

Annual Development Report on China's Trademark Strategy 2014

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

Preface

In 2014, Trademark staff in AICs and market supervision departments at all levels seriously implemented the spirit of the 18th National Congress of the CPC, and the third and fourth plenary meetings of 18th CPC Central Committee, followed the decisions and deployments of the Leading Party Group of SAIC, took the opportunity of enforcement of the revised Trademark Law, forged ahead with determination, insisted in exploration and innovation and promoted the reform and development of trademark to a new stage.

——**Continuous Efforts to Facilitate Application for Trademark Registration.** In 2014, with China's economic transformation upgraded, the reform of business registration system has constantly increased the creativity and vitality of the market participants. The trademark application grew quickly and passed 2 million for the first time, reaching 2,285 millions, with a year-on-year growth of 21.5%, hitting a new record in the history and keeping the highest amount of the world for consecutive 13 years. The Trademark Office and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board of SAIC faced and overcame the difficulties, such as the application growing quickly, the running of Phase III system and the limited period of trademark examination and review, took emergency measures to improve the examination efficiency and complete the task of trademark examination by overtime working. The office examined 2.426 million trademark applications, which was over 2 million for the first time, an increase of 70.3%; the average examining period was kept in 9 months by the law. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board settled 116,000 review cases in last year. There are 86,000 rejected cases and 30,000 complex cases.

——**Continuous Efforts in Building up Trademark Legislation.** The revised Trademark Law and Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law were implemented at the same time on May 1, 2014. AICs and market supervision departments at all levels followed the centralized deployment of the SAIC, practically made Trademark Law promotions and trainings and pushed forward the successful implementation for the new law. Zhang Mao, minister of SAIC received an exclusive interview by the Xinhua News Agency. SAIC held a news conference on

implementation of the revised trademark law and held two on line interviews on Qiang Guo Forum of the website of People Daily in response to social concerns and answering questions. SAIC also held a training about Regulation for the Implementation of Trademark Law and the second logo protection training course for Summer Olympic Games. SAIC released the Notification on relevant issues for implementation of the revised Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China, ensuring the smooth transition from the Trademark Law to the new one. AICs and market supervision departments at all levels combined with the activity of "April 26" world IRP publicity week, organized and carried out series of publicity training for the revised Trademark Law, raising the public awareness for the new law.

——**Continuous Efforts to Strengthen the Protection of the Exclusive Right to Use a Trademark.** According to the centralized deployment made by the SAIC, AICs and market supervision departments at all levels focused on strengthening trademark administrative enforcement, launching combats against IPR infringements and counterfeits, and keeping the momentum of rigorously cracking down on IPR infringement and counterfeiting. In 2014, 67,500 cases about IPR infringement and counterfeiting have been investigated and treated, with a total amount of 998 million yuan involved; 355 cases were transferred to judicial organizations, with a total amount of 480 million yuan involved. SAIC issued "SAIC's Opinion on the Disclosure of Information Concerning IPR Infringement and Counterfeiting Cases Which received Administrative Penalties (Draft)", and arranged local AICs to disclose case information accordingly. AICs pushed forward the construction of platform for sharing the trademark administrative enforcement information, participated in the construction of platform for sharing information on connection between trademark administrative enforcement and criminal justice in the combat against IPR infringement and counterfeiting and made further communication and cooperation between trademark administrative enforcement and criminal justice.

——**Continuous Progress in the Ability to Use Trademarks Effectively.** AICs and market supervision departments at all levels pushed forward the implementation of trademark strategy and enhanced the guidance and services of trademark, strived to improve the ability to use trademark effectively. First, Trademark Office enhanced the registration and examination of geographical indications and trademarks for agricultural products, strengthened the work of guidance, publicity and training on registration and protection of geographical indications and trademarks for agricultural products, and guided the farmers and enterprises related to agriculture to

increase awareness in trademarks and brands. By the end of year 2014, total amount of registered trademarks for agricultural products reached 1,689,000, and that of registered or preliminarily approved geographical indications reached 2,697, among of which foreign GIs registered or preliminarily approved in China amounted to 81. Second, the Office has actively carried out promotion and training on international registration of trademarks under the Madrid System. It has provided guidance to domestic applicants on registration matters and supported domestic companies to safeguard their trademark rights in overseas markets. In 2014, applications for Madrid registration of trademarks filed by Chinese applicants reached 2,140 (one application covering several classes), ranking the seventh in the Madrid system. The total number of Madrid applications originating from China has added up to 18,600 by 2014. The Office received 20,309 designations in year 2014, ranking the first in the Madrid system as in previous years. The total number of designations to China has added up to 208,900 by 2014. Third, the Office has actively guided and supported enterprises to get loans with trademark rights as pledges. It has processed 758 applications for trademark rights pledge recorded, and 8,721 trademarks pledged, which helped enterprises to secure 51.9 billion yuan in loans, a year-on-year increase of 29%. Fourth, the Office has carried out in-depth research on the relationship between trademarks and economic development, endeavoring to make researches on trademarks forward-looking and practical. The Office has held an advanced seminar to study the leading-edge issues in IP fields, focusing on policy research and the comprehensive analysis of data, promoting application of research results.

——**Continuous Efforts in Improving Trademark-related Services.** By improving software and hardware construction, implementing strict discipline and standardizing work flow, SAIC tried to optimize the services provided by the Trademark Registration Hall and the Zhongguancun office. It also paid a lot of attentions to improve the consultation services. In 2014, 175 thousands applications were accepted by the Trademark Registration Hall and the Zhongguancun office, and more than 88 thousands consulting requests were handled. Trademark Office has made great efforts to improve its website. In line with the new Trademark Law, it has launched the new application system, and timely updated the Guide on Application for Trademark Registration. In 2014, on-line applications reached 1.384 million, taking 60.6% of the total applications. 94,500 consultation telephones were answered, increasing by 41.63%. 4,184 online public messages were responded, increasing by 82.73%.

In addition, new progress was made in administration of trademark agencies, trademark

international exchanges and cooperation, and team building, which provided a strong support to promote reform and development of trademark business.

In order to comprehensively display new achievements of trademark work, 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 (2014) (hereinafter referred as Annual Development Report (2014)).

The Annual Development Report (2014) consists of 13 chapters, starting with "Implementation of Trademark Strategy". It systematically records the achievements in 2014 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 (2014) is authoritative, informative and practical. It aims to provide further understandings on trademarks for the society, to guide the trademark work, to guide enterprise to build up trademark awareness and set up the concept of brand value, and to make great contribution in promoting the development of brand economy and advancing the comprehensive reform.

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 , 2015

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Chapter 1 Implementation of Trademark Strategy

In 2014, SAIC thoroughly carried out the spirit of the 18th CPC National Congress, the 3rd and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 18th Central Committee of CPC, according to the deployment of the Central Economic Work Conference, adapted to the new normal of the economic development, further promoted the trademark strategy, guided the enterprises to establish brand awareness and brand values, vigorously promoted the development of brand economy, continuously improved the capabilities of trademark registration, utilization, protection and administration, thus made a positive contribution to promote the implementation of national IPR strategy and innovation driven development strategy.

1. Continuously improving the level of effective use of trademarks and strengthening the development of brand economy

(1) Innovating modes of publicity of trademark strategy, and increasing the propaganda of trademark strategy

Vigorously publicized the major decisions and arrangements of the 18th CPC National



▲ On April 29, 2014, Beijing held the conference to implement the new Trademark Law, and promote the brand development of Beijing.



▲ On April 25, 2014, the Administration for Industry and Commerce of Qingdao held a launching ceremony of special events to promote the Trademark Strategy implementation with the theme of "Trademark into the Lives of the People", and activities of trademark into the community.

Congress, the 3rd and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 18th Central Committee of CPC, with respect to the implementation of IPR strategy, the strengthening of IPR protection, and the carrying out of the rule of law, making full use of points like the 4·26 IPR publicity week, the going into effect of the new Trademark Law and the Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law on May 1st, fully publicized the achievements and progress of the implementation of trademark strategy. Carried out experience exchange, publicity and training of trademark management for market subjects, strengthened the guide of implementation of trademark strategy, played the main role of the market, guided enterprises to correctly register trademarks, actively use trademarks, as well as forwardly protect trademarks, for the purpose of enhance brand awareness and brand values of the enterprises.

(2) Creating a favorable environment for the competition of the market, and continuing to drive the innovation development of enterprises

Actively explored innovative platform and carrier of trademark strategy implementation, strengthened the work of trademark protection and brand guidance for targeted enterprises, promoted mature experiences, and intensify the guidance of models. Conscientiously implemented the deployment of supporting the healthy development of small and micro enterprises and private

enterprises, and supported enterprises to expand financing channels through trademark pledge, in order to ease financing difficulties; actively carried out the project of Intellectual Property Strategy for SMEs, enhanced the publicity and training, popularized trademark knowledge, increased the crackdown against behaviors of IPR infringement and making and selling counterfeit and shoddy goods, as well as protected the enthusiasm for innovation; participated in the study of the policy advices to support multiples industries like the watch industry, the automotive repair industry, producer services, technology services, sports industry, and emergency industry, to upgrade the level of trademark strategy implementation of the industry.

2.Implementing the intellectual property strategy compendium, and serving for the overall economic and social development

As an important member of the inter-ministerial joint conference for the implementation of National Intellectual Property Strategy, SAIC, on the basis of its own task and the service for overall interests, actively implemented the principles and policies of Intellectual Property Strategy, with the purpose of promoting in-depth the Intellectual Property strategy implementation. In 2014, coordinating with the works of authorities related to Intellectual Property Strategy implementation, SAIC actively promoted the National Intellectual Property Strategy implementation, and participated in drafting the Action Plan for In-depth Implementation of the National Intellectual Property Strategy (2014 - 2020), and the Promotion Plan for the Implementation of the National Intellectual Property Strategy in 2014; participated in the redacting of the National Intellectual Property Development Status Report in 2013; participated in the stage summary and evaluation of the local Intellectual Property Strategy implementation, and the instruction of the Evaluation Report of Local Intellectual Property Strategy Implementation of China; participated in research projects, such as IPR works involved in strategic emerging industries, IPR works of northeast old industrial base, documents management of intellectual property, and intellectual property services, etc.

3.Carrying out the subject research in a deep-going way, and consolidating the theoretical foundation of the development of brand economy

In order to implement the National Strategy of Innovation-Driven Development, advance in-depth the Trademark Strategy implementation and effectively use the trademark to promote economic development, SAIC carried out the subject research of “Relationships between Trademark and Economic Development”, entirely found out the present situation of registration, utilization and protection of trademarks, analyzed and discovered the inner link between trademarks and economic development, as well as put forward constructive comments and suggestions. The subject research spreads out from eight aspects, namely, the function and role of trademarks, the study of factors affecting application quantity for trademark registration, the typical research and empirical analysis of trademark utilization and economic development, empirical research of trademark protection and

market environment, empirical research of the relationships between trademarks and innovation, brand building and industry economic development, geographical indications and regional economic development, trademarks intensive industry and economic development.

The research team combed policies of Trademark Office over the years, and for the first time did the research and analysis by matching data of trademarks and enterprises, through interdisciplinary research of economics, law, statistics, and management science, using theoretical exposition, data analysis, empirical research, case studies, survey research and other methods to discuss in-depth the relationships between trademarks and economic development. The research team held a number of research seminar, revised constantly the content and the research methods, at last, completed the first draft of the research which lasted more than five months. On December 12, 2014, the first draft of the subject research passed the medium-term expert evaluation. Currently, the research team is revising and improving the research report in accordance with the relevant comments of mid-term evaluation.

According to the existing research report, the subject has basically completed the scheduled researching objectives, in which highlights frequently appeared. For examples, using ideas of big data, explored and analyzed in-depth the data of trademarks and enterprises; carried out a comprehensive and detailed survey for Geographical Indications to find out the status quo; realized quantitative analysis of the relationships between trademarks and economic development, innovation and others using the data model, and has demonstrated that trademark has a positive correlation with the economic development, also, has obtained a correlation coefficient; more scientifically determined the trademark intensive industries of China, and studied their characteristics and contributions to the economy.

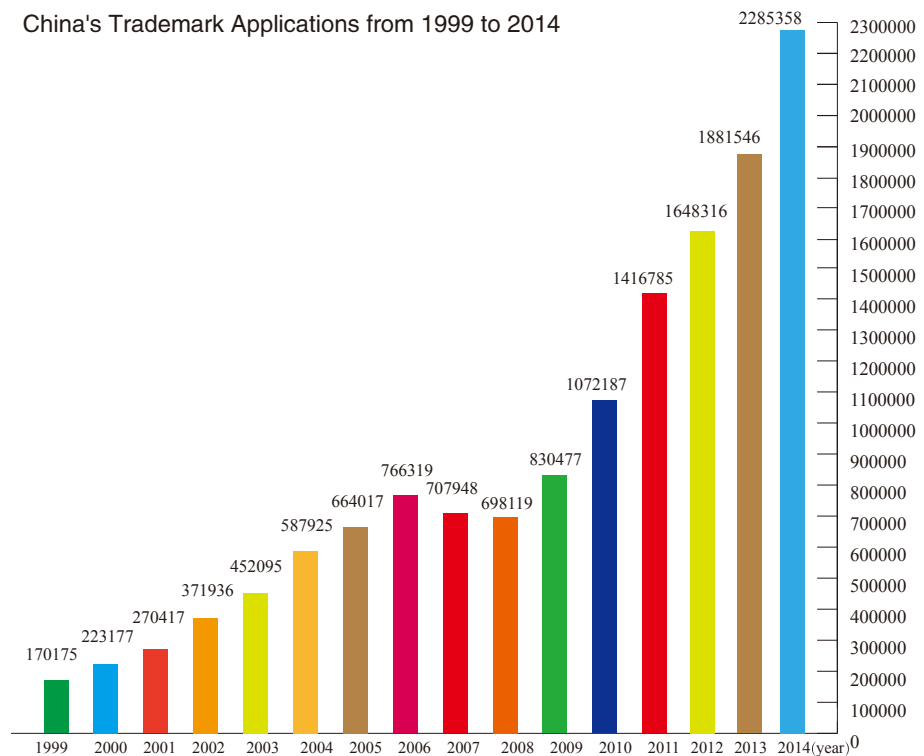
The preliminary research result of the subject indicated that, the trademark aggregate has a strong correlation with the economic aggregate, the average ownership of registered trademarks is highly correlated to the level of regional economic development, the correlation coefficient of GDP and trademark applications is 0.9813, and the correlation coefficient of GDP and trademark registrations is 0.9209; the trademark applications change and economic change are more or less synchronous. If GDP changes a 0.999 percentage point, the corresponding trademark applications will change 1 percentage point, thus, the variation between the two presents a highly consistent synchronization. The utilization effect of GI trademark is obvious, and with high economic efficiency, to be specific, the price of products of geographical indications increases averagely 50.11% than pre-registration; GIs revenue accounted for 65.94% of total income for local farmers, the driving ratio of output value of related industries' development driven by GIs has reached to 1: 5.20, the driving ratio of employment has reached to 1: 3.34, and more than 53.38% of the GIs have turned into the regional economic pillar industries.

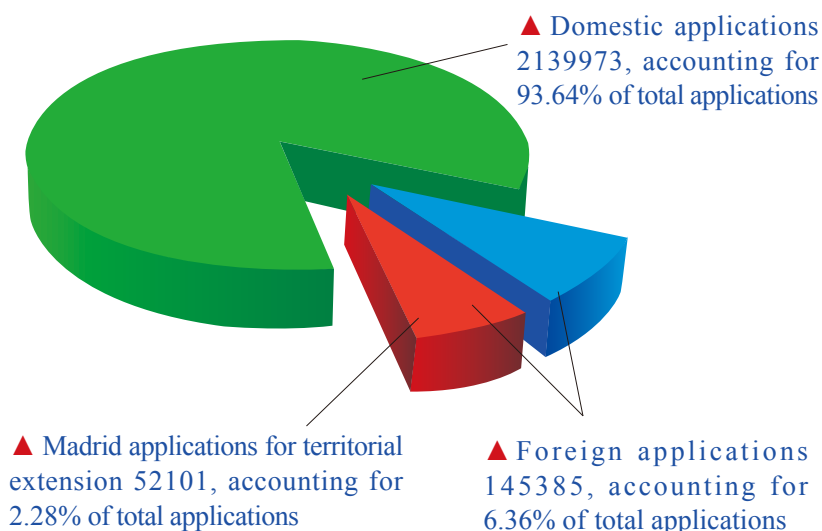
Chapter 2 Trademark Application and Registration

In 2014, the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (hereinafter referred to as “CTMO”) innovated in mechanism, focused on the management, deeply explored the internal potentials, took all kinds of measures simultaneously, faced the pressure of the significantly increasing of trademark applications and performing the statutory time limit required by new Trademark Law, completely fulfilled the trademark application and examination tasks.

1. Information about trademark application and registration

In 2014, the consecutively high growth rate of amount of trademark applications had been continued. CTMO accepted 2,285,400 trademark applications, which breakout 2,000,000 trademark applications for the first time, a year-on-year increase of 21.74%, making the historical high rate,





ranking the first in the world for consecutive 13 years.

In 2014, the electronic application through internet reached 1,384,000, 60.56% of the total application. By the end of 2014, there were 15,526,700 trademark applications in total, trademark registrations of 10,027,500, and valid

registered trademarks of 8,390,000, which consecutively ranked the first in the world.

In 2014, CTMO accepted 43,398 applications filed for opposition, an increase of 25.19%, 139,134 for renewal, an increase of 16.6%, 172,380 for modification of registered items, a decrease of 2.74%, 119,908 for trademark assignments, an increase of 5.77%, 30,233 for annulment and cancellation, an increase of 41.18%, 23,128 for recordal of trademark license contracts, a decrease of 21.43%, and 52,101 for Madrid Trademark International Registration applications for territorial extension, a decrease of 1.71%.

