baise City	503	263	1290	2	0
		Youjiang District	42	41	91	-	0
		Tianyang County	105	19	123	-	0
		Tiandong County	31	36	140	-	0
		Pingguo County	48	29	285	-	0
		Debao County	20	8	66	-	0
		Jingxi County	35	14	71	-	0
		Napo County	20	3	36	-	0
		Lingyun County	80	32	73	-	0
		Leye County	23	20	87	-	0
		Xilin County	22	3	23	-	0
		Tianlin County	16	16	71	-	0
		Longlin Ge Autonomous County	29	8	24	-	0
	Hechi City	Hechi City	604	296	1688	10	0
		Jinchengjiang District	26	11	59	-	0
		Yizhou City	96	74	295	-	0
		Nandan County	44	12	114	-	0
		Tian'e County	7	9	43	-	0
		Fengshan County	26	15	119	-	0
		Donglan County	11	4	51	-	0
		Bama Yao Autonomous County	197	89	461	-	0
		Du'an Yao Autonomous County	41	20	92	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Hechi City	Dahua Yao Autonomous County	32	13	88	-	0
		Luocheng Melao Autonomous County	57	17	99	-	0
		Huanjiang Maonan Autonomous County	36	14	90	-	0
	Laibin City	Laibin City	233	125	709	0	0
		Xingbin District	56	28	129	-	0
		Heshan City	10	8	62	-	0
		Xiangzhou County	43	26	118	-	0
		Wuxuan County	27	14	86	-	0
		Xincheng County	11	12	67	-	0
		Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County	45	20	97	-	0
	Hezhou City	Hezhou City	260	105	715	4	0
		Babu District	108	36	231	-	0
		Zhaoping County	51	23	139	-	0
		Zhongshan County	29	15	83	-	0
		Fuchuan Yao Autonomous County	27	14	57	-	0
Hainan Province	Hainan Province		7470	4022	28554	11	45
	Haikou City	Haikou City	4146	2158	18647	0	40
		Longhua District	520	93	1215	-	0
		Xiuying District	188	89	879	-	2
		Qiongshan District	360	148	820	-	1
		Meilan District	438	123	828	-	2
	Sanya City		947	360	2042	1	1
	Wenchang City		252	140	742	1	0
	Qionghai City		258	143	1022	0	1
	Wanning City		173	74	506	0	0
	Wuzhishan City		159	62	354	0	0
	Dongfang City		133	41	311	0	0
	Danzhou City		176	157	578	0	0
	Lingao County		125	56	206	2	0
	Chengmai County		354	193	1329	2	3
	Ding'an County		118	87	411	1	0
	Tunchang County		63	52	159	1	0



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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Hainan Province	Changjiang Li Autonomous County	98	30	132	0	0
	Baisha Li Autonomous County	68	82	466	0	0
	Qiongzong Li and Miao Autonomous County	106	42	223	2	0
	Lingshui Li Autonomous County	71	88	279	0	0
	Baoting Li and Miao Autonomous County	100	110	288	0	0
	Ledong Li Autonomous County	132	100	302	1	0
	Nansha Islands	0	0	0	0	0
	Xi'nanzhongsha Islands Office	0	0	0	0	0
	Xisha Islands	0	0	0	0	0
	Sansha City	0	0	0	0	0
Chongqing	Chongqing City	45751	25034	114889	173	173
	Yuzhong District	3518	1759	10184	0	12
	Dadukou District	574	329	1990	1	9
	Jiangbei District	4001	2295	8528	0	19
	Shapingba District	1996	1271	7933	0	19
	Jiulongpo District	3764	2607	11868	1	17
	Nan'an District	2968	1196	7505	0	10
	Beibei District	1592	1083	4090	2	11
	Wansheng District	173	93	505	7	0
	Yubei District	3970	2358	11030	0	7
	Banan District	1177	761	4495	3	9
	Wanzhou District	1866	765	4015	7	12
	Fuling District	2067	1057	4117	11	4
	Qianjiang District	520	213	728	0	0
	Changshou District	682	443	1825	3	0
	Jiangjin District	1213	890	3406	3	5
	Hechuan District	1535	801	3326	12	3
	Yongchuan District	952	615	2488	10	2
	Nanchuan District	904	209	836	11	0
	Qijiang County	974	211	1176	3	0
	Tongnan County	550	225	1046	0	0
	Tongliang County	894	358	1430	3	0
	Dazu District	1061	365	1795	3	1

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations	
Chongqing	Rongchang County		527	318	1619	6	0
	Bishan County		1016	643	2324	3	2
	Dianjiang County		624	242	1135	6	1
	Wulong County		251	90	427	5	0
	Fengdu County		306	221	886	9	1
	Chengkou County		52	49	225	3	1
	Liangping County		649	620	2078	8	1
	Kai County		731	433	1944	5	1
	Wuxi County		199	95	382	5	0
	Wushan County		151	117	482	2	1
	Fengjie County		404	235	805	3	1
	Yunyang County		469	306	1092	4	0
	Zhong County		787	316	1032	2	0
	Shizhu Tujia Autonomous County		265	206	702	3	1
	Pengshui Miao and Tujia Autonomous County		436	360	695	18	0
	Youyang Tujia and Miao Autonomous County		337	183	554	5	0
	Xiushan Tujia and Miao Autonomous County		293	81	387	7	0
	Hi-tech Development Zone		10	8	201	0	0
	Economic and Technical Development Zone		128	106	698	0	1
	Northern New District		985	635	2674	0	0
Sichuan Province	Sichuan Province		63649	31125	219938	119	338
	Chengdu City	Chengdu City	34760	17545	124893	13	201
		Qingyang District	3269	1519	10009	-	4
		Jinjiang District	2665	1373	7209	-	11
		Jinniu District	3177	1615	10965	-	10
		Wuhou District	6027	3023	17463	-	20
		Chenghua District	2129	899	4297	-	2
		Longquanyi District	754	317	3191	-	4
		Qingbaijiang District	282	182	1451	-	3
		Xindu District	1427	925	5698	-	4
		Wenjiang District	917	442	3338	-	7
		Dujiangyan District	638	164	2443	-	1
		Pengzhou City	689	334	2036	-	2