In 2014, CTMO examined 2,426,400 trademark applications, an increase of 70.32%, which made the applied and examined trademark applications both breakout 2,000,000. The average examining period was shorted within 9 months, which matched the legal examining period. CTMO approved 1,375,104 applications for registration, an increase of 37.96%, preliminarily approved 1,546,962, an increase of 65.14%, rejected 480,550, in increase of 83.29%, partially rejected 398,871, an increase of 76.69%.

In 2014, CTMO processed 150,736 applications for modification of registered items, a decrease of 17.1%, 138,200 assignments, an increase of 20.59%, 116,760 renewals, a decrease of 4.83%, and 65,575 annulments and cancellations, a decrease of 46.87%. CTMO processed 32,325 recordal of trademark license contracts, a decrease of 7.64%, 264 recordal of special marks, a decrease of 54.64%; examined 50,562 Madrid territory extension applications, an increase of 18.29%.

In 2014, CTMO approved and preliminarily approved 507 geographical indications

applications as certification marks and collective marks, an increase of 16.3%. By the end of 2014, it had totally approved and preliminarily approved 2,697 geographical indications, in which there were 82 from foreign countries, and approved 1,689,000 trademarks of agricultural products.

2.Trademark application analysis

In terms of the goods and services designated for trademark application, Class 25(219,967), 35(191,928), 9(141,023), 30(124,528) and 43(91,754) as defined in the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Trademarks were among the top ones in all the classes. The top four largest classes designated remain the same as the year before, but the fifth largest class designated had changed from Class 29 to Class 43, which indicated that, except clothing, business service, apparatus and equipment, food, hotels and catering services had become one of 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), Class 9(13,664), Class 35(9,438), Class 25 (9,163), Class 3(7,404), Class 5 (6,509) 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 application as last year. The statistics indicated that apparatus and equipment, business service, clothing, cosmetics and washing matter, pharmaceuticals were still the main fields where the foreign trademarks are applied.

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest number of domestic applications were Guangdong (406,393), Zhejiang(196,993), Beijing(191,152), Shanghai(137,615),Jiang su(122,817), altogether amounting 50.81% of the total domestic applications. Provinces with over 40,000 applications also included Shandong, Fujian, Hong Kong, Sichuan, Henan, Hebei, Hunan, Anhui, Hubei and Chongqing, which were still 10 provinces (municipalities) as last year.

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest year-on-year increase were Macao (increase 93.56%),Taiwan (increase 49.09%), Beijing(increase 43.17%), Hainan(increase

40.7%), Xizang(increase 38.6%).

The applications of 12 western provinces totaled 282,957, a year-on-year increase of 9.73%.

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest number of domestic valid registered trademarks were Guangdong (1,314,188), Zhejiang(965,127), Beijing(545,713), Jiangsu(516,356)and Shanghai(431,987).

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest number of applications for international registrations were Shandong(820), Guangdong(598), Zhejiang(322), Jiangsu(244) and Fujian(147).

The top ten countries or regions with the largest number of foreign trademark applications (including Madrid trademark applications for territorial extension) were the USA(29,811), Japan(14,054), Germany(12,831), Republic of Korea(9,972), France(9,870), UK(9,634), Italy(6,797), Swiss(5,775), BVI British Virgin Islands (4,280) and Australia(3,756). Trademark applications from the above ten countries or regions accounted for 73.45% of the total foreign applications in China.(Detailed numbers see trademark statistics).

3. Improving work efficiency, new achievement was achieved in trademark examination

Since 2008, the trademark applications have been soaring consecutively. In 2014,as the trademark applications broke out 2,000,000 for the first time, and the new Trademark Law provided the trademark examination period into 9 months, trademark examination faced the pressure and challenge never met before.

Under the leadership of the Leading Party Group of SAIC, CTMO took the opportunity of the new Trademark Law and followed the Opinion about Perfecting Trademark Examination Mechanism and Improving Examination Efficiency to reform trademark examination mechanism, and overcome heavy workloads, shortage of trademark examination staff, continuously increased trademark examination difficulties and technical troubles of the new trademark examination system. CTMO gave full play to the initiatives of all the staff, unified understanding and adhered to the working mechanism of one examination one verification. On the basis of quality assurance of trademark examination, CTMO properly allocated

officers and enriched the trademark examiners and emphasized rated workloads management, and the examiners worked overtime and overcame the difficulties, which all helped to speed up trademark examinations. There were only 5 months from August 2014 when CTMO start using the



▲ On March 17th , 2014, CTMO hold the draw for a trademark filed on the same date.

third generation of automatic trademark examination system, to the end of the year. Within this five months, CTMO examined 1,660,000 trademark applications in total, which shorted the average examining period to 9 months, a month in advance and laid a solid foundation for the facilitation of trademark application and examination.

As the new Trademark Law requested, CTMO consecutively enhanced trademark examination standard researching and institutional building. CTMO revised the trademark examination documents according to multiple classes application, induced trademark observation, added new standards for application and examination of medicine retail and sound mark, improved the mechanism about a trademark filed on the same date, which all made sure trademark examination efficient, lawful and ordered.

4. Improving the work of trademark filing, promoting public service

CTMO changed style to build long-term mechanism, administered according to law and served the applicants passionately. First, CTMO took grasp of organizing specific rectification to solve the “four difficulties” and optimizing the service window to carry out self-check and improve the service awareness. CTMO strengthened the building of hardware and software, completed working standard, made strict work disciplines, which highly improved the service of Trademark Registration Hall and Zhongguancun Office. In 2014, Trademark Registration

Hall had accepted 121,000 direct trademark applications, received more than 88,000 applicants' consultations. CTMO Zhongguancun Office had accepted 54 thousands direct trademark applications. Second, as the new Trademark Law requested, CTMO optimized the process of application filing and formality examination of opposition, etc., revised application and announcement documents, announced the adjustments timely and explained with patience. Third, CTMO formulated and implemented the Temporary Regulation about Online Trademark Application, started using new electronic application system on time. Electronic applications through internet keep accounting more than 60% of the total application.

Chapter 3 Trademark Administrative Enforcement

In 2014, AICs and market supervision authorities at all levels conscientiously implemented the State Council and SAIC's arrangements, facing the new situation of the functional transformation and institutional reform of the local government, and in the progress of put forward the reform of commercial registration, insisted on the combination of easy access and strict regulation, enhance the regulation in process and afterwards, fully played the main role of AICs in market supervision. They stressed the key points, placed great emphasis on the handling of infringement cases, continually enhanced the long-acting mechanism, kept the momentum of rigorously cracking down on trademark infringement and counterfeiting and achieved remarkable effect.

I. The administrative protection of trademark exclusive rights was comprehensively promoted

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

In 2014, according to the clue reported from all over China, Trademark Office of SAIC strengthened the guidance of local AICs on administrative enforcement, arranged special investigations on commonly-mentioned trademark infringement cases of "Victoria's Secret", "Jin Cheng", "Song Ban", "Gannan navel orange", etc, pushed local AICs and market supervision authorities to handle these cases. Standing on the local situation, AICs and market supervision authorities throughout China aimed at



▲ In 2014, Mr.Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC(second form the left) accompanied by Mr.Lan Tianli, Chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Mrs.Zhang Hong, Director of Guangxi AIC, visited the achievement show room of Baise AIC.



▲ The officers of Zhejiang AIC were conducting administrative check.

etc. They also seized 82,200 pieces of metal buckle of integrated ceiling, 211 lamps, 630 light tubes and 800 current rectifiers violating the trademark rights of “OPPLE”. The AIC of Changsha of Hunan Province together with famous wine factory and Hunan wine association searched supermarkets and shops selling famous cigarettes and alcohols inch by inch and seized a batch of counterfeit alcohols like “WU LINAG YE” and “MOUTAI” with a total worth of more than 200,000 yuan. Zhanggong AIC of Ganzhou of Jiangxi Province handled cases violating the trademark right of “LOUIS VUITTON”, “Hermes”, “BURBERRY”, “COACH”, “BOTTEGAVENEAT”, “GUCCI” and so on with a total case value of RMB 570,000, counterfeit products were seized and a fine of 400,000 yuan was imposed.

(2) Strengthening the intellectual property right protection of the Youth Olympic Games and created a good environment for Nanjing Youth Olympic Games

To protect the mark of Youth Olympic Games, SAIC issued the special Action plan of protecting the mark of 2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games, guided the special action of protecting the mark of Youth Olympic Games. CTMO opened the green channel for registration and recordal of trademarks and Special Signs of Youth Olympic Games. CTMO registered and recorded 264 Special Signs of Nanjing Youth Olympic Games covering all 45 classes of goods and services. Jiangsu AIC issued

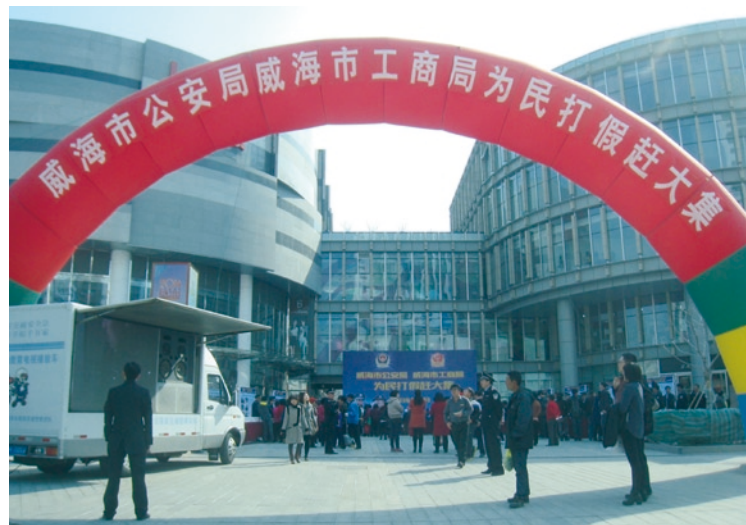


▲ Mr.He Xin, Discipline Leader of SAIC inspected Nanjing AIC for their work relating to Youth Olympic Games.

Opinions on Implementing the Protection of the mark of Nanjing Youth Olympic Games. Nanjing AIC carried out hundred-day special action to protect the intellectual property right for Youth Olympic Games, and established particular administrative enforcement and right protection team as well as an emergency enforcement team. They investigated 365 cases violating the intellectual property right of Youth Olympic Games with a total fine up to 349,000 yuan. They removed more than 3,000 advertisement boards, well cleaned the market environment. The protection of intellectual property of Nanjing Youth Olympic Games was highly appraised by the officers of International Olympic Committee.

(3) Actively enhanced the cooperation with related departments, fulfilled the transferal of cases during the converting of old and new trademark law.

Together with the market supervision authorities, local AICs actively cooperated with public security, industry and information technology authorities, and got great achievements. Nantong Qidong AIC of Jiangsu province investigated a case concerning selling goods violating the trademark right of “Paul Frank” on internet and seized 191 clothes. The officers also got the deal records provided by the risk management department of Alipay Network Technology Co. Ltd., showing that the total sales of



▲ On March 22, 2014, Weihai AIC of Shandong Province together with Weihai public security bureau launched an action named “Crackdown on counterfeiting for the people”.

the suspected products reached 1.55 million yuan. Now this case was transferred to public security authorities. Sichuan AIC, Leshan AIC and the Economic Investigation Division of Public Security Bureau of Chengdu City established three teams to respectively check the registration address and operation address of the suspect at the same time, and found that the suspect was selling the dried beef violating the famous brand “Ha Ge”, with a total value of more than 200,000 yuan.

(4) Strengthening the training of trademark enforcement officers, supporting the local trademark enforcement officers

To ensure that the trademark enforcement officers are familiar with the revised parts of new Trademark Law and the Regulation for the Implementation of the Trademark Law, and could apply the law correctly in dealing with the cases, CTMO organized a training course of the new Regulation for the Implementation of the Trademark Law and the protection of the mark of Summer Youth Olympic Games in Shenzhen Administration School, trained more than 130 chief officers in charge

of trademark administrations from all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), the directors of CTMO and related officers of Nanjing AIC. CTMO actively supported local AICs and market supervision authorities to hold trainings for new Trademark Law. CTMO sent out more than 20 experts. The trainings covered Jiangsu, Hubei, Guangdong, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Tibet, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia and so on, involved most of provinces, autonomous regions and self-governed municipality.



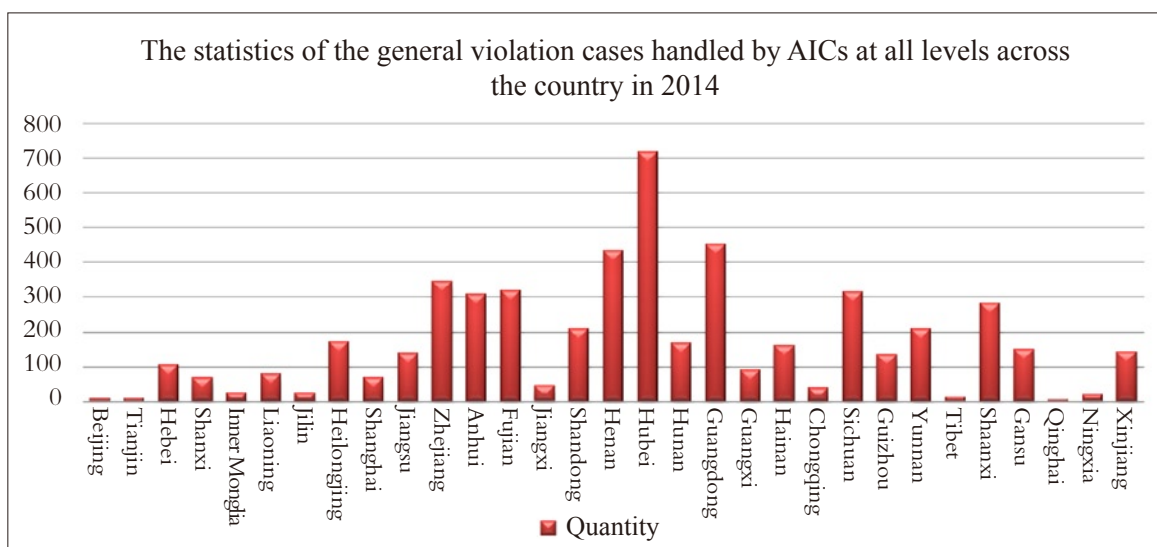
▲ In June 2014, Chongqing AIC held a training course on trademark supervision and development.

2. Data analysis relating to trademark rights violation cases investigated by AICs at all levels

In 2014, AICs at all levels investigated and dealt with 5,231 general violation cases, of which 856 cases were complaint cases, taking up 16.36% of total cases. 49,971 cases were trademark infringement and counterfeiting cases, of which 11,477 cases were complaint cases, taking up 30.83% of total cases.

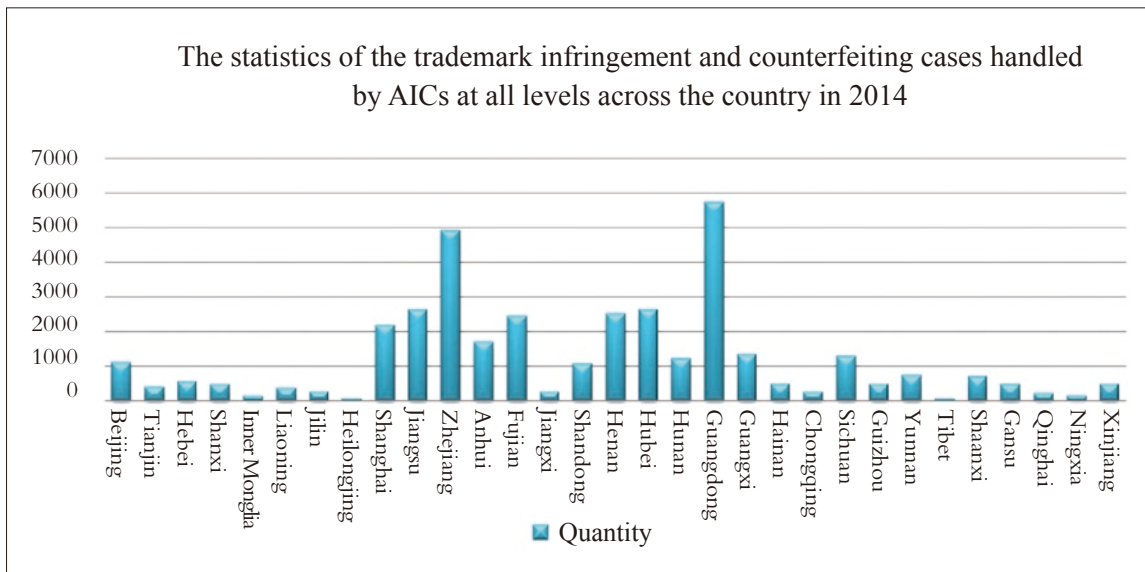
In the general violation cases, there are 208 foreign-related cases, accounting for 3.97% of all general violation cases. In the trademark infringement and counterfeiting cases, there are 9,636 foreign-related cases, accounting for 25.89% of all trademark infringement and counterfeiting cases.

The top ten provinces and municipalities with the largest number of general violation cases were:



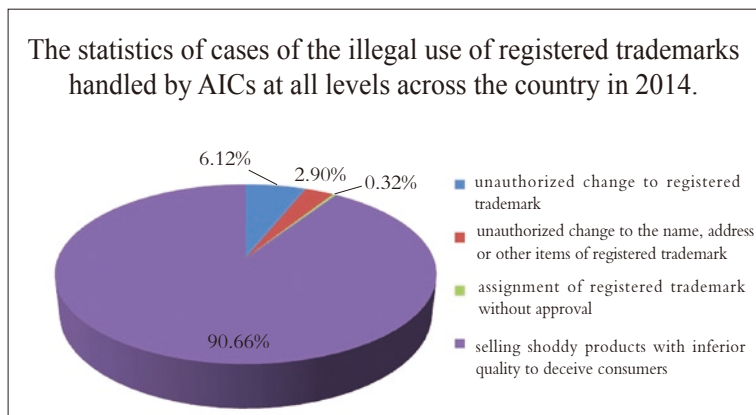
Hubei with 718, Guangdong with 452, Henan with 431, Zhejiang with 346, Fujian with 317, Sichuan with 313, Anhui with 306, Shaanxi with 282, Shandong with 209, and Yunnan with 206. The above mentioned cases of the 10 provinces (municipalities) added up to 3,580, accounting for 68.43% of all cases.

The top ten provinces and municipalities with the largest number of trademark infringement and counterfeiting cases investigated and handled were: Guangdong with 5,719, Zhejiang with 4,901, Hubei with 2,627, Jiangsu with 2,617, Henan with 2,512, Fujian with 2,439, Shanghai with 2,171, Anhui with 1,712, Guangxi with 1,339, and Sichuan with 1,281. The above mentioned cases of the 10 provinces (municipalities) added up to 27,318, accounting for 73.39% of all trademark infringement and counterfeiting cases.



Judging from the illegal use of registered trademarks, 845 cases were about “selling shoddy products with inferior quality to deceive consumers”, accounting for 90.66% of all cases related to the illegal use of registered trademarks, which is a main type of trademark violation; 57 cases were about “unauthorized change to registered trademarks”, accounting for 6.12%.

Among all cases in relation to illegal use of unregistered trademarks, the cases of “unregistered trademarks were falsely represented as registered trademarks” still occupied the largest portion, totaling 2,844 cases, accounting for 82.39% of the

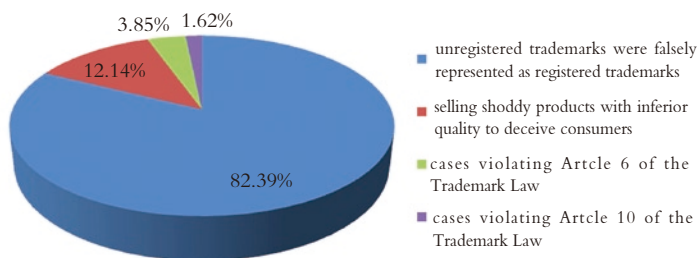


cases of illegal use of unregistered trademarks.

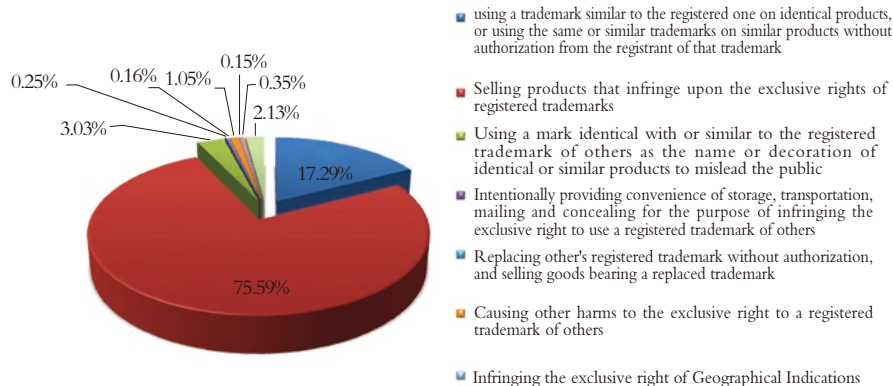
As to the cases of general violation, the cases of “selling products that infringe upon the exclusive rights of registered trademarks” were still the main form with the total number of 23,027, accounting for 75.59% of general violation cases. There were 5,266

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 17.29%. There are 922 cases of “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”,

The statistics of cases of the illegal use of unregistered trademarks handled by AICs at all levels across the country in 2014.

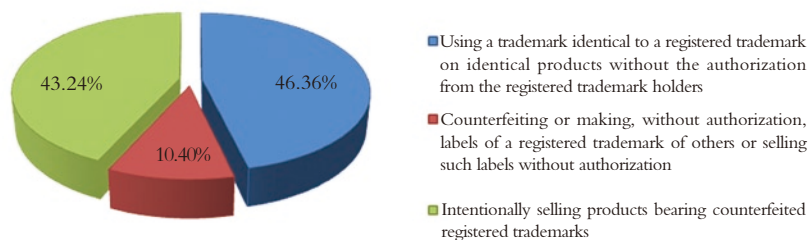


The statistics of general violation cases handled by AICs at all levels across the country in 2014.



accounting for 3.03%. 75 cases were involving “intentionally providing convenience of storage, transportation, mailing and concealing for the purpose of infringing the exclusive right to use a registered trademark of others”. 321 cases concerned “causing other harms to the exclusive right to a registered trademark of others’.”

The statistics of trademark counterfeiting cases handled by AICs at all levels across the country in 2014.



As to the cases of trademark counterfeiting, the number of cases investigated and handled was 6,758. 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 “intentionally selling products bearing counterfeited registered trademarks” were the main forms, with the number of 3,133 and 2,922 respectively, accounting for 46.36% and 43.24% of all the cases.

3. Remarkable achievements have been made in the actions of crackdown on IPR infringement and counterfeiting

(1) Well planned by SAIC and steadily promoted by AICs at all levels, the crackdown on IPR infringement and counterfeiting was orderly put forward

To implement the arrangement made by national leading group on cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting, SAIC’s leading group on cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting held plenary meeting 3 times, which researched and deployed the work of cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting of AICs and market supervision authorities. The Notice on issuing the work key point of cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting by AICs at all levels across the country in 2014 and key point of work arrangement of cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting by AICs at all levels across the country in the first half of 2014, key point of work arrangement of cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting by AICs at all levels across the country in the next period of 2014, the Notice of carrying out special action to crack down counterfeiting in markets of countryside and rural-urban fringe zone by SAIC and other documents were issued to arrange the work of action carried out by AICs and market supervision authorities. AICs and market supervision authorities at all levels actively implemented the work arrangements, steadily put forward the work, sternly cracked down IP infringement and counterfeiting. They safeguarded a fair and competitive market order and created a safe consumptive environment.

By the end of 2014, AICs and market supervision authorities at all levels across the country handled 67,500 infringement and counterfeiting cases in which 59,400 cases were closed, with a total amount of 998 million yuan. 1,007 sites where counterfeit and shoddy goods were produced and marketed were destroyed and 355 cases were transferred to judicial authorities, with a



▲ On December 16, 2014, Wuai Market AIC of Shenyang destroyed counterfeit and shoddy products in the “Caozhong Waste Disposal Plant”.

total amount of RMB 480 million yuan involved.

(2) Emphasizing the suppression of the acts of bad-faith registrations, maintaining a fair and orderly trademark market

SAIC emphasized the suppression of the acts of bad-faith registrations, set up a special green channel for suspected bad-faith registration cases, refused or cancelled the bad-faith cases according to law. The Trademark Office and the TRAB of SAIC handled 2,900 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. The number grew sharply than that of last year.

(3) Enhancing the treatment of illegal online deal, severely suppressing the illegal online deal in key market areas

SAIC seriously arranged and launched a special action of crackdown on acts of selling counterfeiting agricultural materials, electronic products, children products etc. online. 36,000 pieces of information about illegal products were deleted. 14,000 websites were required to rectify existing problems, and 2,201 websites were shut down. 7,746 cases were investigated with a total fine of more than 113 million yuan. The online operation order was well regulated. To “Double Eleven” and other online promotion events, SAIC held administrative guidance meeting with domestic main e-commerce platforms, and conducted random inspection to the products sold by these B2C e-commerce platforms and other online seller during the day of “Double Eleven”, arranged related local AICs to investigate according to the law. By publicizing over 20 typical illegal cases through public media, the online illegal operators got a strong deterrent. Together with the ministry of industry and information technology of China, SAIC issued the Opinion on strengthening cooperative supervision of domestic online trade website, actively promoting the development of e-commerce business.

(4) The action of Protecting the Agriculture and the Peasants by AICs were well implemented, the acts of selling counterfeit and shoddy agricultural materials were severely cracked down

SAIC actively arranged and carried out the action of Protecting the Agriculture and the Peasants by AICs, and issued the Notice of carrying out the action of Protecting the Agriculture and the Peasants by AICs in 2014 at the beginning of the year. Together with related departments, SAIC issued the Notice of implementing the work on the supply of the chemical fertilizer during the spring ploughing in 2014, the key work points of cracking down counterfeiting and market supervision in 2014, as well as other documents. SAIC attended the national videophone conference of cracking down counterfeiting agricultural materials, arranged the AICs at all levels across the country to crack down the acts of selling counterfeit and shoddy agricultural materials. The AICs and market supervision authorities at all levels as required by SAIC, by emphasizing key work task, creating new supervision methods,

stressing responsibility, long-term mechanism, cross-department cooperation, put forward the supervision to severely cracked down the acts of selling counterfeit and shoddy agricultural materials, thus strongly protected the spring ploughing.

(5) The disclosure of information concerning IPR infringement and counterfeiting cases according to the law was promoted actively

According to the requirement of the State Council and National leading office of cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting, SAIC made and issued the Opinion of Disclosure of Information concerning IPR infringement and counterfeiting cases according to the Law by SAIC , guided the local AICs and market supervision authorities to disclose information concerning IPR infringement and counterfeiting cases according to the law, to stress the enforcement and supervision and to make the enforcement fairly, normatively and civilized. By now, there were 4,811 cases whose information was disclosed.

(6) Actively promoting the establishment of long-term mechanism of fighting against IPR infringement and counterfeiting

SAIC speeded up the research and development of the information sharing platform of cracking down IPR infringement. When the platform was established, SAIC would be able to count, command, supervise and handle and jointly handle the cases investigated by AICs at all level across the country relating to IPR infringement and counterfeiting. The cooperation and unity of the action of the cracking down IPR infringement and counterfeiting could be enhanced.

Chapter 4 Geographical Indications and Trademarks for Agricultural Products

In 2014, AICs at all levels applied the “Enriching Farmers by Trademarks” work mechanism focusing on geographical indications and trademarks for agricultural products, as a powerful breakthrough point of dealing with issues in relation to “agriculture, rural areas and farmers”, thus promoting the construction of new socialist countryside. All these made remarkable achievements in promoting rural economy, increasing farmers’ income, accelerating industrialized operation of agriculture, and highly praised by local party committees and governments at all levels.

1. Coping actively with the upgrading of the trademark examination IT system, ensuring smooth progress of the registration of geographical indications and trademarks for agricultural products

In 2014, CTMO staff worked overtime, and actively raised examination efficiency, as well as guaranteed examination quality, to ensure smooth progress of the registration of geographical indications and trademarks for agricultural products. The yearly registered and preliminarily approved certification marks and collective marks for geographical indications reached 507, and the total number added up to 2,697 by the end of the year, increasing by 16.3% compared with 2013 (2,190), and 9 times compared with 2007 (301), among which the top 6 provinces were separately: Shandong 395, Fujian 253, Hubei 203, Chongqing 193, Zhejiang 179 and Jiangsu 172. Foreign GIs registered and preliminarily approved in China reached 81, increasing by 76.1% compared with 2013 (46). The amount of registered trademarks for agricultural products reached 1.689 million by the end of 2014.

2. Strengthening the publicity of geographical indications, persisted with raising awareness of geographical indications in the mind of the public

In 2014, CTMO continued to cooperate with media, such as China News Service, Journal of Contemporary China, Journal of Administration on Industry and Commerce, China Industry and Commerce News, China Consumers Journal, constantly expanded report form, increased report depth, enriched report carrier, and focused on reporting the experience and effect of GI work by AICs and market regulators. These media published more than 100 featured articles on GI, which achieved a continuous and steady effect in publicity. In 2014, during the annual session of the National People’s

Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, CTMO cooperated with Journal of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, edited and published a Special Edition on GIs, and distributed to the CPPCC Members' accommodations, press centers of NPC and CPPCC, and NPC Beijing delegation's accommodations, which were widely praised. The 3rd National GI Photography Competition supported by CTMO was successfully held. 20 winning pictures, which fully reflected the GI development and GI industry's prosperity, were selected to demonstrate to the whole society in order to attract more attention to and support the development and protection of GI marks.

3. Strengthening training and instruction, making effort to improve the ability of GI registration, utilization and protection

CTMO paid attention to strengthen the training and instruction of GI affairs across the country, sent experts to give lectures and make investigation in Henan, Xinjiang, Zhejiang, Hebei, Tibet, and in workshops for African officials in charge of intellectual property rights protection as well, to instruct the application of GIs in details, to provide training courses to promote the protection of distinctive agricultural products, development of characteristic agriculture, with the aim to restructure local agricultural industry and increase the farmers' income by using GIs and trademarks for agricultural products. They introduced the good experiences, which made the local party committee and government, AICs and market regulators better understand the importance of geographical indications in promoting the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers.

With the registration of GIs and trademarks for agricultural products, and implementation of branding-management strategy for agricultural products, regional leading brands and agricultural industrial clusters were gradually formed, and the quality, safety, added value and competitiveness in the domestic and foreign markets of agricultural products were improved. All these effectively increased farmers' income, and promoted the rural economic development. In producing areas of GI products across



▲ On April 23, Sichuan AIC organized a training course on GI utilization, management and protection.

the country, the industry mode of “Company (agricultural organization) + GI / trademarks for agricultural products + farmers + production base” linked by GI or trademarks for agricultural products have generally formed. This new type of industrialization mode linked by GI or trademarks for agricultural products, improved the organizational degree of farmers to enter the market, formed a one-stop complete industrial chain of production,



▲ In August 2014, Sunwu AIC of Heihe City went into seabuckthorn planting area for investigation.

processing and logistics, which put GI and agricultural products as the core. For example, Ruoqiang County of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region gave full play to the role of leading enterprises, popularized contract farming, constructed standardized demonstration base. As a result, the planting area of “Ruoqiang red jujube” developed to more than 200,000 acres. With the strong pull of GI industry, the per capita net income of farmers and herdsmen of the county increased from 2,001 yuan (the year of 2001) to 26,500 yuan (the year of 2014), which ranked the first among 12 western provinces for six consecutive years.

4. Coordination with related ministries and committees, making efforts to promote joint registration system of GI and “Enriching Farmers by Trademarks”

In 2014, CTMO actively communicated with competent departments in charge of agriculture, trade, quality and intellectual property rights, coordinated with each other in playing respective function, made joint effort to promote the establishment of GI inter-ministerial coordination mechanism and deeply carry out the “Enriching Farmers by Trademarks” project.

According to the spirit of the Opinion of Perfecting the Mechanism of Geographical Indication Protection Management System issued by State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform, and the consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and AQSIQ, on the basis of adhering to registration, management and protection of GIs by CTMO according to law, CTMO amended and perfected again the Inter Ministerial Joint Conference Mechanism of Geographical Indication (draft) and the Joint Registration and Protection Measures of Geographical Indication (draft). CTMO held a briefing in GI coordination work, as well as a hearing into the Inter Ministerial Joint Conference Mechanism of Geographical Indication (draft), formed the next step work on the establishment of GI Joint Registration

mechanism and the specific implementation method of GI Joint Registration mechanism. All these made positive efforts to promote the establishment of GI inter-ministerial coordination mechanism. What's more, CTMO convened a thematic meeting with related departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and AQSIQ to research and discuss the deep implementation of the “Enriching Farmers by Trademarks” project and enhanced protection of GI and trademarks for agricultural products. CTMO repeatedly took advice from related departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and AQSIQ, studied and formulated the Work Program of Deeply Implementing the “Enriching Farmers by Trademarks” Project and Enhancing Protection of GI for Agricultural Products and Trademarks, which effectively implemented the No.1 Document of Central Committee of China Communist Party.

Chapter 5 Trademark Review and Adjudication

In 2014, the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the third and fourth plenary session of the 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, worked hard and meticulously, finished all kinds of task well.

1. Working hard for trademark right verification within time limit

In 2014, under the request of Minister Zhang Mao, who said that we should speed up the trademark examination and trademark review to fulfill the tasks in accordance with the time limits prescribed by the newly revised Trademark Law under hard condition, TRAB further raised the efficiency and quality of case reviewing so as to make sure the fulfillment of mission. First, taking the opportunity of modification of Trademark Review and Adjudication Rules, TRAB raised the efficiency of case reviewing by simplifying the procedures, optimizing the processes and strengthening the measures. Second, promoted exchanges and communications for launching the third phase review system early and safely. Third, insisted on testing at work, prepared all the off-line works, in order to reduce the pressures from time limit after the system on-line. Fourth, by further perfecting the measures of task decomposition and assignment, detailed the division of tasks and define clear responsibilities. Fifth, insisted on carrying out the system of daily and monthly report, to trace and analyze the amount of work completed and remained for reviewed, and to make sure fulfilled review tasks in required time. Sixth, refined guidance and optimized review process, in order to make sure 'missing no important points in reviewing and following rules to give arguments'. Seventh, by further carrying out incentive mechanism and enhancing performance appraisal system, strengthened the sense of responsibility of reviewers to make sure the quality of trademark reviewing. Eighth, according to the requirement of review time limit set by the newly revised Trademark Law, worked out Measures on Examination and Evaluation for the Quality of Trademark Review Cases and TRAB Indicator System for Examination and Evaluation of the Quality of Review Cases, further strengthening quality supervision and management. Ninth, raised every kind of initiative, to further exploit potential and enhance efficiency.