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Sichuan Province	Chengdu City	Qionglai City	559	292	2861	-	7
		Chongzhou City	676	363	2852	-	9
		Jintang County	303	220	1142	-	0
		Shuangliu County	1498	963	6273	-	6
		Pi County	1041	650	3625	-	7
		Dayi County	512	235	1964	-	1
		Pujiang County	247	79	1019	-	0
		Xinjin County	434	356	1960	-	4
	Guangyuan City	Guangyuan City	717	436	2539	14	0
		Lizhou District	164	73	764	-	0
		Yuanba District	42	29	154	-	0
		Chaotian District	29	24	101	-	0
		Wangcang County	46	36	291	-	0
		Qingchuan County	47	76	220	-	0
		Jiange County	75	46	271	-	0
		Cangxi County	184	64	364	-	0
	Mianyang City	Mianyang City	3129	1496	10694	4	20
		Fucheng District	611	312	1521	-	0
		Youxian District	280	84	689	-	1
		Jiangyou City	280	141	1116	-	1
		Santai County	273	131	775	-	0
		Yanting County	141	40	442	-	0
		An County	583	231	1693	-	2
		Zitong County	127	50	418	-	0
		Beichuan Qiang Autonomous County	141	126	426	-	0
		Pingwu County	57	11	234	-	0
	Deyang City	Deyang City	2317	1148	8831	-	27
		Jingyang District	244	157	748	3	0
		Shifang City	329	189	1444	-	0
		Guanghan City	475	254	1971	-	4
		Mianzhu City	548	228	2363	-	13
		Luojiang County	142	39	267	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Sichuan Province	Deyang City	Zhongjiang County	288	137	746	-	2
	Nanchong City	Nanchong City	2471	1237	7707	2	0
		Shunqing District	359	206	1123	-	0
		Gaoping District	177	112	676	-	0
		Jialing District	197	84	536	-	0
		Langzhong City	433	245	1515	-	0
		Nanbu County	333	137	1256	-	0
		Yingshan County	175	87	452	-	0
		Peng'an County	123	56	446	-	0
		Yilong County	285	114	595	-	0
		Xichong County	344	120	693	-	0
	Guang'an City	Guang'an City	2361	824	4131	6	1
		Guang'an District	509	225	1645	-	0
		Huaying City	277	98	475	-	0
		Yuechi County	413	97	572	-	0
		Wusheng County	382	197	633	-	0
		Linshui County	417	181	699	-	1
	Suining City	Suining City	1347	617	4833	2	4
		Chuanshan District	241	135	798	-	0
		Anju District	164	65	315	-	0
		Pengxi County	152	91	384	-	0
		Shehong County	341	181	2160	-	3
		Daying County	174	68	378	-	0
	Neijiang City	Neijiang City	1183	482	3753	3	3
		Shizhong District	230	80	762	-	1
		Dongxing District	230	89	576	-	1
		Weiyuan County	126	63	436	-	0
		Zizhong County	201	74	692	-	0
		Longchang County	349	161	1075	-	0
	Leshan City	Leshan City	1198	749	5932	7	9
		Shizhong District	348	162	1340	-	1
		Shawan District	51	17	151	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Sichuan Province	Leshan City	Wutongqiao District	129	73	696	-	1
		Jinkouhe District	9	5	77	-	0
		Emeishan City	161	181	1426	-	3
		Jianwei County	101	34	334	-	2
		Jingyan County	70	69	339	-	1
		Jiajiang County	136	92	718	-	0
		Muchuan County	37	32	169	-	0
		Ebian Yi Autonomous County	14	15	103	-	0
		Mabian Yi AutonomousCounty	52	34	159	-	0
	Yibin City	Zigong City	1172	603	4259	2	10
		Ziliujing District	167	97	645	-	0
		Daan District	113	61	482	-	4
		Gongjing District	78	30	274	-	0
		Yantang District	111	41	260	-	0
		Rong County	248	99	740	-	0
		Fushun County	296	143	1175	-	1
	Luzhou City	Luzhou City	2929	1155	7665	3	16
		Jiangyang District	604	197	1589	-	0
		Naxi District	370	107	508	-	2
		Longmatan District	413	157	1005	-	0
		Lu County	389	195	1216	-	0
		Hejiang County	161	103	555	-	0
		Xuyong County	94	85	285	-	0
		Gulin County	281	134	694	-	4
	Yibin City	Yibin City	1882	986	6811	7	18
		Cuiping District	605	250	1144	-	0
		Yibin County	163	100	579	-	2
		Nanxi District	166	68	434	-	0
		Jiang'an County	109	43	377	-	0
		Changning County	116	82	340	-	0
		Gao County	120	94	368	-	2
		Junlian County	133	89	421	-	0

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Sichuan Province	Yibin City	Gong County	97	46	226	-	0
		Xingwen County	101	52	247	-	0
		Pingshan County	49	19	102	-	0
	Panzhuhua City	Panzhuhua City	910	680	3426	0	5
		Dong District	242	179	892	-	0
		Xi District	307	260	1348	-	0
		Renhe District	249	126	560	-	0
		Miyi County	43	49	226	-	0
		Yanbian County	35	46	220	-	2
	Bazhong City	Bazhong City	682	378	2211	13	1
		Bazhou District	255	192	650	-	0
		Tongjiang County	120	55	344	-	0
		Nanjiang County	92	50	378	-	0
		Pingchang County	178	46	562	-	0
	Dazhou City	Dazhou City	1414	580	4030	5	1
		Tongchuan District	152	76	639	-	0
		Wanyuan City	77	30	382	-	0
		Da County	283	83	637	-	0
		Xuanhan County	136	58	372	-	0
		Kaijiang County	176	67	344	-	0
		Dazhu County	332	123	777	-	0
		Qu County	228	128	774	-	1
	Ziyang City	Ziyang City	1556	577	5225	2	11
		Yanjiang District	242	107	762	-	0
		Jianyang City	631	245	2393	-	9
		Lezhi County	216	61	539	-	0
		Anyue County	447	151	1248	-	0
	Meishan City	Meishan City	1754	977	7266	7	8
		Dongpo District	585	304	2107	-	0
		Renshou County	316	175	1133	-	0
		Pengshan County	135	56	655	-	0
		Hongya County	148	126	618	-	3