Under the joint effort of all staffs, TRAB completed 116,000 review cases in 2014, including 86,000 reviews for refusal cases and 30,000 complex cases.

Meanwhile, as the amount of reviewed cases in 2013 increased sharply, most of the cases appealed to the court were left in trial in 2014. The litigation cases increased substantially in 2014. There were 7,452 first instance cases in 2014, 4.2 times of the amount of 2013. In order to deal with the skyrocketing litigation cases, for one hand, TRAB communicated with the Intellectual Property Court of Beijing First Intermediate People's Court and reached an agreement on the issues of simplifying the litigation procedure, information exchange, legal documents delivered by special person regularly replacing the mail delivery. For the other hand, TRAB further strengthened the litigation guidance, information exchange and coordination, summarized experiences, enhanced the litigation skills so as to promote the litigation quality. The winning rate of first instance litigation cases reached 84.6%, 1% higher than the average rate of the last three years.

2. Further promoting exchanges, strengthening coordination, completing the administrative reconsideration efficiently

In 2014, 287 administrative reconsideration applications were received, increased by 8.3% compared with 2013. 273 cases were concluded or unaccepted. In the work of reconsideration, TRAB handled cases strictly in accordance with the law so as to play its supervisory role and protect the legitimate interest of concerned person. Communicating and coordinating with CTMO and Examination Assistance Center, TRAB resolved conflicts to promote social harmony. Applying the legal principles of reliance interest protection and interests balance to review work, TRAB realized the unification of legal result and social result. Throughout innovation of measures and strengthening case-tracking system, the efficiency and capability of administrative reconsideration was enhanced, which made a positive contribution to the sustained and sound development of economic and society.

3. Perfecting the legal system, unifying the review standards, doing a good job on promotion and training, making sure the successful implementation of new Trademark Law

First, to match the implementation of new Trademark Law and Regulations, TRAB completed the amendment of Trademark Review and Adjudication Rules so as to provide legal safeguard for review work. Second, in order to provide convenience for the interested parties, TRAB released normative documents on the cohesion between old and new laws, issued 18 revised review forms in accordance with the new law, revised and perfected about 90 samples of documents. Third, TRAB carried out training and research on new law, in order to lay a solid legal basis for review work. Invited the specialists from Beijing High People's Court, Beijing First Intermediate People's Court, CTMO and TRAB, who engaged in Trademark Law revision, to introduce the background of trademark law and regulations revision, any changes in review and adjudication procedures, legal cohesion and application of the new law, and also discussed and communicated about the review relevant clauses. Forth, unified the review standards, and deepened the communication with the courts. TRAB held workshop with

Beijing High People's Court and Beijing First Intermediate People's Court on the issues of cohesion between old and new laws, review standards on the new provisions. The three parties reached an agreement on the appeal time and application standards of new provisions, which laid a great foundation for promoting the administrative litigation. Fifth, promoted and popularized the new Trademark Law. The heads of TRAB wrote and published articles



▲ TRAB held the theory and practice workshop on trademark right verification under the frame of new law for AICs all around the country in Administrative School of SAIC from Oct 10 to 15, 2014.

on promoting the implementation of new Trademark Law. Engaged in the news press of SAIC and Qiangguo Forum of people.com.cn to promote and clarify the new law and regulations. Assigned cadres to make lectures on implementation of new law around the country; wrote the outline of trademark law interpretation; wrote more than ten articles for trademark law clarification and interpretation. Sixth, TRAB strengthened training under the spirit of the CPC Central Committee. After the new Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of Trademark and Trademark Review and Adjudication Rules were enacted, in October 2014, TRAB held training for cadres from administrations for industry and commerce throughout the country in the Administrative School of SAIC in Shenzhen, around the topic on promoting the ability of trademark authorization by law. The training received good reaction from cadres throughout the country. In November 2014, under the invitation of the Administrative School of



▲ TRAB held the southwest and northwest part seminar on review work in Guiyang on Nov 28, 2014.

SAIC, TRAB sent officers to Shenzhen to demonstrate review and adjudication process publicly for the special seminar for local government leaders on administration for industry and commerce, which took real trademark review case to class and received good interaction from the school and trainees. Seventh, TRAB insisted on question orientation to investigate and deal with the problems enterprises met after the revised Trademark Law

and related rules enacted. Heads of TRAB led teams to Tian Jin, An Hui, and etc. to carry out special researches and held four seminars participated by representatives from local administration for industry and commerce, enterprises and trademark agencies, separately in east, south, southwest and northwest China. In the seminars, participants discussed problems, exchanged experiences, analyzed situations and set clear goals. The seminars not only pushed forward work for enacting the new law, but also collected many ideas and suggestions for the meeting of democratic life for TRAB leader group. The heads of SAIC fully recognized the practice. Minister Zhang Mao commented, TRAB carried out research and supporting enterprises activities, and received great effect. I hope you may continue to solve problems for grassroots and enterprises in future. Vice Minister Liu Yuting commented, in the process of consolidating the achievement of mass line practical education movement, TRAB did great efforts. Please pay attention for publicity. Vice Minister Liu Juncheng commented, TRAB should study and understand the spirit of the commentary of Minister Zhang Mao, therefore, carry forward the activity of research and supporting enterprises.

4. Innovating the measures, perfecting the mechanism, safeguarding the fair competition order in the field of trademark right verification

First, TRAB further strengthened restraining malicious registering action, cracked down on the unfair competition in the field of trademark right verification. During the process of case review, TRAB cancelled the malicious marks same or similar to famous marks in time, which cracked down on malicious registering action effectively and safeguarded the fair market competition in the trademark field. The related enterprises and local governments sent plaques, silk banners, letters of thanks to TRAB for its great behavior of enforcing laws impartially and practically. Second, TRAB further improved the working mechanism of well-known mark recognition, promoted the well-known mark recognition and protection daily and normally. For the cases of well-known mark re-recognition, instead of the former way of submitting collectively and discussing in batch, TRAB changed to take the way of discussing at the time of application and making decision by duty, which not only guaranteed the well-known mark recognition and protection activities orderly, but also ensured the unification of reviewing standards of related cases. Third, strengthened the function of guidance for trademark authorization and confirmation by law, concluded a number of influential cases according to legal process, principle and standard, which showed very high reviewing level and would set references for law application in future review activities, as well as guaranteed procedural and substantive rights for related parties. For instance, the case of dispute on the ownership of the trademark QQ between the two companies Cherry and Tencent had been lasting for more than ten years. In order to deal with it, TRAB did great effort to make trademark confirmation by law and protected the legal rights for parties, which received focus from medias and laid excellent guidance for protecting and performing trademark rights by law in society. And the two levels of people's courts both supported the verdict of TRAB. Minister Zhang Mao

made instruction to recognise the work of TRAB. Forth, made good use of mediation and coordination, and promoting the harmony the society. Under the promise of respecting the will of different parties and considering the public and the third party interests, TRAB mediated successfully a great number of important and complicated cases.

5.Strengthening international cooperation, improving publicity and communication, building a good international image of protecting the trademark right

First, insisted on the principle of national treatment during the process of case review, protected the trademark right of foreign parties involved equally, which built a good image of our intellectual property protection. Second, took reception of visitors actively, which enhanced mutual understanding. TRAB has received delegations from US, European Union, Japan, United Kingdom, France and Thailand for more than 20 times in 2014, made clarification and promotion on the cases and issues concerned. These exchanges created a good external environment for our intellectual property protection. Third, increased interaction and learned from other countries. It has arranged vast cadres to take an active part in intellectual property seminar organized by the US, European Union, Japan, Taiwan and other countries and regions for 8 times. According to the arrangement of foreign affairs, TRAB has sent 15 persons to Japan, the European Union, South Korea, Taiwan and other countries and regions to investigate successively. Through the seminar, investigation and study, TRAB further publicized the new progress for our trademark right verification and protection, strengthened the basic principle of protecting the trademark right both home and abroad equally according to law, and laid a good foundation of theory and practice for the trademark review and adjudication work by learning advanced international experiences.

Chapter 6 Construction of Trademark Legislation

The year of 2014 witnessed a breakthrough in China's construction of trademark legislation. SAIC actively assisted the Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council with the amendment to Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law, which was successfully accomplished and implemented synchronously with the revised Trademark Law on May 1st, promoted the level of the construction of trademark legislation in our country and provided strong legal protections for the implementation of the trademark strategy.

1. Successfully accomplished the amendment to Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law

(1) Actively assisted the Legal Affairs Office of the State Council with the amendment to Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law

Trademark Office of SAIC actively assisted the Legislative Affairs Office with the work of research and request of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law, sent personnel to Shanghai, Nanjing for the work of research on the Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law (the second draft for opinions), attended the consultation meeting and the advice coordination meeting among the ministries, which were hosted by Legislative Affairs Office. Together with the experts and representatives from trademark agencies and companies, Trademark Office held a symposium in the hostel of SAIC, discussed the feedbacks on the draft item by item, gave a detailed explanation on the amendment to Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law. Meanwhile, about the difficulties, such as supervision on the law firms' trademark agency business, geographic indications, Trademark Office actively communicated with AQSIQ, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant departments, to push the amendment to Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law successfully accomplished.

(2) Main amendment to Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law

Based on the modifications of Trademark Law, this amendment is mainly adjustment, replenishment, refining for the relevant mechanism and some matured methods in the trademark examination and review were put into the Regulations, to solve the concrete issues about the trademark registration, management, protection. Here are the main amendments:

① Applicants can apply trademarks more conveniently. Based on the modifications of Trademark Law, the Regulations lists many rules giving the parties more convenience, refines some items of Trademark Law to make easily handled, thus the social public can handle the trademark affairs more easily and quicker. First, make clearly that a foreigner or a foreign enterprise shall appoint a recipient within Chinese territory. Second, list clearly the period not be counted into the trademark examination or review time limits. Third, provide the criteria for a sound trademark application. Fourth, add the procedure of dividing an application. Fifth, perfect the concrete procedures on trademark opposition.

② Perfect the mechanism of administration of trademark use. First, identify the procedures of cancellation of a registered trademark which has become a generic name. Second, refine the just cause of non-use for three consecutive years. Third, explain the concrete demands for filing license for the use of trademarks. Fourth, list clearly the legal liability if the names of licensees and the places of production are not indicated.

③ Strengthen the protection of the exclusive right to use a trademark. First, list clearly the specific circumstances of “the act of providing convenience”. Second, identify that using others’ registered trademarks as the names of goods or decoration belongs to the act of infringing the exclusive right . Third, refine the calculation the revenue of illegal business. Fourth, add the obligee’s identification items in the trademark infringement cases.

④ Add two chapters: trademark international registration and trademark agency. First, identify the rule for trademark international registration. Before the Trademark Law was modified, the international registration was specified by the Measures for the Implementation of International Registration of Marks under Madrid Agreement by SAIC. The new Trademark Law prescribes the specific measures for trademark international registration should be made by the State Council. Thus the main content of the Measures for the Implementation of International Registration of Marks under Madrid Agreement was modified and upgraded to an administrative regulation, included in the Regulations, which lists the range of trademark international registration, criteria and basic procedures of an international application, the basic procedures for the examination, and the specific rules for the differences on the beginning and end of validity, renewal,, assignment, limiting the designated goods or services between domestic and international registration. Second, strengthen the supervision on the trademark agency. About the supervision on trademark agency, Trademark Law prescribes the code of conduct for the trademark agencies, lists clearly the law liability for their illegal act. The Regulation refines and replenishes the relevant rules of Trademark Law, identifies that trademark agencies include the law offices which work on the trademark agency business. About “disturbing the trademark agency market in other ways” in Trademark Law, the Regulation prescribes concretely, refines the items related to stopping business of the trademark agencies, identifies clearly that the time limit can be 6 months to permanent. When the time limit comes to the end, business can be recovered. The decision of stopping and recovering the business shall be announced.

The new Regulations refines the mechanism for the trademark application, management and

protection, to make the applicant's trademark registration more easily, strengthen the trademark usage management and the trademark exclusive right. The Regulations is an important administrative regulation matched to the Trademark Law, the amendment has great significance in the implementation of the Trademark Law and serving the development of economy and society.

2. Actively finished the work on the rules matched to the Trademark Law and amendment to the normative documents

SAIC actively works on the rules matched to the Trademark Law and amendment to the normative documents, successfully accomplished the amendment to the the Provisions for Identification and Protection of Well-known Trademarks, Trademark Review and Adjudication Rules, and released the Notice on Relevant Issues about the Recording for the Trademark Agencies by SAIC. To make sure the new Trademark Law be implemented smoothly, SAIC developed and released the Notice on Relevant Issues about Executing the Revised Trademark Law by SAIC, listed the applicable issues on trademark registration, trademark review and adjudication, trademark supervision and management during the old and new Trademark Law transition period.

To adapt the implementation of the new Trademark Law, without delay, Trademark Office developed and released the Notice on Explanation about Dividing the Application and Notes about Application, Notice on How to Handle the Applications Which Are Accepted before the Implementation of the Regulation but the Correction is Still Needed, the Explanation on the Examination Decisions about the Trademark Applications by the Trademark Agencies Themselves and other serial official documents, to help applicants understand and manage the trademark issues.

3. Propagandizing, training and implementation of the new Trademark Law and the Regulations

Taking the implementing of the new Trademark Law and the Regulations as a chance, SAIC makes full use of the Apr 16 IPR publicity week, the time node of May 1, when the new Trademark Law and the Regulations were put into force, to carry out



▲ A training for AIC system on the Regulation & the protection of symbols of the second Youth Olympic Games was held by SAIC, Shenzhen, MAY 5th, 2014.

serial propaganda campaigns. Minister Zhang Mao of SAIC was interviewed by the Xinhua News Agency, Vice Minister Liu Junchen attended the press conference for the implementing of the new Trademark Law and answered to reporters' request. The comrades in charge of Trademark Office and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined Qiangguo Forum of people.com.cn, interpreted the Regulation and Provisions of Identification and Protection of Well-known Trademarks.



▲ A symposium on implementing of the new Trademark Law was held by Shanghai Administration For Industry & Commerce, April 29th, 2014.

Administrations of Industry and Commerce and market supervision departments at all levels pushed actively the training for the new Trademark Law and the Regulation. A training for total system on the Regulations & the protection of symbols of the second Youth Olympic Games was held by SAIC, and 130 people, including heads of provincial and municipal trademark regulatory agencies, section chiefs of all sections of Trademark Office, and relevant personnel of Nanjing Administration For Industry & Commerce, attended. Meanwhile, SAIC gave great support for the training of various regions, sent more than 60 people to give lessons, including 14 lessons given by the Secretaries. By training, discussing the hot issues and difficulties, the



▲ Training on the new Trademark Law for the AIC system, Yunnan Province, Feb. 2014.

awareness and understanding of the new Trademark Law and the Regulations was enhanced, ability to apply into the practice was promoted.

To make all walks of life study, understand and carry out correctly the new Trademark Law and the Regulations, guide the trademark registration, usage, protection and management, Trademark Office and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board edit the book The Understanding

and Applying of Trademark Law, which introduces the background and goals of the law, explains the items, especially the concrete application of the law and regulation in the trademark registration and management together with the examples of trademark examination, review and adjudication, provides an authoritative guidance to study the law, do the work related to trademark well by the whole system and society.



▲ Training on the new Trademark Law in Gansu Province , Apr. 2014.

4.Continue working well on administrative litigations and response to the administrative reconsideration cases

In 2014, basing on the new Trademark Law and the Regulation, there is an important adjustment in the trademark application forms. The applicants are not familiar with the new items and trademark application procedures, thus administrative litigation and administrative reconsideration cases increased. Trademark Office carries out their administrative duties in strict accordance with the law, continues working well on answering and responding to the administrative litigations and the administrative reconsiderations. This year, total number of administrative reconsideration cases is 230, first and second instance of administrative litigations, 33. The cases types follow: trademark applications were not accepted, oppositions were not accepted, renewal and modification were not accepted, and cancellation of a trademark was not approved, etc.

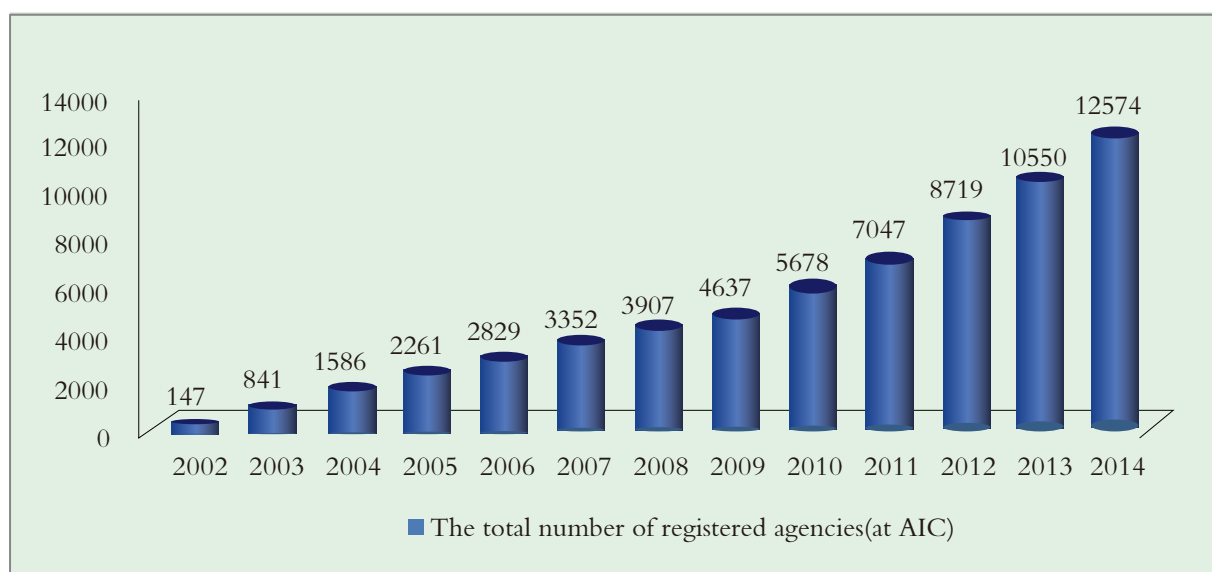
Chapter 7 Trademark Agents

In 2014, the development of China's trademark agency industry entered into a new historical stage. On May 1st, new Trademark Law and Regulations for The Implementation of The Trademark Law came into application simultaneously, putting forward new requirements for trademark agency industry. Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law established an independent chapter with respect to trademark agency, which placed stricter supervision on trademark agencies' behaviors. Registered system of trademark agency maintained to improve. The number of registered trademark agencies witnessed a continuous and rapid growth. Self-discipline level and professional competence of trademark agency constantly increased. The international exchange and cooperation continued to strengthen.

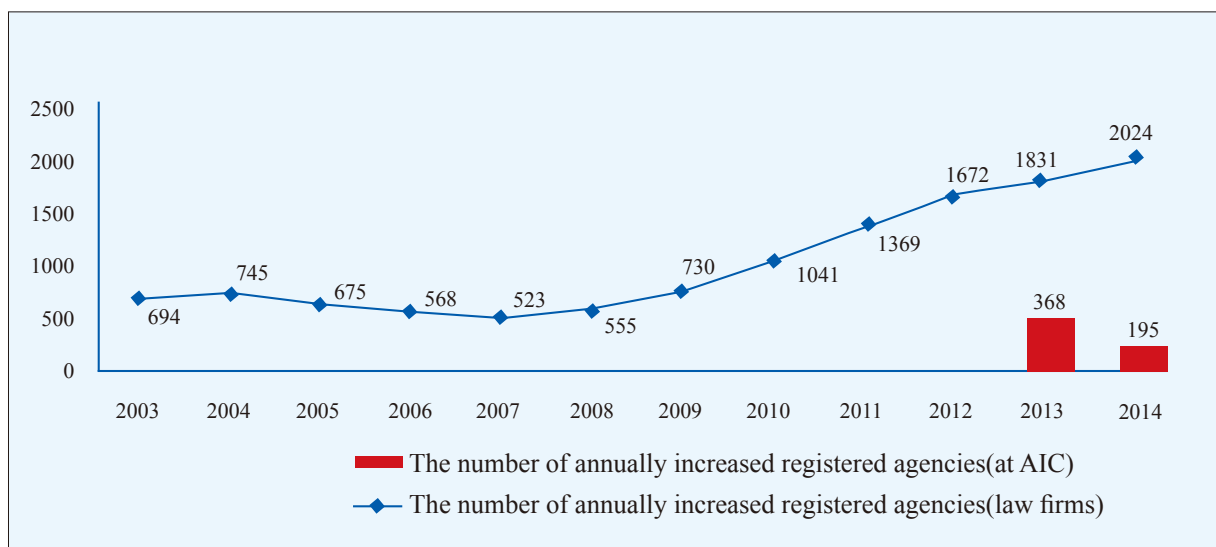
1. Basic information about trademark agencies

By the end of 2014, there were 20,991 trademark agencies in China, among which 8,417 were law-firms. 2,024 trademark agencies and 195 law firms were newly registered at AIC. The number of trademark agencies had sustained a rapid increase since 2003.

Number of trademark agencies registered at AIC since 2002

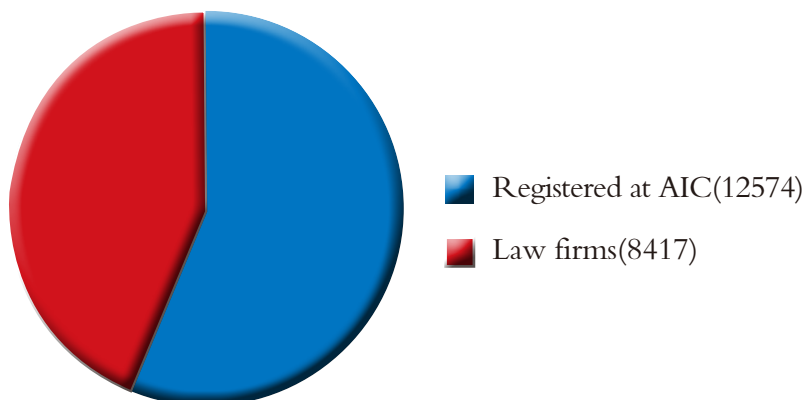


Number of annually increased trademark agencies since 2003



Note: Additional 7864 law firms were registered in 2013.

By the end of 2014, there were 20991 trademark agencies in China



2. The construction of administration system of trademark agency continued to improve

(1) Trademark Law and Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law proposed new requirements for trademark agency's administration

On May 1st 2014, Trademark Law and Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law came into application simultaneously. Article 19, Article 20 and Article 68 of Trademark Law stipulate the rights and obligations of trademark agency, clarify the legal obligations which trademark agency should take if they commit illegal acts, set up powerful measures to stop accepting files from trademark

agency that commits crime, enhance self-discipline administration of trademark agency association, and suggest to build credit file for trademark agencies. Regulations for The Implementation of The Trademark Law sets up an independent chapter concerning trademark agency for the first time (Chapter 9), which further illuminates the definition of trademark agency, the requirements of business operation, the norms trademark agency should abide by and the behaviors that should be banned, representing the importance attached to the supervision of trademark agency industry.

(2) Improving the agency's registration mechanism

According to Trademark Law and Regulations for The Implementation of the Trademark Law, a lot of adjustments have been made with respect to the registration methods of trademark agency, material requirements and etc. On July 14th, 2014, the Notice about Relative Issues on Trademark Agency Registration of SAIC was released by SAIC. The Instructions on Registering Trademark Agency and the Notice on Issuing Registration Format of Trademark Agency were published by Trademark Office. Those notices and instructions further improved registration mechanism of trademark agency.

(3) The relevant supporting regulations were made steadily

In order to carry out Trademark Law and Regulations for The Implementation of the Trademark Law, to enhance the supervision of trademark agency, we initiated the draft of the Interim Administration Measures on Credit Information of Trademark agency as well as the Working Procedures on Suspending Trademark Agency's Service. The concerning work was pushed forward in an active and solid way.

3. Remarkable accomplishments were achieved with respect to self-discipline administration of trademark agent industry

(1) Making efforts to build system construction of the industry, enhancing self-discipline of the whole industry

In 2014, in order to enhance self-discipline administration of the agent industry, to promote professional competence of the agency, the Branch for trademark agents of China Trademark Association (hereinafter referred to as CTA) drew up the Ranking Measures on Trademark Agency of CTA the Testing Measures on Trademark Agent Level of CTA the Recommendation Measures on Litigant Agent of CTA, which would come into force on May 1st, 2015. In 2014, CTA launched a campaign to vote for the excellent agency members, in which fifty members won the awards.

(2) Providing the guaranty for business expansion of trademark agent industry

In accordance with the provision of Article 58.3 of Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, the Branch for trademark agents of CTA provides the letter of litigant recommendation for the members. In 2014, more than seventy letters of recommendation were issued for judicial litigation.

(3) Intensifying the training of trademark agents

In February, March, April and June 2014, the Branch for trademark agents of CTA held training

courses on Trademark Law and Regulations for The Implementation of the Trademark Law as well as relevant legal knowledge in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Guangdong and Beijing respectively. 1200 representatives from trademark agencies and enterprises all over the country participated in the training. Most of them came from trademark agency members. The training and study got good effect.



▲ October 9th, 2014, Qingdao AIC organized legal training of trademark agencies.

(4) Held the Round Table Conference of Chinese and Foreign Trademark Agencies

In 2014, the Round Table Conference of Chinese and Foreign Trademark Agencies was held by the Branch for trademark agents of CTA during the China Trademark Festival in Suzhou. 200 people, including the representatives from Chinese and Foreign trademark agencies, trademark experts and staff from Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and Trademark Examination Collaboration Center, took part in the Forum on Cooperation and Development of Chinese and Foreign Trademark Agencies. They made thorough discussions and communications on the issues of self-discipline of trademark agent industry as well as cooperation and development during the forum.

(5) Strengthening international exchange and cooperation of the trademark agent industry

SAIC sent a delegation to attend the annual meeting of MARQUES, which was held in Copenhagen, Denmark. The delegation made a speech referring to the revision background of Trademark Law and the spotlights in the law at the sub-session forum organized by Chinese panel. In 2014, a Chinese and Japanese symposium was conducted during the China Trademark Festival, during which the counterparts from both sides had an adequate communication on relevant trademark issues. The delegation from Japanese Trademark Association gave an introduction about special regulations of trademark protection system and the protection of well-know trademark. Chinese trademark experts elaborated the regulations and applications of Trademark Law.

Chapter 8 Local Trademark Progress

In 2014, Industrial, commercial and market supervision authorities at all levels deeply carried out the spirits of the Party's 18th National Congress and the third and fourth plenary sessions of the Party's 18th National Congress, aimed at implementing new Trademark Law and promoting transformation of functions, focused on the change from promoting trademark strategy to effective utilization and legitimate protection, strengthened trademark supervision, law enforcement and relevant services, improved the level of trademark registration, utilization, protection and administration, developed fresh progress for trademark strategy implementation and made active contribution for serving the reform and development.

1. Comprehensively strengthening the mechanism and system guarantees and improving the implementation efficiency for trademark strategy

Industrial, commercial and market supervision authorities at all levels, on the basis of fruits achieved in recent years through trademark strategy implementation, established a perfect working mechanism and an optimum developing environment, which comprehensively deepened and broadened the promotion of trademark strategy implementation.

Beijing municipality organized "Implementing New Trademark Law and Promoting Beijing Trademark and Brand Development Meeting". It clarified the overall requirement for the city to implement trademark strategy, proposed to breed brands of "Service in Beijing" and "Created in Beijing" to foster the capital's brand image. Beijing AIC jointly with other relevant local authorities, signed a "Cooperation Framework Agreement to Implement Trademark Strategy In Beijing", which provided policy support for enterprises when implementing trademark strategy.

Tianjin conducted researches on the topics of "Developing Six Brand Bases and Ten Advantageous Industrial Trademark Clusters at the Municipal Level" and "Developing Private Enterprises Brands", and produced a report about Suggestions on Comprehensively Promoting and Perfecting the Protections on the City's Agricultural Products Geographical Indications, which soundly promoted the work of trademark strategy implementation.

The Inner Mongolia autonomous region edited 2013 local trademark development report, drafted a research report on Present Situations and Prospects on Branding Inner Mongolia's Agricultural and

Animal Husbandry Products Industries and on Managing and Implementing Geographical Indications and Trademarks, and organized a workshop on trademark and brand construction and private economy development for some cities in the region, which deeply promoted the implementation of trademark strategy.

Jilin province included the support to trademark and brand into the provincial government's supporting industry development document to promote and realize the effective connection between trademark strategy and each industrial policy. It formulated Famous Trademark Examination Work Mechanism to promote system development for trademark and brand. It also coordinated and implemented the policy on fund for the provincial brand development and constantly optimized trademark development environment.

Zhejiang issued the General Office of Zhejiang Provincial Government's Opinions on Deeply Implementing Trademark and Brand Strategy and strictly carried out. It revised Zhejiang's Famous Mark Determination and Protection Rules, improved trademark and brand breeding system development which focused on famous mark cultivation, continued the evaluation and determination on professional trademark and brand bases, established trademark level examination indicators, and gradually updated the policy environment for trademark strategy implementation.

Anhui printed a general report on trademark strategy implementations in 2013, and formulated its work plan in 2014. In the plan, the work objectives were decomposed into each city and county which is directly government by the province, and the assessment evidences were clarified to promote the implementation in each local authority. Each local Party committee and government all paid great importance on the implementation of trademark and brand strategy, made researches on formulating policies, planed local evaluations, organized promoting meetings to deeply carry out trademark and brand development.

Jiangxi established a joint meeting mechanism among authorities for trademark development strategy. The cities all in the name of local governments issued trademark strategy documents, organized promoting meetings to update the trademark strategy from individual authority's behavior to government action. It also continued the deployment of leading roles of model cities in trademark strategy.

Shandong province reported its trademark protection and development in 2013, allocated special fund for trademark strategy implementation in 2014, inspected and evaluated the utilization of the special fund. It actively promoted the local trademark supervision and service information construction. It formulated Shandong Trademark Construction Development Plan, completed a Research Report on Developing AIC Functions to Promote the Provincial Agricultural Products Brand Construction. All regions in the province paid great attentions on trademark work, actively organized trademark meetings, workshops, and printed relevant documents to make efforts in promoting the implementation of trademark strategy.

Henan organized its trademark strategy implementation leading group the first plenary meeting,

its trademark strategy implementation promoting meeting, and printed *Methods on Work Objectives Examination and Evaluation to Trademark Strategy Implementation in Each City and County*. Its local regions made further steps to revise or formulate trademark strategy work plan, introduce help and support policies, improve leading mechanism to strengthen the implementation of trademark strategy.



▲ In March 2014, Henan Government organized the provincial trademark strategy implementation promoting meeting.

Hubei finished the Work Report on Implementing Trademark Strategy at AICs in the province, improved “using brand to thrive the province” joint meeting general office work mechanism, drafted its work objectives, published a Notice on Issuing Joint Meeting Member authorities Work Plan Summary in 2014, which required the members to actively promote the construction of using brand to thrive the province, organized agricultural products brand model bases construction on-site meeting, deployed the promotion of agricultural products brand construction, and started an enthusiasm to construction of a brand strong province.

Hunan issued a Notice on Strongly Carrying out Trademark Registrations and Promoting Trademark and Brand Development, which introduced methods to encourage AIC authorities to promote trademark registrations. Local regions also strengthened the specific instructions on enterprises’ trademark registrations, which effectively promoted the development of trademark registrations.

Chengdu printed its Trademark Strategy Implementation Work Plan in 2014, introduced series of supporting and incentive policies. It fully played the intelligence advantage of “brand service professional team”, finished Chengdu Regional Brand Development Strategy Research Report, and comprehensively promoted trademark strategy development.

Guizhou province formulated a Promotion Plan for Trademark Strategy Implementation in 2014, which laid out a general framework for the development of trademark strategy. It issued a Work Plan on Implementing Trademark Strategy to Promote County Economic Development in 2014, which required local AICs to focus on enterprises, aim at the increase of farmers’ income, pay attentions on characteristic economy, guide enterprises to cultivate trademarks, and constantly increase the ratio in

local economy. It also printed a Plan on Developing China's Excellent Traditional Culture, to actively develop trademarks in cultural services.

Local AICs in Tibet autonomous region voluntarily integrate themselves into regional development. They strived to win supports from local Party committees and governments, formulated and implemented opinions on trademark strategy, and plans on medium and long term development of trademark strategy implementation. They promoted to establish a trademark strategy leading group, coordinated the organization of characteristic agricultural products Geographical Indications application meeting, which fully mobilized the activities of various market entities and made progress in trademark strategy implementation.

Shaanxi organized a meeting to publicize the new Trademark Law and to further promote trademark strategy. It arranged the explanation on Trademark Law and the lectures on Made in China and Chinese Enterprises' Trademark Strategy, which further deployed tasks for trademark strategy.



▲ In April 2014, Shaanxi organized a meeting to publicize the new Trademark Law and to further promote trademark strategy.

Gansu province printed Work Points for Trademark Supervisions in

2014, which required the exploration and promotion of the construction of "Five Supporting System" in trademark supervision, the establishment of a supervision service mechanism according to different levels and categories in the province, its cities, counties and grass-roots, the increasing in qualities of trademark registrations, the support on registration, establishment and protection of Gansu's characteristic trademarks and the upgrade of those marks.

Xinjiang autonomous region continued to play functions of its local trademark strategy leading group offices. In local regions, opinions on promoting trademark strategy implementation, on accelerating brand construction were issues respectively, which promoted the steadily implementation of trademark strategy.

2. Intensifying the promotion on trademark creation and implementation to promote economic and social development

Industrial, commercial and market supervision authorities at all levels, on the basis of regional

development strategy, innovated services, strengthened instructions and supports, insisted in serving development, promoted a new progress in capacity constructions in trademark development and utilization.

(1) Intensifying the instructions and cultivations on trademarks

Shanxi province instructed well-known and famous trademark enterprises and other qualified ones to cultivate trademark professional management staffs, established and improved management archives for trademark agencies and trademarks, improved trademark management mechanism, constantly developed independent brands, and effectively increased the standard in enterprises' trademark managements.

Changchun steadily promoted the basic work in trademark cultivations, timely update trademark reserve pool, strived to increase the automation level in trademark management, established trademark registration inquiry system and increased trademark administration efficiency. It used "three documents and one letter" as the carrier to practically promote trademark progress. It also enlarged the content of "one trademark in one grass-root unit" to conduct the project.

Heilongjiang province, targeting at the increasing on the understandings of enterprises for the importance of registering domain name, the prevention of malicious registration of well-known and famous enterprises' trademarks in domain names, and the prevention of maliciously counterfeiting web sites by competitors or others, organized a theme training on well-known or famous trademark's domain name registration and instructed the registrations for local enterprises, which effectively protected their rights and reputations.

Shanghai actively supported the development of trademarks in major industries. It conducted instructions to major enterprises such as emerging e-commerce businesses, tourism, air transportation and port industry. It especially made an analysis on the trademark development in online tourisms and online games and provided instructions. It also utilized independent brand construction specially fund to support the construction of a series of major industries and enterprises in independent brand constructions, and to support the building of a series of characteristic and effective trademark public service platform.