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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Sichuan Province	Mei shan City	Danling County	61	49	313	-	0
		Qingshen County	234	41	396	-	1
	Yaan City	Yaan City	717	444	2720	10	0
		Yucheng District	108	74	666	-	0
		Mingshan County	161	87	671	-	0
		Yingjing County	56	67	206	-	0
		Hanyuan County	66	38	211	-	0
		Shimian County	103	83	225	-	0
		Tianquan County	101	25	161	-	0
		Lushan County	72	16	87	-	0
		Baoxing County	16	44	117	-	0
	Aba Zang and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	Aba Zang and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	751	348	2022	9	1
		Maerkang County	14	4	64	-	0
		Wenchuan County	99	75	403	-	0
		Li County	147	60	304	-	0
		Mao County	223	76	269	-	0
		Songpan County	43	13	153	-	0
		Jiuzhaigou County	48	20	308	-	1
		Jinchuan County	70	15	52	-	0
		Xiaojin County	27	22	111	-	0
		Heishui County	9	3	90	-	0
		Rangtang County	10	0	13	-	0
		Aba County	8	2	17	-	0
		Ruoergai County	25	20	45	-	0
		Hongyuan County	28	38	174	-	0
	Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture	Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture	510	154	1268	0	0
		Kangding County	148	27	373	-	0
		Luding County	19	26	181	-	0
		Danba County	116	18	107	-	0
		Jiulong County	18	4	53	-	0
		Yajiang County	8	0	52	-	0
		Daofu County	63	1	39	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Sichuan Province	Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture	Luhuo County	13	14	63	-	0
		Ganzi County	3	0	12	-	0
		Xinlong County	8	5	18	-	0
		Dege County	27	1	16	-	0
		Baiyu County	7	7	92	-	0
		Shiqu County	5	0	29	-	0
		Seda County	27	1	18	-	0
		Litang County	9	7	34	-	0
		Batang County	9	12	27	-	0
		Xiangcheng County	23	3	46	-	0
		Daocheng County	2	22	57	-	0
		Derong County	2	6	27	-	0
	Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture	836	571	2702	8	2
		Xichang City	353	350	1412	-	0
		Yanyuan County	45	19	130	-	0
		Dechang County	62	48	139	-	0
		Huili County	120	29	201	-	0
		Huidong County	51	17	69	-	0
		Ningnan County	47	33	86	-	0
		Puge County	9	0	203	-	1
		Butuo County	24	4	37	-	0
		Jinyang County	39	14	92	-	0
		Zhaojue County	12	1	30	-	0
		Xide County	9	9	29	-	0
		Mianning County	38	3	59	-	0
		Yuxi County	13	13	52	-	0
		Ganluo County	10	6	38	-	0
		Meigu County	5	9	17	-	0
		Leibo County	9	9	42	-	0
		Muli Zang Autonomous County	5	2	25	-	0
Guizhou Province	Guizhou Province		19814	9655	41448	43	23
	Guiyang City	Guiyang City	7857	3474	17959	2	19

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Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guizhou Province	Guiyang City	Wudang District	239	130	1025	-	0
		Nanming District	1979	941	3461	-	0
		Yunyan District	1883	845	3697	-	1
		Huaxi District	645	322	1321	-	0
		Baiyun District	254	77	545	-	1
		Xiaohe District	253	145	942	-	2
		Qingzhen City	259	71	510	-	1
		Kaiyang County	99	58	219	-	0
		Xiuwen County	148	40	282	-	0
		Xifeng County	97	25	167	-	0
	Liupanshui City	Liupanshui City	855	381	1496	1	0
		Zhongshan District	220	64	352	-	0
		Pan County	279	178	517	-	0
		Liuzhite District	102	43	224	-	0
		Shuicheng County	91	40	142	-	0
	Zunyi City	Zunyi City	5572	2909	9928	10	2
		Huichuan District	397	169	582	-	1
		Honghuagang District	419	210	874	-	0
		Chishui City	95	38	182	-	0
		Renhuai City	2650	1538	4239	-	0
		Zunyi County	289	160	644	-	0
		Tongzi County	248	43	248	-	0
		Suiyang County	122	92	260	-	0
		Zheng'an County	77	49	172	-	0
		Fenggang County	137	52	242	-	0
		Meitan County	240	70	333	-	0
		Yuqing County	36	23	167	-	0
		Xishui County	589	322	868	-	0
		Daozhen Gelao and Miao Autonomous County	63	17	68	-	0
		Wuchuan Gelao and Miao Autonomous County	51	17	64	-	0
	Anshun City	Anshun City	663	384	2115	5	1
		Xixiu District	211	118	489	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guizhou Province	Anshun City	Pingba County	143	33	413	-	0
		Puding County	57	12	112	-	0
		Guanling Buyi and Miao Autonomous County	65	78	207	-	0
		Zhenning Buyi and Miao Autonomous County	70	20	189	-	0
		Ziyun Miao and Buyi	41	19	105	-	0
	Bijie Area	Bijie Area	1429	939	2435	3	0
		Bijie City	502	289	681	-	0
		Dafang County	152	164	344	-	0
		Qianxi County	163	78	271	-	0
		Jinsha County	169	136	385	-	0
		Zhijin County	77	58	218	-	0
		Nayong County	164	54	123	-	0
		Hezhang County	120	87	215	-	0
		Weining Yi and Hui and Miao Autonomous County	82	52	170	-	0
	Tongren Area	Tongren Area	1070	452	1565	8	1
		Tongren City	418	161	474	-	0
		Jiangkou County	43	43	98	-	0
		Shiqian County	55	26	121	-	0
		Sinan County	101	59	179	-	0
		Dejiang County	97	23	76	-	0
		Yuping Dong Autonomous County	51	17	88	-	1
		Yinjiang Tujia and Miao Autonomous County	100	26	130	-	0
		Yanhe Tujia Autonomous County	92	29	157	-	0
		Songtao Miao Autonomous County	84	52	154	-	0
		Wanjiang District	27	15	84	-	0
	Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture	Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture	1063	403	2128	4	0
		Kaili City	388	136	851	-	0
		Huangping County	62	24	111	-	0
		Shibing County	27	18	79	-	0
		Sanhui County	26	25	57	-	0
		Zhenyuan County	47	15	172	-	0
		Cengong County	28	10	42	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Guizhou Province	Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture	Tianzhu County	47	19	99	-	0
		Jinping County	43	8	39	-	0
		Jianhe County	16	15	60	-	0
		Taijiang County	40	9	39	-	0
		Liping County	65	19	115	-	0
		Rongjiang County	66	18	89	-	0
		Congjiang County	42	21	85	-	0
		Leishan County	56	31	152	-	0
		Majiang County	32	6	40	-	0
		Danzhai County	78	29	95	-	0
	Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	928	519	2242	3	0
		Duyun City	190	66	444	-	0
		Fuquan City	81	25	163	-	0
		Libo County	25	18	99	-	0
		Guiding County	106	87	332	-	0
		Weng'an County	106	104	266	-	0
		Dushan County	47	38	133	-	0
		Pingtang County	43	23	92	-	0
		Luodian County	33	15	125	-	0
		Changshun County	56	39	80	-	0
		Longli County	89	38	182	-	0
		Huishui County	127	61	250	-	0
		Sandu Shui Autonomous County	31	5	75	-	0
	Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	568	316	1604	7	0
		Xingyi City	270	162	935	-	0
		Xingren County	79	62	250	-	0
		Pu'an County	49	16	60	-	0
		Qinglong County	34	25	64	-	0
		Zhenfeng County	37	11	85	-	0
		Wangmo County	21	8	38	-	0
		Ceheng County	12	6	50	-	0
		Anlong County	67	23	109	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations	
Yunnan Province	Yunnan Province		28051	15637	87927	84	105
	Kunming City	Kunming City	14873	8406	48520	2	66
		Panlong District	1915	865	3121	-	1
		Wuhua District	892	488	2841	-	9
		Guandu District	1928	681	4339	-	1
		Xishan District	1586	659	2762	-	1
		Dongchuan District	71	58	360	-	0
		Anning City	233	180	805	-	0
		Chenggong County	229	160	1600	-	1
		Jinning County	155	147	850	-	0
		Fumin County	129	93	311	-	0
		Yiliang County	135	114	761	-	0
		Songming County	159	169	574	-	0
		Shilin Yi Autonomous County	161	150	502	-	0
		Luquan Yi and Miao Autonomous County	122	73	236	-	0
		Xundian Hui and Yi Autonomous County	97	61	351	-	0
		Hi-Tec Development Zone	559	276	1580	-	0
	Qujing City	Qujing City	1484	878	4589	7	2
		Qilin District	218	184	697	-	0
		Xuanwei City	258	206	819	-	0
		Malong County	179	44	170	-	0
		Zhanyi County	70	18	241	-	0
		Fuyuan County	138	88	575	-	0
		Luoping County	144	46	275	-	0
		Shizong County	49	25	237	-	0
		Luliang County	100	34	286	-	0
		Huize County	135	84	449	-	0
	Yuxi City	Yuxi City	1591	813	5423	4	15
		Hongta District	992	352	2698	-	15
		Jiangchuan County	86	58	368	-	0
		Chengjiang County	29	34	173	-	0
		Tonghai County	115	102	682	-	0



( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Yunnan Province	Yuxi City	Huaning County	92	46	185	-	0
		Yimen County	65	40	235	-	0
		Eshan Yi Autonomous County	33	16	117	-	0
		Xinping Yi and Dai Autonomous County	102	123	264	-	0
		Yuanjiang Hani, Yi and Dai Autonomous County	28	21	126	-	0
	Baoshan City	Baoshan City	693	446	2952	13	0
		Longyang District	231	187	964	-	0
		Shidian County	89	16	251	-	0
		Tengchong County	252	174	920	-	0
		Longling County	45	48	311	-	0
		Changning County	74	19	275	-	0
	Zhaotong City	Zhaotong City	751	309	1700	6	1
		Zhaoyang District	176	88	440	-	0
		Ludian County	49	11	116	-	0
		Qiaojia County	38	24	132	-	0
		Yanjin County	96	31	103	-	0
		Daguan County	23	19	72	-	0
		Yongshan County	54	17	86	-	0
		Suijiang County	23	13	49	-	0
		Zhenxiong County	162	43	183	-	0
		Yiliang County	23	22	247	-	0
		Weixin County	31	20	75	-	0
		Shuifu County	64	17	91	-	1
	Lijiang City	Lijiang City	744	479	2362	3	0
		Gucheng District	459	162	1263	-	0
		Yongsheng County	105	101	341	-	0
		Huaping County	64	61	224	-	0
		Yulong Naxi Autonomous County	86	82	248	-	0
		Ninglang Yi Autonomous County	28	17	57	-	0
	Pu'er City	Pu'er City	1144	667	2768	8	1
		Simao District	337	147	725	-	0
		Ning'er Hani and Yi Autonomous County	57	28	189	-	1