Jiangsu province actively participated and involved in the sixth international trademark festival, and made it as an important window to exhibit Jiangsu's achievement in brand building and images of famous brands. It started a new model of using exhibition to promote the sales in trademark festival history with an over RMB 5 million sales on site, RMB 150 million in e-commerce platform and almost 100 million orders, which gained a wide appraisal.

Nanjing took the special action of "protecting brands" as a carrier, formulated its work opinions, established the list of enterprises to be supported and helped by the city and its districts, and clarified the specific contact staffs. It conducted targeted trademark help and support to each enterprise and actively promoted the service to those enterprises.

Hangzhou intensified the construction of brand bases and brand instruction stations. It finished

the overall calculations on the data of the bases' and the stations' work, and based on the information, actively promoted model stations' experiences, paid great attentions to the instructions and incentives to build normally operated, regularly managed, effectively serviced brand instruction stations in brand bases and industrial zones.

Xiamen made use of the official window of the city's Taiwan Affairs Office and the non-governmental window of Taiwan Trademarks Protection Organization, strengthened the promotions, and encouraged Taiwan enterprises to apply Xiamen famous marks, which was a new method to construct cross-strait trademark protection mechanism, and showed great achievements. There were 21 Taiwan marks determined as famous marks in Xiamen so far.



▲ Chen Haijiang, the director general of Xiamen AIC (first from left), awarded Xiamen famous mark to the trademark registrant from Taiwan.

Jiangxi province, on the basis of regional industrial clusters, built a characteristic trademark and brand cultivation base for those clusters to help trademark buildings in modern service industry and SMEs, which aimed to create a brand cluster including pillar industry, traditional businesses and characteristic resources businesses to promote the inner power for regional economic development.

Henan AIC and Xuchang Municipal Government jointly organized the 15th Huaihai Economic Zone Trademark Protection Cooperation Meeting, where publicized a Cooperation Manifesto in Trademark Protections in Huaihai Economic Zone. It proposed a principle of “equity, impartial, honest and mutual assistance”, took the basis of “strengthening regional cooperation and protecting trademark interests”, and called for a further consolidation of regional cooperation to strengthen trademark rights protection.

Shenzhen updated its trademark monitor and administrative software with improved monitoring trademark database, which provided specific advices for enterprises and got their wide appraisal.

Guangxi autonomous region continued its work in the action to connect, help and support enterprises. It regularly visited enterprises to provide timely and effective service in the ways of “using trademarks to revitalize them”, “protecting their interests” and “financing to support them”, which carried the supporting policies into place.

Hainan actively instructed market entities in trademark applications and registrations, organized the investigation and research to agricultural products' trademarks in the region, and specifically increased those marks' reputations.

Sichuan, on the basis of promoting trademark strategy into industrial zones exercised in the previous year, timely adjusted the list, deployed and conducted the promoting work in two thirds of the zones. It regularized trademark strategy instruction stations (sites) building patterns and actively promoted advanced work experiences. So far, there were 148 zones having the work of promoting trademark strategy into industrial zones, and 126 stations (sites) founded.

Chengdu took the industrial zones as carriers, visited local areas to provide services. It decided questions on sites to help major enterprises in solving difficulties. Combined with the industrial distribution, it chose a series big enterprises and strategic emerging businesses as the major to cultivate. It also improved the cultivation system into steps to discover a strategic mode for constructing trademark strategy in zones.

Qinghai province targeted at the building of Strong Province in Culture and Tourism, and strengthened the registration services to major marks. It took a one-to-one way to provide close services, which made a breakthrough in the registration of trademarks in culture and tourism.

Xinjiang autonomous region actively instructed its grass-root AIC units, sub-district offices, the farms in villages and towns to jointly construct trademark and brand instruction stations. There were 210 stations so far, to provide all-around service such as trademark promotions and registrations, which had a good effect.

(2) Solidly promoting the using of trademarks to enrich farmers

Beijing formulated work plans to cultivate agricultural related marks, Geographical Indications, and collective marks. It instructed professional cooperatives, agricultural related enterprises, famers to register and to utilize their marks in regular ways to create a develop pattern with enterprises, trademarks, famers and the market. It also actively helped agricultural related villages to make full use of their collective marks or certification marks to conduct folk village, sightseeing tourism village buildings, and to instruct the update of agricultural related brands, which provided great benefits for farmers.

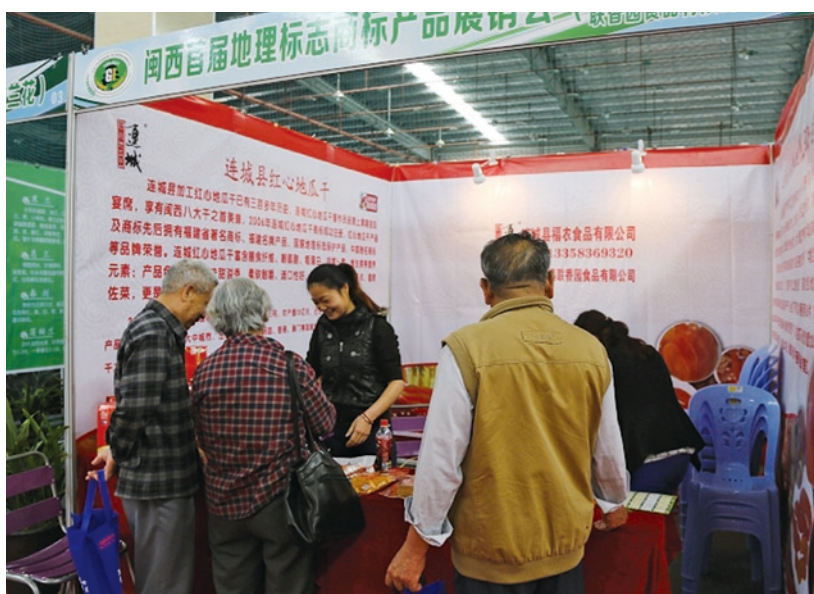
Hebei took a deep dig on its Geographical Indication resources, and provided focused instructions on Geographical Indication resources that having certain reputations and relevant mature conditions. It strengthened experience exchanges in Geographical Indication works, and organized staffs to learn experiences from Fujian colleagues. It held a provincial Geographical Indication Training to its inner departments, to some governors in major Geographical Indication counties (cities and districts), to relevant industrial associations, enterprises' responsible persons, which promoted a deep development for Geographical Indications.

Shanxi strongly promoted the action to register marks in each enterprise, each village, and instructed relevant organizations in local regions to register Geographical Indications that having

regional advantages and specific qualities.

Harbin specifically intensifying its work in Geographical Indication marks, actively enlarged the content of one trademark registered by one grass-root unit, instructed and supported characteristic agricultural products and enterprises to implement trademark strategy, encouraged an industrialized management with business associations, farmers and trademarks. It also paid great attention on agricultural brands cultivation in recommending famous marks.

Anhui took the advantages of having more competitive industries and products, focused on the registration of Geographical Indications, promoted local regions to dig, arrange and apply the registration, and promoted the process of agriculture industrialization and its branding.



▲ In May 2014, Fujian province held the first West Fujian Geographical Indication products exhibition.

Fujian conducted an investigation to Geographical Indication enterprises for the topic of “Geographical Indications and Regional Economic Development”. It instructed and tracked Geographical Indication marks’ registration, strengthened the promotions, increased the utilization and the level in utilization, management and protection and enlarged the effects of using Geographical Indication to enrich farmers.

Shandong conducted investigation on agricultural products quality and safety and their brand constructions, and formulated an Investigation Report on Exercising AIC’s Duty to Promote the Province Agricultural Products Brands Constructions. For the past year, there were 54 Geographical Indication marks increased. The total was 394, and ranked number one.

Agricultural related units of Wuhan AIC investigated the characteristic agricultural products in each region, established an account for basic information of agricultural products’ trademarks, and actively instructed the agricultural related brands building. Wuhan AIC issued a Notice on Further Strengthening the Cultivation of Agricultural Products Marks and Geographical Indications, which included the Geographical Indications into the cultivation. It also actively promoted a Standard on Geographical Indication Certification Marks’ Utilizations and Administrations, which required a good use on Geographical Indications and instructed relevant industrial associations to print the logo of Geographical Indications.

The inner cities of Hunan province seriously formulated three years' work plan for Geographical Indication registrations in 2014-2016, to instruct relevant industrial associations to actively apply the registrations of Geographical Indication marks. The province also intensified the cultivation to local Geographical Indications having local special characteristics and promising prospects and asked for support from local Party committees and governments. It also helped the trademark holders in strengthening the utilization, protection and management to Geographical Indications and in making the industry much bigger.

Guangxi autonomous region issued a Notice on Strengthening Geographical Indication Marks' Cultivation, Utilization and Management, which required choosing 2 or 3 agricultural products Geographical Indications having develop potentials and local characteristics as major cultivations to instruct and help, instructing the registration of certification marks having source of origins or collective marks, and paying attentions to law enforcement.

Hainan worked hard on the classified instructions on characteristic agricultural industry. It helped designing trademarks and applying for registration to those enterprises without trademarks, instructed correctly using and flexibly utilizing trademark to increase market shares to those registered, and instructed the cultivation of well-known or famous trademarks or Geographical Indications to those having a certain qualifications.

Guizhou province intensified the work on agricultural products trademarks and Geographical Indications. It focused on the characters and resources advantages in mountainous region, fully dig Geographical Indication resources in agricultural, sideline and local specialties, cultivated a series of regional, characteristic and agricultural industrialized big enterprises, encouraged and instructed farmers and rural economic cooperation associations to actively apply agricultural products marks, and strongly promoted the manufacture pattern with "enterprises rural professional cooperatives", "trademarks" and "farmers" to realize the increase in agricultural efficiency and farmers' incomes.

Yunnan organized a Geographical Indication trademark research and training workshop, and issued Yunnan AIC's Opinions on Strengthening Geographical Indication Trademark Work to Promote the Development of Characteristic Agriculture



▲ In October 2014, Yunnan organized a Geographical Indication trademark research and training workshop.

in Plateau, which laid a solid foundation for the development of Geographical Indication marks and relevant industries.

Gansu province intensified the mechanism of using trademarks to enrich farmers, actively encouraged farmers, especially rural cooperative economic organizations and agricultural industrialized big enterprises to apply marks and service marks for registration. It paid great attentions on the cultivation and application of Geographical Indication certification marks, instructed enterprises to use the manufacture and management pattern with “enterprises”, “trademarks”, “farmers” and “bases” to promote the agricultural industrialization and market operation, and to comprehensively increase market competitiveness of agricultural brands.

(3) Exploring trademark rights capitalization

Local regions in Liaoning seriously implemented Liaoning Trademark Rights Pledges and Loans Provisional Methods, and Opinions on Further Promoting Trademark Pledges and Loans, actively promoted the connection between banks and enterprises, and voluntarily helped enterprises in recording of trademark pledges, which effectively promoted the development of trademark pledges and loans.

Jiangsu deeply promoted trademark rights pledges and loans in its local regions. In some regions, the AIC authorities jointly with local banks released “PIN PAI YIN” trademark rights pledges and loans to help SMEs increase loan quotas by guarantee combinations. In some other regions, the AIC authorities promoted the local banking regulatory authorities to issue Notice on Promoting Trademark Rights Pledges and Loans in 2014, to enlarge financing channels for enterprises.

Zhejiang actively increased the service in bank socializations. Taizhou AIC drafted Instruction Opinions on Trademark Rights Pledges and Loans, and organized “trademark rights pledges and loans workshop”, which conducted analysis on difficulties in trademark rights pledges and loans to comprehensively promote trademark rights pledges and loans.

Anhui actively promoted trademark rights pledges and loans. It handled 217 trademark loans with the amount of RMB1.574 billion to help enterprises solve difficulties in financing.

Guangzhou supported enterprises in trademark pledges. It, jointly with commercial banks and



▲ In December 2014, Taizhou AIC of Zhejiang province jointly with Wenling Municipal government organized a trademark rights pledges and loans workshop.

intermediaries to conduct trademark rights pledges and loans trainings to promote enterprises' abilities in trademark utilization.

Sichuan seriously implemented Instruction Opinions for Trademark Rights Pledges and Loans. It operated a working mechanism in which the government provided instructions, AIC authorities responsible for connections, banks and enterprises connecting each other for a mutual benefit. The mechanism enlarged trademark financing channels, served Sichuan local brands, and made trademark pledges a remarkable results. There were 21 enterprises newly involved in RMB 5.3 billion trademark rights loans, a 36% increase compared with the previous year.

Xi'an city instructed enterprises in trademark rights pledges and loans, conducted meetings with enterprises having loan wishes, interpreted Opinions on Development of Trademark Pledges and Loans, helped to connect enterprises with banks. There were RMB 450 billion loans assigned for the whole year.

(4) Encouraging the internationalization of brands

Jilin province formulated a Form to Record Relevant Information of Trademark International Registrations for Export Enterprises, and instructed AIC systems to conduct investigations to those enterprises, and promoted trademark international registration knowledge, and encouraged enterprises to utilize independent brands in international competition.

Zhejiang organized a round-trip training to thousands of foreign trade enterprises for trademark international (Madrid) registration led by the Deputy Director General of WIPO Wang Binying, to promote local brands into oversea markets.

Xiamen actively promoted enterprises for Madrid international registrations, and organized relevant seminars in IP practices, and made bridges for enterprises and trademark agencies. It tried to find out and summarize the "list of Madrid international registration for Xiamen in 2013", which laid a further foundation for enterprises in international market.

Shandong made use of the opportunity of Deputy Director General of WIPO Wang Binying's visit to the province, organized meetings on strengthening the cooperation in Madrid international registration practice and further promoted the cooperation mechanism in Madrid international registration. Its local cities respectively organized investigations, held topic meetings, issued notices,



▲ In May 2014, Deputy Director General of WIPO Wang Binying investigated trademark international registrations and protections in Qingdao.

and printed hand-outs to encourage enterprises in strengthening trademark international registration.

Qingdao city jointly with WIPO organized Madrid trademark investigations, and continued to promote the Madrid international registrations. There were 397 Madrid applications by the end of November, which already exceeded the total applications for the previous three years.

Local cities of Hunan province finished the investigations to local export enterprises in trademark international registrations, utilizations and protections. They clarified instruction targets, strengthened work obligations, encouraged and instructed those enterprises taking advantage of Madrid system in trademark international registrations, and kept a steady and quick development in Madrid international registrations.

Guangdong promoted the trademark cooperation with Hongkong and Macau, including establishing a liaison mechanism with Macau customs, improving trademark law enforcement and coordination mechanism with Hongkong, promoting new Trademark Law and conducting brand international constructions, investigating local enterprises involved in infringement notified by



▲ On May 15, 2015, Guangdong AIC, jointly with USPTO Guangzhou Office, organized a “trademark registration and management seminar”.

Hongkong customs to form a joint power for trademark protection. Meanwhile, it strengthened trademark international communications, hosted foreign institutes and staffs, jointly held a “trademark registration and management seminar” with the US in Guangzhou to promote oversea communications.

Shenzhen continued to use IP special fund to give policy assistance to local enterprises for their international trademark registrations, to support them occupying the oversea markets at an earlier time and to improve their overall competitiveness.

3. Comprehensively strengthening trademark supervision and enforcement to create a fair competition market environment

Industrial, commercial and market supervision authorities at all levels solidly deepened the special action to crack down infringements and counterfeits, paid attentions on major problems, innovated, improved and enlarged supervisions, improved trademark supervision efficiency and protected effectively a fair competition market order.

(1) Strengthening supervisions, rights-protections and law enforcements

Beijing paid great attentions on businesses involving clothing, automobile accessories, building materials, electronic components, and on products which might harm the safety of human beings or properties, such as small home appliances, children toys, automobile accessories, building materials and electronic components, and formulated a Special Action Solution on Protecting Intellectual Properties and Cracking Down Infringements and Counterfeits, and a Special Action Solution on Controlling IP Infringements and Counterfeits Manufacturing and Selling in Internet, to seriously crack down the behaviors which used Internet to sell counterfeited goods in international famous brands.

Shanxi continued the “double cracking-downs”, mainly focusing on well-known, famous, foreign-related marks and Geographical Indications, and deepened special law enforcements, i.e. to investigate a series of illegal cases, to expose a series of model cases, to outlaw a series of illegal retailing and wholesaling sites, to crack down a series of illegal enterprises and criminals, and to punish a series of region



▲ In April 2014, WUAI market AIC of Shenyang investigated a case involving the selling of counterfeited “Rolex” watches.

where prominent problems existed, which was a high pressure to trademark infringements.

Shenyang strengthened the supervision on printing enterprises and trademark agencies. It strengthened daily supervision, insisted in investigations, implemented Management Rules to Printing Industry, Trademark Printing Management Methods and five regulations for printing enterprises, and supervised them to conduct legal business. It kept in touch with trademark agencies, to know their qualifications and businesses, to investigate illegal behaviors, to organize them to study new Trademark Law and to supervise them to create and improve self-disciplines.

Dalian established an account database for the city’s trademark agencies and trademark printing enterprises, and strengthened the supervision to them. It also formed a cooperation relation with IP consulting businesses and trademark agencies to conduct actions for identifying and punishing counterfeits.

Heilongjiang AIC jointly with the provincial agriculture committee conducted a special action to protect Green Food trademark rights. It formulated a Green Food Trademark Information Form, normalized the utilization of the certification mark on green food in a correct way, banned illegal using Green Food logo and cracked down illegal behaviors involving infringement of Green Food

trademark rights.