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Yunnan Province	Puler City	Mojiang Hani Autonomous County	30	54	207	-	0
		Jingdong Yi Autonomous County	73	65	206	-	0
		Jinggu Dai and Yi Autonomous County	104	33	252	-	0
		Zhenyuan Yi,Hani and Lagu Autonomous County	33	8	82	-	0
		Jiangcheng Hani and Yi Autonomous County	78	65	213	-	0
		Menglian Dai, Lagu and Wa Autonomous County	38	102	165	-	0
		Lancang Lagu Autonomous County	271	112	383	-	0
		Ximeng Wa Autonomous County	95	19	37	-	0
	Lincang City	Lincang City	865	462	2140	3	1
		Linxiang District	273	87	329	-	0
		Fengqing County	89	48	195	-	0
		Yun County	126	152	720	-	1
		Yongde County	30	24	142	-	0
		Zhenkang County	63	26	60	-	0
		Shuangjiang Lagu, Wa, Bulang and Dai Autonomous County	118	56	271	-	0
		Gengma Dai and Wa Autonomous County	27	11	92	-	0
		Cangyuan Wa AutonomousCounty	133	53	143	-	0
		Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture	Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture	463	464	2429	2
	Mang City		132	137	823	-	1
	Ruili City		261	283	1138	-	0
	Lianghe County		21	10	79	-	0
	Yingjiang County		16	30	261	-	0
	Longchuan County		26	2	96	-	0
	Nujiang Lili Autonomous Prefecture	Nujiang Lili Autonomous Prefecture	182	155	411	0	0
		Lushui County	84	123	232	-	0
		Fugong County	16	6	18	-	0
		Gongshan Dulong and Nu Autonomous County	7	5	33	-	0
		Lanping Bai and Pumi Autonomous County	75	21	120	-	0
	Diqing Tibet AutonomousPrefecture	Diqing Tibet AutonomousPrefecture	381	207	1115	0	1
		Shangrila County	284	189	1030	-	0
		Deqin County	26	7	24	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Yunnan Province	Diqing Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Weixi Lili Autonomous County	66	8	39	-	0
	Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture	Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture	1128	741	3418	9	3
		Dali City	500	346	1429	-	0
		Xiangyun County	70	99	431	-	0
		Binchuan County	87	57	244	-	0
		Midu County	45	30	173	-	0
		Yongping County	53	44	190	-	0
		Yunlong County	38	12	53	-	0
		Eryuan County	53	22	205	-	0
		Jianchuan County	35	31	82	-	0
		Heqing County	84	32	179	-	0
		Yangbi Yi Autonomous County	13	5	54	-	0
		Nanjian Yi Autonomous County	48	18	155	-	0
		Weishan Yi and Hui Autonomous County	64	32	174	-	0
	Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture	784	396	2208	4	7
		Chuxiong City	172	146	859	-	3
		Shuangbai County	29	4	49	-	0
		Mouding County	88	49	157	-	0
		Nanhua County	106	49	202	-	0
		Yaoan County	32	7	90	-	0
		Dayao County	59	28	160	-	0
		Yongren County	19	6	55	-	0
		Yuanmou County	28	21	109	-	0
		Wuding County	75	19	166	-	0
		Lufeng County	120	37	298	-	0
	Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture	1264	664	4282	16	4
		Mengzi City	241	64	687	-	0
		Gejiu City	128	95	920	-	2
		Kaiyuan City	104	68	396	-	1
		Luchun County	61	12	75	-	0
		Jianshui County	117	88	360	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Yunnan Province	Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Shiping County	63	28	202	-	0
		Mile County	192	60	471	-	0
		Luxi County	157	47	524	-	0
		Yuanyang County	33	53	175	-	0
		Honghe County	51	16	100	-	0
		Jinping Miao, Yao and Dai Autonomous County	30	32	89	-	0
		Hekou Yao Autonomous County	54	41	148	-	0
		Pingbian Miao Autonomous County	28	12	80	-	0
	Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	726	588	2050	5	0
		Wenshan City	378	198	723	-	0
		Yanshan County	56	96	377	-	0
		Xichou County	13	6	38	-	0
		Malipo County	28	12	58	-	0
		Maguan County	40	17	86	-	0
		Qiubei County	29	174	418	-	0
		Guangnan County	109	50	185	-	0
		Funing County	67	31	152	-	0
	Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture	Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture	1018	364	2516	2	3
		Jinghong City	581	184	1235	-	1
		Menghai County	311	136	973	-	1
		Mengla County	111	46	279	-	0
Tibet Autonomous Region	Tibet Autonomous Region		1316	531	3667	11	4
	Lasa City	Lasa City	888	343	2459	1	4
		Chengguan District	33	12	53	-	0
		Linzhou County	11	0	4	-	0
		Dangxiong County	2	2	84	-	1
		Nimu County	12	0	12	-	0
		Qushui County	33	5	45	-	0
		Duilongdeqing County	13	1	74	-	0
		Dazi County	26	16	47	-	0
		Mozhugongka County	6	0	12	-	0
		Eco-Tec Development Zone	39	9	49	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Tibet Autonomous Region	Naqu Prefecture	Naqu Prefecture	53	15	46	4	0
		Naqu County	0	2	9	-	0
		Jiali County	0	0	2	-	0
		Biru County	1	0	1	-	0
		Nierong County	0	0	0	-	0
		Anduo County	0	0	2	-	0
		Shenzha County	0	0	2	-	0
		Suo County	0	0	4	-	0
		Bange County	30	0	3	-	0
		Baqing County	0	0	1	-	0
		Nima County	0	0	1	-	0
	Changdu Prefecture	Changdu Prefecture	27	7	69	0	0
		Changdu County	21	5	20	-	0
		Jiangda County	4	1	15	-	0
		Gongjue County	0	0	8	-	0
		Leiwuqi County	0	0	2	-	0
		Dingqing County	0	0	1	-	0
		Chaya County	0	1	3	-	0
		Basu County	1	0	5	-	0
		Zuogong County	0	0	1	-	0
		Mangkang County	1	0	6	-	0
		Luolong County	0	0	2	-	0
		Bianba County	0	0	0	-	0
	Linzhi Prefecture	Linzhi Prefecture	136	44	367	3	0
		Linzhi City	16	6	44	-	0
		Gongbujiangda County	3	1	11	-	0
		Milin County	6	8	58	-	0
		Motuo County	6	4	16	-	0
		Bomi County	9	0	8	-	0
		Chayu County	0	10	59	-	0
		Lang County	2	0	20	-	0
	Shannan Prefecture	Shannan Prefecture	111	65	281	2	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Tibet Autonomous Region	Shan nan Prefecture	Naidong County	15	7	47	-	0
		Zha'nang County	2	3	24	-	0
		Gongga County	3	2	18	-	0
		Sangri County	4	0	2	-	0
		Qiongjie County	11	2	8	-	0
		Qusong County	0	0	7	-	0
		Cuomei County	6	0	2	-	0
		Luozha County	1	0	7	-	0
		Jiacha County	2	3	13	-	0
		Longzi County	13	0	6	-	0
		Cuona County	1	0	4	-	0
		Langkazi County	5	3	4	-	0
	Rikaze Prefecture	Rikaze Prefecture	52	64	225	1	0
		Rikaze City	31	38	107	-	0
		Nanmulin County	0	0	9	-	0
		Jiangzi County	0	0	15	-	0
		Dingri County	7	0	9	-	0
		Sajia County	1	0	3	-	0
		Lazi County	5	20	23	-	0
		Angren County	3	0	0	-	0
		Xietongmen County	0	1	4	-	0
		Bailang County	2	0	10	-	0
		Renbu County	1	1	12	-	0
		Kangma County	0	0	1	-	0
		Dingjie County	0	0	3	-	0
		Zhongba County	0	2	7	-	0
		Yadong County	0	0	4	-	0
		Jilong County	0	0	2	-	0
		Nielamu County	1	2	15	-	0
		Saga County	0	0	1	-	0
		Gangba County	0	0	0	-	0
	Ali Prefecture	Ali Prefecture	54	6	30	0	0



( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Tibet Autonomous Region	Ali Prefecture	Ger County	0	2	5	-	0
		Pulan County	0	1	3	-	0
		Zhada County	50	0	0	-	0
		Ritu County	0	0	0	-	0
		Geji County	0	0	0	-	0
		Gaize County	0	1	1	-	0
		Cuoqin County	0	2	2	-	0
Shaanxi Province	Shaanxi Province		40169	21209	104745	47	128
	Xi'an City	Xi'an City	28636	15676	72695	1	99
		Weiyang District	1645	867	3980	-	0
		Lianhu District	1551	685	3521	-	1
		Xincheng District	942	673	3029	-	2
		Beilin District	1396	737	4013	-	3
		Baqiao District	664	189	1292	-	0
		Yanta District	2999	1701	6834	-	2
		Yanliang District	169	68	602	-	0
		Lintong District	224	152	917	-	1
		Chang'an District	1268	654	3267	-	0
		Lantian County	144	69	414	-	0
		Zhouzhi County	257	107	770	-	0
		Hu County	267	77	716	-	0
		Hi-Tec Industrial Development Zone	14202	7060	22562	-	0
		Eco-Tec Development Zone	774	337	2338	-	0
		Qujiang New District	621	732	2041	-	0
		Chanba ecological zone	230	29	709	-	0
		Yanliang National Aviation Industrial Base	58	2	21	-	0
		Xi'an Aerospace IndustrialBase	214	63	208	-	0
		Gaoling County	96	30	193	-	0
	Yan'an City	Yan'an City	673	411	2240	13	0
		Baota District	200	82	747	-	0
		Yanchang County	25	14	99	-	0
		Yanchuan County	45	71	207	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shanxi Province	Yan'an City	Zichang County	65	10	47	-	0
		Ansai County	20	16	68	-	0
		Zhidan County	31	23	122	-	0
		Wuqi County	10	8	68	-	0
		Ganquan County	13	40	127	-	0
		Fu County	28	15	108	-	0
		Luochuan County	57	45	115	-	0
		Yichuan County	31	7	63	-	0
		Huanglong County	16	6	36	-	0
		Huangling County	54	9	83	-	0
	Tongchuan City	Tongchuan City	275	182	853	3	0
		Yaozhou District	52	73	342	-	0
		Yijun County	11	6	42	-	0
		Wangyi District	91	18	143	-	0
		Yintai District	76	55	129	-	0
	Weinan City	Weinan City	1747	904	6106	2	2
		Linwei District	214	117	661	-	0
		Huayin City	34	31	370	-	0
		Hancheng City	181	138	478	-	0
		Hua County	71	21	181	-	0
		Tongguan County	32	23	167	-	0
		Dali County	214	90	592	-	0
		Pucheng County	262	133	1237	-	0
		Chengcheng County	78	51	316	-	0
		Baishui County	136	91	297	-	2
		Heyang County	84	33	198	-	0
		Fuping County	244	117	768	-	0
	Xianyang City	Xianyang City	2291	1077	7158	3	9
		Qindu District	420	210	1106	-	0
		Yangling District	25	21	146	-	0
		Weicheng District	359	85	651	-	0
		Xingping City	112	54	437	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shaanxi Province	Xianyang City	Sanyuan County	245	101	650	-	0
		Jingyang County	278	113	561	-	1
		Qian County	78	43	218	-	0
		Liquan County	71	75	252	-	0
		Yongshou County	14	5	57	-	0
		Bin County	41	27	119	-	0
		Changwu County	25	8	51	-	0
		Xunyi County	74	18	88	-	0
		Chunhua County	40	17	78	-	0
		Wugong County	33	23	268	-	0
	Baoji City	Baoji City	2162	1046	5929	3	13
		Jintai District	113	47	463	-	1
		Weibin District	464	162	895	-	2
		Chencang District	129	54	495	-	0
		Fengxiang County	224	50	400	-	0
		Qishan County	144	51	308	-	0
		Fufeng County	93	103	378	-	0
		Mei County	161	68	395	-	1
		Long County	75	26	235	-	0
		Qianyang County	28	15	84	-	0
		Linyou County	28	4	32	-	0
		Feng County	58	28	171	-	0
		Taibai County	515	248	1107	-	0
	Hanzhong City	Hanzhong City	888	489	3104	8	4
		Hantai District	160	95	698	-	0
		Nanzheng County	73	47	348	-	1
		Chenggu County	153	40	329	-	0
		Yang County	83	30	349	-	0
		Xixiang County	134	102	390	-	0
		Mian County	61	78	356	-	0
		Ningqiang County	67	29	159	-	0
		Lueyang County	63	12	102	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shaanxi Province	Hanzhong City	Zhenba County	28	14	63	-	0
		Liuba County	9	15	48	-	0
		Foping County	3	5	53	-	0
	Yulin City	Yulin City	2196	1400	4318	8	1
		Yuyang District	598	266	882	-	1
		Shenmu County	372	379	935	-	0
		Fugu County	151	223	390	-	0
		Hengshan County	151	131	272	-	0
		Jingbian County	122	48	205	-	0
		Dingbian County	100	43	242	-	0
		Suide County	50	31	179	-	0
		Mizhi County	127	13	282	-	0
		Jia County	45	14	89	-	0
		Wubao County	17	12	52	-	0
		Qingjian County	59	16	111	-	0
		Zizhou County	41	45	99	-	0
	Ankang City	Ankang City	844	325	1567	2	0
		Hanbin District	236	84	343	-	0
		Hanyin County	75	33	126	-	0
		Shiquan County	117	47	124	-	0
		Ningshan County	23	2	29	-	0
		Ziyang County	61	28	110	-	0
		Langao County	59	21	196	-	0
		Pingli County	63	31	106	-	0
		Zhenping County	13	6	37	-	0
		Xunyang County	130	26	134	-	0
		Baihe County	22	13	48	-	0
	Shangluo City	Shangluo City	604	256	1471	4	0
		Shangzhou District	67	40	208	-	0
		Luonan County	103	27	238	-	0
		Danfeng County	40	16	93	-	0
		Shangnan County	86	49	240	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Shaanxi Province	Shangluo City	Shanyang County	130	36	254	-	0
		Zhen'an County	69	61	263	-	0
		Zhashui County	97	23	139	-	0
	Yangling Agricultural Hi-tech Industry Demo Zone		402	223	1378	0	0
Gansu Province	Gansu Province		6293	2991	23887	49	10
	Lanzhou City	Lanzhou City	2430	1201	11208	2	7
		Chengguan District	1567	761	6804	-	4
		Qilihe District	353	180	1633	-	1
		Xigu District	130	70	635	-	0
		Anning District	141	83	592	-	0
		Honggu District	30	4	75	-	0
		Yongdeng County	56	32	247	-	0
		Gaolan County	29	18	108	-	0
		Yuzhong County	85	39	419	-	0
	Jiayuguan City	Jiayuguan City	87	35	413	0	0
	Jinchang City	Jinchang City	119	47	553	0	1
		Jinchuan District	47	13	101	-	0
		Yongchang County	49	28	170	-	0
	Baiyin City	Baiyin City	303	169	1344	1	0
		Baiyin District	102	51	268	-	0
		Pingchuan District	39	16	95	-	0
		Jingyuan County	67	33	257	-	0
		Huining County	36	27	187	-	0
		Jingtai County	56	32	380	-	0
	Tianshui City	Tianshui City	436	242	1898	4	0
		Qinzhou District	97	58	526	-	0
		Maiji District	102	47	388	-	0
		Qingshui County	18	16	58	-	0
		Qin'an County	46	26	302	-	0
		Gan'gu County	45	23	145	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Gansu Province	Tianshui City	Wushan County	41	17	85	-	0
		Zhangjiachuan Hui Autonomous County	22	11	42	-	0
	Wuwei City	Wuwei City	358	109	1006	4	0
		Liangzhou District	197	65	370	-	0
		Minqin County	65	28	180	-	0
		Gulang County	52	5	49	-	0
		Tianzhu Tibet Autonomous County	29	3	61	-	0
	Jiuquan City	Jiuquan City	349	281	1218	2	1
		Suzhou District	148	91	335	-	0
		Yumen City	45	13	128	-	0
		Dunhuang City	71	115	327	-	0
		Jinta County	22	22	101	-	0
		Guazhou County	47	28	74	-	0
		Subei Mongolia Autonomous County	7	3	10	-	0
		Akesai Kasak Autonomous County	1	6	16	-	0
	Zhangye City	Zhangye City	312	126	1106	2	0
		Ganzhou District	150	73	311	-	0
		Minle County	39	11	187	-	0
		Linze County	35	7	88	-	0
		Gaotai County	25	2	88	-	0
		Shandan County	31	18	123	-	0
		Su'nan Yugu Autonomous County	15	13	54	-	0
	Qingyang City	Qingyang City	576	191	1192	5	0
		Xifeng District	93	46	304	-	0
		Qingcheng County	44	6	69	-	0
		Huan County	14	8	61	-	0
		Huachi County	59	5	35	-	0
		Heshui County	56	11	49	-	0
		Zhengning County	18	10	45	-	0
		Ning County	207	96	520	-	0
		Zhenyuan County	81	13	98	-	0
	Pingliang City	Pingliang City	271	155	907	7	0



( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Gansu Province	Pingliang City	Kongtong District	82	41	238	-	0
		Jingchuan County	32	12	75	-	0
		Lingtai County	14	2	76	-	0
		Chongxin County	7	11	27	-	0
		Huating County	10	4	54	-	0
		Zhuanglang County	14	16	45	-	0
		Jingning County	60	46	194	-	0
	Dingxi City	Dingxi City	386	187	1089	8	1
		Anding District	71	29	179	-	1
		Tongwei County	51	17	72	-	0
		Lingzhao County	55	29	292	-	0
		Zhang County	9	3	28	-	0
		Min County	36	8	102	-	0
		Weiyuan County	36	35	76	-	0
		Longxi County	128	61	262	-	0
	Longnan City	Longnan City	307	152	1039	3	0
		Wudu District	74	22	207	-	0
		Cheng County	41	6	80	-	0
		Dangchang County	34	5	99	-	0
		Kang County	22	10	150	-	0
		Wen County	21	32	137	-	0
		Xihe County	17	9	70	-	0
		Li County	16	16	60	-	0
		Liangdang County	7	5	23	-	0
		Hui County	75	42	203	-	0
	Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture	Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture	272	161	881	4	0
		Linxia City	91	26	315	-	0
		Linxia County	32	12	79	-	0
		Kangle County	22	7	72	-	0
		Yongjing County	23	75	166	-	0
		Guanghe County	57	16	100	-	0
		Hezheng County	11	6	44	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Gansu Province	Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture	Dongxiang Autonomous County	16	14	72	-	0
		Jishishan Baoan, Dongxiang and Sala Autonomous County	16	4	31	-	0
	Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	198	55	658	8	0
		Hezuo City	39	6	112	-	0
		Lintan County	26	4	67	-	0
		Zhuoni County	27	6	46	-	0
		Zhouqu County	18	5	26	-	0
		Diebu County	9	2	166	-	0
		Maqu County	8	14	71	-	0
		Luqu County	5	2	47	-	0
		Xiahe County	59	16	109	-	0
Qinghai Province	Qinghai Province		2963	1717	10429	24	3
	Xi'ning City	Xi'ning City	1758	961	6392	3	1
		Chengzhong District	227	197	858	-	0
		Chongdong District	199	102	689	-	0
		Chengxi District	161	127	791	-	0
		Chengbei District	134	91	420	-	0
		Datong Hui and Tu Autonomous County	47	117	278	-	0
		Huangyuan County	10	17	141	-	0
		Huangzhong County	90	31	362	-	0
	Haidong Area	Haidong Area	304	158	1267	8	1
		Ping'an County	39	8	211	-	0
		Ledu County	33	38	253	-	0
		Minhe Hui and Tu Autonomous County	20	7	91	-	0
		Huzhu Tu Autonomous County	122	35	281	-	1
		Hualong Hui Autonomous County	6	3	84	-	0
		Xunhua Sala Autonomous County	82	67	343	-	0
	Haibei Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Haibei Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	89	68	382	5	0
		Haiyan County	21	16	48	-	0
		Qilian County	19	25	125	-	0
		Gangcha County	9	12	80	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Qinghai Province		Menyuan Hui Autonomous County	28	12	86	-	0
	Hainan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Hainan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	158	57	311	3	0
		Gonghe County	90	29	151	-	0
		Tongde County	5	1	13	-	0
		Guide County	27	11	85	-	0
		Xinghai County	15	10	36	-	0
		Guinan County	20	3	19	-	0
		Huangnan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Huangnan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	65	74	172	0
	Tongren County		23	49	73	-	0
	Jianzha County		11	13	39	-	0
	Zeku County		4	8	37	-	0
	Henan Mongol Autonomous County		26	3	16	-	0
	Guoluo Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Guoluo Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	57	25	239	0	0
		Maqin County	20	7	37	-	0
		Banma County	12	9	23	-	0
		Gande County	6	5	8	-	0
		Dari County	5	1	11	-	0
		Jiuzhi County	0	2	35	-	0
		Maduo County	6	0	13	-	0
	Yushu Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Yushu Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	128	32	275	1	1
		Yushu County	73	15	173	-	1
		Zaduo County	6	5	15	-	0
		Chengduo County	20	8	42	-	0
		Zhiduo County	2	0	14	-	0
		Nangqian County	12	0	11	-	0
		Qumalai County	13	2	8	-	0
	Haixi Mongolia and Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Haixi Mongolia and Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	368	286	1281	0	0
		Delingha City	39	25	154	-	0
		Germu City	263	102	685	-	0
		Wulan County	18	14	96	-	0
		Dulan County	34	93	171	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Qinghai Province	Haixi Mongolia and Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Tianjun County	11	49	76	-	0
		Lenghu Administration Committee	2	0	12	-	0
		Mangya Administration Committee	0	0	68	-	0
		Dachaidan Administration Committee	0	1	11	-	0
	Xining Eco-development Zone	Xi'ning Eco-development Zone	43	29	167	0	0
		Nanchuan Industry Zone	34	29	135	-	0
		Qinghai Bio-Tec Industrial Zone	2	0	1	-	0
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region		3689	2401	13411	15	19
	Yinchuan City	Yinchuan City	2410	1481	8116	2	10
		Xingqing District	801	430	1853	-	0
		Jinfeng District	414	173	621	-	1
		Xixia District	138	89	388	-	0
		Lingwu City	144	42	401	-	0
		Yongning County	187	97	618	-	1
		Helan County	83	66	348	-	0
	Shizuishan City	Shizuishan City	242	131	955	1	5
		Dawukou District	120	49	296	-	2
		Huinong District	37	30	207	-	2
		Pingluo County	79	51	377	-	0
	Wuzhong City	Wuzhong City	386	263	1453	4	3
		Litong District	112	39	296	-	0
		Qingtongxia City	78	84	439	-	2
		Yanchi County	45	35	146	-	1
		Tongxin County	47	40	145	-	0
		Hongsibao District	38	7	45	-	0
	Guyuan City	Guyuan City	192	115	600	4	0
		Yuanzhou District	43	22	150	-	0
		Xiji County	34	22	86	-	0
		Longde County	25	11	60	-	0
		Jingyuan County	8	11	48	-	0
		Pengyang County	39	40	129	-	0
	Zhong wei City	Zhongwei City	444	422	2282	2	1