Shanghai strengthened the supervision to risk points where trademark infringements might happen easily, collected supervision and law enforcement information, investigated and checked major commercial streets (districts), clothing and small commodity markets (malls), special selling (exhibition) areas, and professional trading markets involving food, agricultural products, building materials, evaluated major supervision regions, carried out major supervision methods, and adopted various law enforcement methods such as to enforce law in different times, by crossed ways, in dynamic investigation and in on-site patrol, which effectively improve the efficiency in law enforcement and supervision. It also issued a Data Analysis on Trademark Supervision and Management in 2013, and conducted investigations on reforms and hot topics involving trademark supervision.

Jiangsu, on the basis of local trademark protections necessities, included trademarks having high reputations and clear protections requests into major trademark protection list. It also conducted special actions in the whole province, carried out cracking downs on infringements and counterfeits in other provinces with the help of “Cooperation Web for Six Provinces and One Municipality in East China” - a regional trademark protection cooperation website to solidly promote the protections on major trademarks.

Nanjing, in the protection to the intellectual property of Youth Olympic Games, seriously played the leading role, formulated documents such as Law Enforcement Work Methods to Protect the Youth Olympic Games, Work Methods to Serve and Protect the Youth Olympic Games, and Rules on the Transfer of Clues involving Infringing the Intellectual Property of Youth Olympic Games, to improve its work mechanism. It seriously implemented SAIC’s Special Action Work Plan for Protection



▲ Law enforcement officers in Nanjing inspected authorization certificate to a retail store which sold Youth Olympic Games products.

the Second Summer Youth Olympic Games’ Logos, and it coordinated with SAIC to organize training for the protection to Youth Olympic Games’ intellectual property for the whole AIC system. It obeyed principles, coordinating with other authorities to solve issues including advertisement supervisions, shoddy infringing Youth Olympic Games IP rights sold by peddlers, and successfully finished the protection to intellectual properties of Youth Olympic Games.

Ningbo, based on the reported major goods (categories) by local AICs, paid great attentions on industrial and regional supervisions, set up more than 40 subjects, including small home appliances, automobile accessories, toiletries, clothing and alcohol. Local AICs made targeted cracking downs and protections to those subjects to strengthen trademark rights supervision.



▲ Supervision Staffs of Ningbo AIC investigated trademark utilizations.

Shandong took a special action to trademark printings and improved supervision results. Since February 2014, it conducted the special action in its whole province which inspected 2,960 printing enterprises, normalized 1,262 licenses, instructed 1,507 enterprises to improve their printing mechanism and it punished 81 enterprises for unqualified rectification according to Trademark Printing Management Methods, which effectively controlled infringements in trademark printing businesses and purified

market environment.



▲ Jining AIC following the united deployment of Shandong AIC on trademark printing special action, conducted investigations to trademark printing businesses in its region.

Qingdao began to star rate trademark agencies, held trademark agencies' work meetings, and organized responsible staffs in trademark agencies to sign commitments for honest businesses. It developed trademark agencies credit supervision system, issued certificates to agents and input relevant data into the system, exposed the agents under social supervision. It also deployed a special action to the city's agencies for their behaviors to normalize the market order.

Hubei AIC collected a series trademark infringement cases to instruct the system's law enforcement in the special action on cracking down intellectual property infringements and counterfeits. It also visited well-known trademark enterprises, soundly handled real difficulties encountered after the implementation of new Trademark Law to improve trademark law enforcement standard.

Guangdong, following the deployment of "double cracking downs" special action, strengthened law enforcement and got achievement. It investigated more than 7,000 cases with an amount of

over RMB 100 million, involving trademark infringement, free-ride, manufacturing and selling infringements and counterfeits. It also timely normalized trademark utilizations in well-known trademark enterprises, carried out the provision of new Trademark Law on prohibiting the promotion of well-known trademarks, submitted trademark determination cases following a legitimate procedure and granted protections to those determined and protected the development of independent brands.

Guangzhou intensified the special action on cracking down intellectual property infringements and counterfeits that happened in internet. It provided law trainings to e-commerce businesses, instructed famous website to use trademarks in a standard way, carried out the building of star-level websites which conducted honest businesses, issued rules to encourage the report on shoddy goods, and instructed e-commerce businesses self-disciplined and jointly cracking down infringements and counterfeits with AICs. It also instructed them to add verification on investment attraction, discussed the establishment of sampling inspection to goods sold by e-commerce businesses, carried out classified supervision to internet enterprises to gradually normalized the business order in internet.

Chongqing conducted trademark agencies' special actions to get overall information, explored the establishment of a classified supervision system on the basis of different credits. It followed the requirements of new Trademark Law to prohibit the promotion of well-known trademarks, carried out policy publicities and administrative notices to instruct enterprises' utilizations on trademarks. It also focused on well-known, famous marks, Geographical Indications, and foreign-related marks, strictly cracked down trademark infringements. The supervision and protection to trademarks there had a remarkable achievement.

Tibet autonomous region effectively carried out a special action on cracking down intellectual property infringements and counterfeits. The AIC acted with the public security authority in cracking downs and primarily started a judicial cooperation mechanism in well-known trademark protection, which included major products of well-known trademark enterprises into the first batch important goods database of the Ministry of Public Security and effectively protected the market order.

Shaanxi focused on foreign-related and well-known trademarks and trademark printing enterprises, organized investigations to timely discover illegal cases. It also coordinated the law enforcements with the



▲ Shaanxi cracked down infringements and counterfeits in a way that the government and enterprises coordinated together.

public security, the court, the procuratorate, and the IP office to form a joint power in supervision. It also cracked down infringements and counterfeits with enterprises to protect their legitimate interests.

(2) Establishing a long term effective mechanism

Tianjin following the State Council's requirement on strengthening the publicity on administrative penalties, seriously formulated work plan, formed a work leading group in charge of "double cracking downs" cases information publicity, established "information publicity platform for administrative law enforcement cases" and "information sharing and inputting platform for connecting administrative law enforcement with criminal cases", and timely publicity cases' information and put the work into ordinary procedure and mechanism.

Hebei formed a web to join hands with local well-known and famous trademark enterprises in cracking down infringements and counterfeits, formulated Internet Work Methods on Well-known and Famous Trademark Right Protection. Well-known and famous trademark enterprises could directly contact the staffs in charge of trademark works in the provincial or municipal AICs to reflect current difficulties and to jointly conduct cracking down on infringements and counterfeits.

Inner Mongolia autonomous region established and improved its mechanism to protect well-known and famous trademarks in approving trade names, and timely input the list of well-known and famous trademarks determined in 2013 into its pre-approval database for trade names and granted the rights to approve names to its local AICs at the municipal level to effectively protect the legitimate interests of well-known and famous trademark enterprises. It also seriously implemented a mechanism requiring trademark authorization in daily businesses. It recorded products trademarks in the markets and relevant legal documents proving the utilization of trademarks for the operators, which was a prevention and control to infringements and counterfeits from the source.

Jilin issued Regulations on Sample Inspection Work in Circulations and Several Opinions on Promoting an Orderly Development for Internet Products Trade and Relevant Services to strengthen and normalize the supervision and administration. It instructed the whole AICs in the province to focus on national or provincial honest and credible markets to promote trademark authorized operations. It set up liaisons in trademark printing enterprises and strengthened



▲ Jilin AIC, Changchun AIC organized a workshop on trademark rights protection in circulations at Changchun Eurasia Shopping Mall.

management and instructions to them. It also carried out the rules on publicity of administrative law enforcement cases due to double cracking downs.

Harbin actively promoted the downward of trademark supervision. It focused on highlighting law enforcement functions and purifying market environment, actively put downward the duties of trademark supervision to local grass-root units, improved supervision measures, normalized supervision behaviors and promoted the supervision into order.

Hangzhou strengthened the administrative supervision to trademark agencies and agents, issued Hangzhou Trademark Association Trademark Service Instruction Mechanism, Hangzhou Trademark Association National Trademark Entrusting Model Contract, Hangzhou Trademark Agencies Credibility Evaluation and Examination Methods (Trial), to promote a self-management, self-regulation and self-service in trademark agencies, to build an industrial development mode instructed by government, self-controlled by the enterprises, standardized by the industry and supervised by society, and to promote a healthy and order development for trademark agencies.

Fujian tried to improve its trademark protections. It gave strict control on trademark printing enterprises on the basis of Fujian Trademark Printing Management Methods, to control trademark infringements from source of origin. It continued to promote trademark authorized businesses in big shopping malls and famous brands franchised stores. It started connections with enterprises having high reputations in trademarks to timely know the possible infringements and conducted trademark rights protections. It also explored to use information method to build a trademark protection network.

Jinan fully acted the function of joint meetings which connecting AIC's administrative law enforcement with judicial system. It strengthened the coordination between administrative law enforcement authorities and judicial authorities such as the public security authority to exchange information, transfer case clues, coordinate in case investigations, which was a joint power to crack down criminal cases infringing intellectual properties.

Shenzhen promoted "trademark authorized businesses and trademark recording and publicity administration" mechanism in market entities such as profession markets, major big retail malls, brands franchising stores and so on. It recorded, inspected and investigated trademarks when products entering above markets. It clarified the obligations for organizing parties of the markets, instructed the businesses to improve inner management and be self-disciplined and voluntarily included the intellectual property protection into the daily administration to enterprises.

Xinjiang autonomous region intensified the promotion of trademark authorized businesses. It organized the region's experience exchanging meeting for the mechanism of trademark authorized businesses and laid a good foundation for the comprehensive implementation of the mechanism. It formulated a Mechanism for Major Trademark Cases Early Warning and Emergency Response in Xinjiang AIC. It jointly acted with the public security, the agriculture authority, the forestry bureau, the quality supervision authority, the intellectual property authority, the nationality and religion authority, the culture authority and the customs to strengthen the frequencies of supervisions horizontally, which

formed a good environment where coordinated and promoted together and effectively improved the regional coordinated law enforcement efficiency.

4. Comprehensively conducting trademark promotions and trainings to set up a solid foundation for trademark strategy development

Industrial, commercial and market supervision authorities at all levels, taking the opportunity of studying and implementing new Trademark Law, intensified the promotions on trademark knowledge and trademark works, which set up a mental preparation and capacity reservation for strengthening the implementation of trademark strategy.

Tianjin organized work meetings to well-known trademark enterprises, interpreted relevant provisions on well-known trademarks in new Trademark Law, and instructed them to legitimately utilize well-known trademarks. It formed a lecturing team who went deep into local districts and counties to teach new Trademark Law and to promote trademark registrations. It also organized specific promoting meetings on laws involved in and intellectual property laws and regulations training to establish a good operating environment for trademarks and brands.

Hebei taking the form of video meetings in its provincial, municipal and county levels, trained the supervision law enforcement staffs in AIC systems and well-known and famous trademark enterprises staffs for new Trademark Law, trademark supervision, administration and law enforcement. It also organized topic trainings on new Trademark Law on backbones of the law enforcement staffs in the province. It also targeting at regulations on well-known trademark promotions in new Trademark Law, issued Hebei AIC Trademark Work Suggestions to each well-known trademark enterprise and municipal trademark association for indications and instructions.

Inner Mongolia autonomous region organized trademark supervision and law enforcement training, where each AIC in its local cities participated in. It also dispatched backbones to give lectures, to joined workshops and seminars into local regional AICs and to provide advises in trademarks and brands cultivations into major enterprises.

Liaoning organized a video lecture in its system to implement new Trademark Law. It organized



▲ In March 2014, Xinjiang autonomous region organized the region's trademark authorized businesses experience exchanging meeting. Delegates were listening to the introduction on trademark authorized businesses by the market organizing department.

the conduction and implementation of promotions to implement new Trademark Law in its system. It opened Trademark Law promotional month special column in Liaoning Daily to promote achievements in recent years of AICs and well-known and famous trademark enterprises to implement trademark strategy and methods to implement new Trademark Law.

Dalian organized trainings for its AIC staffs for Trademark Law. It made full use of Internet to strengthen communications with trademark enterprises, to timely promote the importance of new Trademark Law on business developments for well-known trademark enterprises and edited Trademarks and Brands information. It also strengthened the cooperation with major media, opened columns including “Interpretation on new Trademark Law” and “Implementing new Trademark Law, Protecting trademark rights” to promote new Trademark Law.

Changchun made good use of internet trainings and lectures to conduct a series of educations on new Trademark Law. It targeting the new provision on well-known trademark in new Trademark Law advised those trademark registrants to legitimately normalize their marks’ utilizations, packages and advertisements following the provisions of new Trademark Law. It edited Changchun Trademark Almanac and issued it domestically. It also taking the opportunity of April 26 World IP Day, promoted local well-known, famous mark and Geographical Indication enterprises, organized Trademark Protection Workshop in Circulations, which showed a good education result.



▲ On the occasion of the implementation of new Trademark Law, Suifenhe AIC of Heilongjiang Province promoted new Trademark Law and introduced the relevant knowledge on identifying products to consumers from Russia.

April 26 IP week, to protect and promote relevant intellectual properties. It promoted trademark infringement risks and solutions for Taobao.com which was a precaution to IP illegal behaviors and a protection to enterprises’ interests.

Xiamen on the basis of the existing “legal promotion and education base” awarded by its

Heilongjiang issued New Trademark Law Promotion Work Methods to instruct local AICs in developing various promotions. It opened special columns in the province major media, strengthened the social promotions, intensified the study and training on new law and new work, organized and participated in EU Trademark System Round-trip Workshop, which started a new climax for studying and promoting new Trademark Law.

Hangzhou made good use of the International Cartoon Festival,

municipal government to its trademark and brand exhibition hall, constructed the first internet hall domestically. The double carriers both the real and the virtual shined greatly for trademark work in the new normal.

Wuhan started its IP promotional week on the topic of “protecting, utilization and development”. It conducted trademark promotional season to educate relevant knowledge such as trademark managements, trademark agencies’ standards, trademark strategy implementations and so on. It also held trainings to trademark agencies, new Trademark Law trainings to well-known and famous trademark enterprises. The promotions went deeply and broadly, which improved the whole society especially enterprises’ awareness on trademarks.

Guangxi autonomous region organized the Red Shield Forum. “Trademark strategy and new trademark law” was one of its topics, where Deputy Director General of Trademark Office under SAIC Lv Zhihua was invited and gave the lecture. It organized whole staffs of the system to watch the lecture through video meeting system to effectively improve their capabilities in performing duties.

Chongqing solidly carried out promotions and trainings on new Trademark Law, organized the city’s trademark work and new Trademark Law training meeting, held Chongqing AIC system’s Trademark Supervision and Development video and audio training, and taking the opportunity of



▲ Wuhan AIC organized IP promotional week on the topic of “protecting, utilization and development”.



▲ In April 2014, Guangxi autonomous region organized the “Trademark Strategy and New Trademark Law” lecture, one topic of its Red Shield Forum.

April 26 World IP Day, actively developed series of promotions for new Trademark Law and for relevant knowledge, which comprehensively improved the social awareness on trademarks.

Sichuan, on the occasion of April 26 IP promotional week, voted the most favorite 100 trademarks by consumers with the help of WCC Daily to improve the achievement in instructing brands development.

Yunnan issued Implementing Methods for Drills and Competitions between Trademark Service Backbones, started work training and drills to improve trademark supervision staffs' performances in serving trademark strategy.

Qinghai organized new Trademark trainings to its AIC staffs and to enterprises' representatives in a way of video meeting. It also organized new Trademark Law completion and opened "Trademark with Me – new Trademark Law knowledge column" in



▲ Chongqing organized the studying and implementing new Trademark Law training in its AIC system.



▲ On April 26, 2014, Sichuan organized an awarding ceremony for “the most favorite 100 trademarks by consumers”.



▲ Qinghai province organized its brands and products promotion in Nanjing with the theme of “beautiful Qinghai, Characteristic Brands”.

XIHAI DUSHI newspaper. It promoted its local characteristic brands and products in Nanjing and organized relevant associations and staffs in charge of agricultural and husbandry enterprises to study experiences of using trademarks to enrich farmers. The trademark and brand education and promotion there achieved a lot.

Ningxia autonomous region made full use of newspapers,

broadcasts, TVs and internets to promote social concerned trademark hot issues. It issued 100 questions on Trademark Law and Trademark Regulations in Internet, and held new Trademark Law contest in Ningxia Daily to timely instruct enterprises in correctly understanding new Trademark Law's provision on prohibiting the commercial promotions on well-known trademarks. Though promotions and educations to new Trademark Law, it improved social awareness on trademark relevant laws and regulations.

Chapter 9 International Registration and Overseas Right Protection

In 2014, Trademark Office (hereinafter referred to as CTMO) actively carried out the promotion and training on international registration of marks under Madrid system, strengthened the guidance for international registration by domestic applicants, fully supported Chinese enterprises to protect their rights overseas and got great achievement in supporting the going global strategy.

1. Continuing to promote the Madrid system and carrying out the promotion and training on international registration of marks under Madrid system



▲ On September 18, 2014, WIPO held a roving seminar about the effective use of Madrid System for the International Registration of Trademarks in Nanning.

for the promotion and training on international registration of marks, to introduce the international registration of marks under Madrid system, to help the local enterprises to be aware of their independent brands, and to support them on going global strategy.

According to the statistics from WIPO, in 2014, Madrid applications from China grew to 2,140 (one application for multiple classes), ranking the seventh in the Madrid Union, and the total applications added up to 18,600. There were 20,309 Madrid applications (one application for multiple

In 2014, CTMO continued to strengthen the promotion and training on international registration of marks under Madrid system. Cooperating with the International Bureau of WIPO, CTMO held roving seminars on Madrid system for the International Registration of Trademarks in Guangxi and Zhejiang. CTMO dispatched staff members to provinces, such as Shandong, Henan, Jiangsu, Sichuan etc.

classes) designating China in 2014, with the total applications adding up to 208,900, ranking the first continually in the union for 10 years.