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Zhong wei City	Shapotou District	129	70	178	-	0
		Zhongning County	228	176	623	-	0
		Haiyuan County	27	20	80	-	0
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region		16368	8767	57024	56	84
	Urumqi City	Urumqi City	7270	3452	23636	0	54
		Tianshan District	1886	1001	3431	-	2
		Shayibake District	980	394	1165	-	1
		Xinshi District	478	201	711	-	1
		Shuimogou District	686	125	585	-	0
		Toutunhe District	134	94	566	-	2
		Dabancheng District	26	26	149	-	0
		Midong District	280	117	782	-	0
		Urumqi County	41	34	306	-	1
	Qaramay City	Qaramay City	175	89	1088	0	0
		Qaramay District	42	12	108	-	0
		Dushanzi District	22	6	195	-	0
		Baijiantan District	8	20	119	-	0
		Urhe District	1	1	34	-	0
	Shihezi City	Shihezi City	195	101	1299	0	3
	Alar City	Alar City	96	60	123	0	0
	Tumushuke City	Tumushuke City	25	5	64	0	0
	Wujiaqu City	Wujiaqu City	57	31	277	0	0
	Kashi Prefecture	Kashi Prefecture	1629	1177	4984	12	0
		Kashi City	716	514	2623	-	0
		Shufu County	93	64	213	-	0
		Shule County	52	43	228	-	0
		Yingjisha County	39	62	181	-	0
		Zepu County	116	39	130	-	0
		Shache County	148	95	383	-	0
		Yecheng County	129	84	288	-	0
		Maigaiti County	42	54	147	-	0
		Yuepuhu County	31	22	125	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Kashi Prefecture	Gashi County	78	44	167	-	0
		Bachu County	104	84	300	-	0
		Taxkorgan Tajik Autonomous County	73	72	195	-	0
	Aksu Prefecture	Aksu Prefecture	1014	581	3584	14	0
		Aksu City	346	158	1229	-	0
		Wensu County	105	82	381	-	0
		Kuche County	147	108	547	-	0
		Shaya County	43	25	188	-	0
		Xinhe County	89	28	254	-	0
		Baicheng County	27	39	225	-	0
		Ushi County	41	14	81	-	0
		Awati County	157	107	560	-	0
		Keping County	51	13	72	-	0
	Hetian Prefecture	Hetian Prefecture	1302	731	2425	4	1
		Hetian City	409	305	982	-	0
		Hetian County	159	74	236	-	0
		Moyu County	347	182	638	-	0
		Pishan County	95	30	116	-	0
		Luopu County	112	72	180	-	0
		Cele County	66	29	91	-	0
		Yutian County	84	28	153	-	0
		Minfeng County	2	10	23	-	0
	Turpan Prefecture	Turpan Prefecture	174	184	1218	3	2
		Turpan City	95	125	655	-	0
		Shanshan County	41	43	383	-	2
		Toksun County	36	15	177	-	0
	Hami Prefecture	Hami Prefecture	310	112	942	2	0
		Hami City	184	87	820	-	0
		Yiwu County	8	8	15	-	0
		Balikun Hasake Autonomous County	57	15	92	-	0
	Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture		343	252	888	2	0



( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture	Atushi City	171	161	587	-	0
		Aktao County	36	45	100	-	0
		Ahqi County	1	3	14	-	0
		Wuqia County	107	20	120	-	0
	Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	267	188	1190	1	2
		Bole County	107	95	753	-	2
		Jinghe County	50	57	194	-	0
		Wenquan County	99	30	205	-	0
	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture	1144	494	4280	2	13
		Changji City	471	240	2258	-	2
		Fukang City	177	31	397	-	1
		Hutubi County	66	38	292	-	0
		Manasi County	58	31	400	-	2
		Qitai County	186	91	541	-	1
		Jikesar County	55	37	249	-	0
		Mulei Kasak AutonomousCounty	123	18	123	-	0
	Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	956	692	4585	8	3
		Korla City	531	390	2856	-	0
		Luntai County	27	7	126	-	0
		Weili County	87	26	146	-	0
		Ruoqiang County	35	70	238	-	0
		Qiemo County	23	18	73	-	0
		Hejing County	50	21	317	-	0
		Heshuo County	79	48	140	-	1
		Bohu County	21	12	171	-	1
		Yanqi Hui Autonomous County	89	96	448	-	1
	Yili Kasak Autonomous Prefecture	Yili Kasak Autonomous Prefecture	988	559	3567	4	5
		Yining City	300	201	1353	-	3
		Kuitun City	109	45	366	-	0
		Yining County	68	48	227	-	0
		Huocheng County	92	84	457	-	2
		Gongliu County	18	19	99	-	0

( Cont'd )

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Madrid Registrations
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Yili Kasak Autonomous Prefecture	Xinyuan County	60	45	451	-	0
		Zhaosu County	27	33	121	-	0
		Tekesi County	45	18	96	-	0
		Nileke County	29	18	110	-	0
		Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County	225	41	234	-	0
	Tacheng Prefecture	Tacheng Prefecture	336	124	1142	3	1
		Tacheng City	74	25	195	-	1
		Usu City	101	26	290	-	0
		Emin County	70	19	187	-	0
		Shawan County	28	16	199	-	0
		Tuoli County	45	19	122	-	0
		Yumin County	2	6	65	-	0
		Hebukesair Mongol Autonomous County	13	13	76	-	0
	Altai Prefecture	Altai Prefecture	216	134	770	1	0
		Altai City	50	32	206	-	0
		Burjin County	20	11	128	-	0
		Fuyun County	37	20	116	-	0
		Fuhai County	33	27	95	-	0
		Habahe County	27	22	86	-	0
		Qinghe County	17	8	94	-	0
		Jimunai County	27	10	34	-	0
	Hongkong SAR		67889	29907	175097	0	6
	Macao SAR		621	321	2778	0	0
	Taiwan Province		9844	10547	104095	3	274

Note:\* one GI covering over two or more regions.



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