2. Strengthening the information construction, promoting the facilitation of international registration of marks application

To further improve the e-communications of Madrid applications, cooperating with International Bureau of WIPO, CTMO realized the electronic data exchanging on the following procedures after the international trademark registration, which improved work efficiency and quality. CTMO timely updated the information of International Registration on China Trademark Website, completed the column about how to apply an international registration of marks under Madrid system, and added a new item naming how to deal with irregularity concerning an international application. To make it convenient for the applicant and to improve the facilitation of international registration of marks, CTMO redesigned and improved the Chinese version of application form and notification of ex officio refusal.

3. Actively participating in international cooperation, improving China's image in global

In 2014, CTMO dispatched representatives to attend Working Group meeting on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks (the twelfth session), played an active role in the planning the reform and development of Madrid system. To implement the cooperation between SAIC and WIPO about the goods/services database, CTMO proofread the items for the database.

4. Strengthening rights protecting, helping enterprises to protect their trademark rights abroad

In 2014, CTMO strengthened cooperation and communication with counterparts of other countries, to help and support Chinese enterprises in declaring their rights overseas right protection by providing effective suggestions and unblocked channels.

“Hengshun” trademark of Jiangsu Hengshun Vinegar Industry Co., Ltd. met bad faith registration in Peru in 2013. After being aware of the situation, CTMO helped the



▲ On December 10, 2014, Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of CTMO on behalf of CTMO accepted the pennant presented by Jiangsu Hengshun Vinegar Industry Co., Ltd.

enterprise to research and analyze the relative International agreements and Peru's trademark law, and filed an opposition application in time. Director General Xu Ruibiao of CTMO wrote a letter to his counterpart of Peru Intellectual Property Office, expressing his concern on this case. After hard working, in April 2014, Peru Intellectual Property Office made the decision on opposition of trademark that Jiangsu Hengshun Vinegar Industry Co., Ltd. won the opposition. The opposed party lost the mark and did not apply for review. Thus the bad faith registration in relating to Jiangsu Hengshun Vinegar Industry Co., Ltd. in Peru was solved perfectly and the protection of the right was successful. Jiangsu Hengshun Vinegar Industry Co., Ltd. dispatched staff to CTMO to express their gratitude and presented it a pennant inscribed with "the Guard of National Brand, the Pioneer of Overseas Right Protection".

Chapter 10 International Exchanges and Cooperation

In 2014, SAIC positively carried out a series of multilateral and bilateral exchanges and cooperation in the trademark field, making remarkable achievements.

1. Actively carrying out multilateral exchanges and cooperation

(1) Exchanges and cooperation with WIPO

In 2014, SAIC continued to maintain close exchanges and cooperation with World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met Mr. Francis Gurry, the Director General of WIPO and Mr. Wang Bingying, the Deputy Director General of WIPO successively. On July 11, when meeting WIPO DG Francis Gurry, Mr. Zhang Mao expressed, the China Office of WIPO was inaugurated on July 10, which marked another milestone in the bilateral history of cooperation, and SAIC would like to jointly work with WIPO to consolidate the existing cooperation fruits, to facilitate Chinese enterprises to go global in the cause of continuous development of intellectual property.



▲ On July 11, 2014, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met Mr. Francis Gurry the WIPO Director General.

SAIC assigned staffs to join the 54th Assemblies of Member States of WIPO, and actively dispatched staffs to attend the 32nd meeting of the standing committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications(SCT) of WIPO, the 9th meeting of Advisory Committee on Enforcement, the 24th meeting of Expert Committee of the Nice Union on the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks, Sub-Region Symposium on the Effective Use of Trademark Classification System, Madrid Roundtable held

during China Trademark Festival and other working conferences of WIPO.

On December 1, 2014, Director General of the Trademark Office Xu Ruibiao met the visiting Senior Director Hopperger in charge of Singapore Treaty in WIPO and Director Wilson in charge of Madrid Automation. At present, both sides further exchanged views on joining Singapore Treaty, trademark database searching, promotion of Madrid System and other issues.

(2) Exchanges and cooperation with APEC

In 2014, CTMO dispatched representatives to attend the 39th meeting of Intellectual Property Experts Group, seriously studied and actively come up with meeting preplans, made in-depth communications with Intellectual Property Experts from various countries.

(3) TM5 Meeting

From May 11 to 13, 2014, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office, Mr. Wu Qun went to Hong Kong to join the midterm meeting of 2014 TM5 Meeting. In July, TM5 Technical Session of Experts was held in Beijing, while the Classification Experts Parallel Session was held at the same time. A score or more representatives from EU, US, China, Korea, Japan attended the sessions, discussing the cooperation projects on



▲ From July 16 to 17, 2014, the 2nd Experts Technical Session of TM5 Classification was held in China Trademark Building in Beijing.

Indications of Goods and Services. From December 1 to 6, Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, heading delegation attended the TM5 Annual Meeting in Tokyo, Japan, and investigated the trademark examination system and graphical retrieval system of Japan Patent Office.

2. Actively carrying on bilateral exchanges and cooperation

(1) Exchanges and Cooperation with US

In April, 2014, the Trademark Office held the seminar of Sino-US Protection of Geographical Indication with USPTO, and actively collaborated with USPTO to hold the symposium of Opposition Cancellation and Review of Refused Trademark. From September 9 to 14, Ms. Xia Qing, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office, joined Sino-US IP workgroup meeting in 2014 and IP Oversea Exchanges, and sent participants to Sino-US IP workgroup Director General level meeting held in Ministry of Commerce. Furthermore, SAIC also continued to deepen the exchanges and cooperation with US Embassy in China, AmCham China, US Intellectual Property Lawyers Association, US

Intellectual Property Owners Association and other organizations, caught the newest progress of the US counterpart, promoted our trademark work achievements, and made deep discussions on the revisions and implementations of Trademark Law and its Regulations. Relevant staffs from Trademark Office met personnel from US Deckers Cooperation, United Family Healthcare Group to exchange views on trademark cases and to introduce relevant trademark law.

(2) Exchanges and Cooperation with EU

In September, 2014, under the framework of IPKEY plan, SAIC and OHIM jointly organized Sino-EU Trademark Best Practice Seminar in Beijing, and the Roving Seminar of European Community Trademark System in Shenyang, Liaoning and Harbin, Heilongjiang separately.

The Trademark Office actively dispatched staffs to Sino-EU IP Working Group Meetings, Sino-EU IP Mechanism Roundtable and the negotiation of Agreement between EU and PRC on Cooperation on and Protection of Geographical Indications.

Furthermore, SAIC also positively strengthened the exchanges and cooperation with other European organizations. In June, 2014, Mr. Liu Junchen Vice Minister of SAIC, Mr. Jerzy Bogdan Plewa met the Directorate-General of Agriculture and Rural Development of EU Commission Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office met Mrs. Kerstin Jorna, Director General of Internal Market and Services and Directorate for IP Affairs. Mr. Wu Qun also met Mr. John Clark, Director of International Department in Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development of EU Commission and the European Chief Negotiator of Agreement between EU and PRC on Cooperation on and Protection of Geographical Indication, exchanging opinions on the agreement. The Office warmly received the visit of EU Delegation in China. Both sides negotiated bilateral cooperation projects and cooperation plan in 2015 of IPKEY project in details under the MOU.

(3) Exchanges and Cooperation with UK

On May 15, 2014, Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Director of Trademark Office, met Mr. Steve Rowan, Head of Trademark and Design Division, UKIPO. In September, SAIC and UKIPO held Sino-UK trademark symposium in Beijing. The Trademark Office also received the visit of British Broadcasting Corporation. Both sides discussed the well-known trademarks recognition and cracking down malicious registration and other hot issues.

(4) Exchanges and Cooperation with Other countries and organizations

Under the framework of MOU, SAIC had enhanced cooperation and relations with Intellectual Property Organization of Switzerland, South Korea, France, Thailand, Denmark, OAPI, ARIPO and other countries and organizations. On April 22, 2014, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC, met H.E Mr. Kwon Young-se, the visiting Republic of Korea Ambassador in China, and Director General of Trademark Office, Mr. Xu Ruibiao attended the meeting. On December 5, Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director-General of Trademark Office met Mr. Yves Lapierre, Director General of INPI of France. Both sides talked on the latest developments of trademark law and practices in China and France, and made discussions and negotiations on cooperation. Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark

Office, and Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office met the visiting Director General of Danish Patent and Trademark Office Mr. Jesper Kongstad. Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of the Office, also met Mr. Felix Addor, Director General of Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property and Mr. Phaichit Viboontanasarn, Commercial Counsellor of Thai Embassy in China separately.

The Trademark Office and KIPO held Sino-Korea Trademark Experts Meeting in Beijing, having warm exchange and discussions on trademark legal system, trademark examination procedure, bad faith registration, bilateral cooperation and other relevant issues. SAIC continued to hold the 3rd IP seminar for the English-speaking African countries, the 4th IP seminar for the French-Speaking African countries to deliver training and to promote China trademark institution and system. French Chateau Rafael and Conseil Interprofessionnel du Vin de Bordeaux (CIVB) came to visit Trademark Office separately, exchanged views on relevant trademark cases.

3. Actively carrying on exchanges and cooperation with Hong Kong, Macau SAR and Taiwan region

On August 20, 2014, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC, met Ms. Ada KL LEUNG, Director of Intellectual Property Department of Hong Kong SAR, discussing the issues of mutual concern in the trademark field. Trademark Office actively sent participants to Cross-strait Trademark Seminar and Forum in 2014, Mainland-HKSAR-Macau IPR Seminar. Under the framework of Agreements for Cross-strait



▲ On August 20, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met Ms. Ada KL LEUNG, Director of Intellectual Property Department of Hong Kong SAR.

Cooperation in Intellectual Property, Trademark Office seriously continued the related work as case handling and priority notification under the collaborative mechanism.

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

CTMO continued to strengthen contacts with trademark authorities, embassies and intellectual property organizations of US, EU, South Korea, UK, and other countries and regions, to know their latest progress also to make deep discussions on the revision and implementation of Trademark Law and its Regulations, which played an important role in strengthening external promotions and created a good image for China's IP protections.

Chapter 11 Trademark Publicity

In 2014, AICs and market supervision departments at all levels took the opportunity of the formal enforcement of new Trademark Law and regulations for the implementation, stepped up publicity efforts, innovated promotions and broadened publicity channels, thereby created a favorable environment for pushing forward the construction of the Trademark Law and improving the consciousness of utilizations and protections about Trademark Law.

1. Actively participating in the National IPR Publicity Week

The theme of 2014 National IPR Publicity Week is “protection, utilization and development”. SAIC as one member of the Publicity Week organizing committee took an active part in the activities of the National IPR Publicity Week arranged by the organizing committee surrounding the topic. On April 22, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC attended the press conference of China's intellectual property development in 2013 hosted by State Intellectual Property Office. During the meeting, according to the reporter's question, Liu Junchen introduced the influence of new Trademark Law implementation to trademark registration, utilization, protection, management and the next work arrangement to carry out the new Trademark Law.

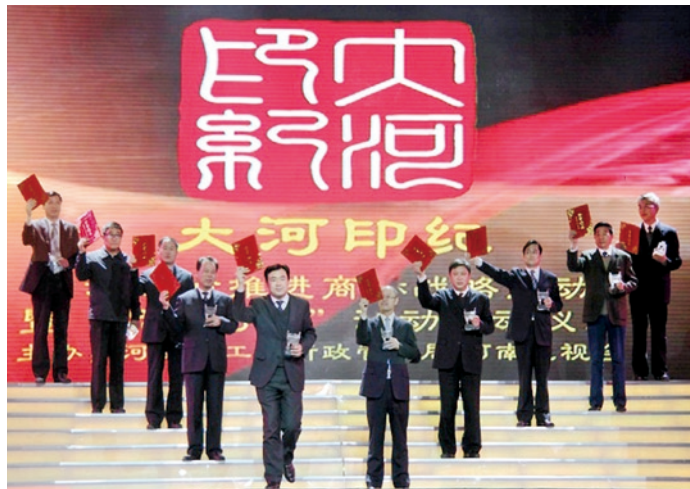
On the same day, Annual Development Report on China's Trademark Strategy (2013) (Chinese/English version) organized by SAIC released officially to the society and presented the Annual Report to relevant ministries, governments above municipal level, AICs above prefecture level. The Annual Report made extensive introductions of AICs remarkable accomplishments to promote trademark strategy



▲ On April 22, 2014, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC attended the press conference of 2013 China's intellectual property development.

implementation and vigorously promoted cultural construction of intellectual property right whose core is respecting knowledge, advocating innovation, integrity and law-abiding.

AICs and market supervision departments at all levels combined with the April 26 IP Promotion week, depending on the media such as newspaper, TV, outdoor plaque and flyer, conducted various activities to strongly promote the achievement of implementing trademark strategy and the construction of Trademark Law. AICs in Xiamen, Fuzhou,



▲ On March 20, 2014, Henan AIC and Henan provincial TV station organized the river marks- the trademark strategy action promotion in Henan province launching ceremony.

Quanzhou and other places in Fujian province founded Trademark pavilion as a important carrier to give publicity of Trademark Law and to promote trademark strategy. Qingdao AIC held a series of promotional activities whose theme is trademark into the people life. Henan AIC held a launching ceremony of implementing trademark strategy in Henan whose name is “DA HE YIN JI”.AICs in Jilin and Heilongjiang drafted intellectual property publicity week propaganda plans and strengthened the organization and leadership of propaganda activity. AICs in Jiangsu, Hunan, Guangdong, Chongqing and Shanxi held a news conference about the status of intellectual property protection. AICs in Tianjin, Changchun, Jiangsu, Chengdu, Guizhou, Shanxi and Xinjiang recorded and publicized the latest progress in trademark work through the release of trademark yearbook, trademark development report and the white paper about trademark protection status. Each place was also innovative use of new media means to increase the prop aganda dynamics. Nanjing AIC launched thematic publicity activities including the 4.26 World Intellectual Property Day on wechat and Micro-blog, Which is named as “double microparallel”. AIC in Guangdong opened the new trademark law propaganda column or special Webpage in the provincial website and Tencent portal website.

2. Practically ensure the promotion activities of the implementation of new trademark law

On May 1, 2014, the new trademark law and its regulation for the implementation formally implemented. Focusing on the implementation of them and the revision of supporting department regulations, AICs and market supervision departments at all levels carried out a series of various forms of promotional activities, and achieved good social effect.

(1) Strengthened organizational leadership and carefully detailed arrangements

The leaders of SAIC attached great importance to the propaganda work of the implementation

about the new trademark law and regulation for the implementation, made special arrangements many times and approved the programs of April 26 IPR publicity week and a series of promotional activities in the implementation of the new trademark law. All of these laid an organizational foundation for the Publicity and implementation of the new trademark law.

(2) Held a news conference and strengthened the propaganda effect

On April 25, 2014, SAIC held a news conference for the implementation of new trademark law. Liu Junchen, vice Minister of SAIC, Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office and He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board Office attended the news conference. Promotion Center Director Huang Jiancheng presided over the conference, a total of 25 central media and the media of SAIC attended the conference.

On the meeting, Liu Junchen introduced to the media the focus of the revised Trademark Law, the SAIC preparations for the implementation of new trademark law and the thinking of Further work. Xu Ruibiao explained in detail about the well-known trademark protection system which attracted a high degree of public concern and how to punish if you violated Trademark Law in the well-known trademark propaganda. He Xunban mainly introduced the achievements of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board. Through the news conference, concentration responded to social concerns, enhanced the propaganda effect and created a public opinion atmosphere of Learning the law, publicizing the law and implementation of law.

(3) Intensified the propaganda with the central media

Before the implementation of the new trademark law and the regulation for the implementation, Minister Zhang Mao of SAIC accepted the Xinhua News Agency interview. On April 29, the Xinhuanet.com published an interview article entitled "Minister Zhang Mao of SAIC talked about the imminent implementation of the new trademark law: application for registration will become more convenient and protection will become more powerful to safeguard the rights and interests". Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office accept the CCTV news broadcast column reporter interview, answered the hot issues of social concern and the interview broadcasted the same day while the new trademark law started to implement. The Trademark Office and TRAB



▲ On July 18, 2014, Yanshi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, accepted people.com.cn forum interview.

of SAIC around the new “Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law” and the revised “Recognition and protection of well-known trademark provisions” held two online interviews on people.com.cn forum. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Li Zhijun, Deputy Secretaries of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office with the relevant director together did an interview. SAIC took full advantage of people.com.cn which is authoritative, wide coverage and high public participation to promote policies and regulations of the trademark work and to enhance the public understanding of the work of trademark.

(4) Innovated of the propaganda way and interpreted in-depth of the new trademark law

SAIC gave full play to the advantages of the media of SAIC which is close linked AIC system and the grassroots level, started special programs and columns and published monographs in order to interpret in-depth of the new trademark law. China Industry and Commerce News published the new trademark law publicity issue, opened columns of “walk into the new trademark law”, “the trademark director talked about the new law” and “new interpretation of the new trademark law”, which produced good results in both within and outside the system and strengthened propaganda. 2014 March- April, sponsored by the Trademark Office and hosted by China Industry & Commerce Press, the new trademark law knowledge competition carried out smoothly. Competition title in addition to continuously published 4 period in China Industry and Commerce News, also published in the China trademark nets, sohu.com and Tencent online, affected a wide range and the public participated enthusiastically. The contest received the answer card more than 10000 copies, from both business professionals such as lawyers and AIC staff members and also enterprise staff, students, retirees. Biweekly of Administration for Industry and Commerce held the new trademark law implementing prize essay activities and received a total of more than 100 essay. AIC staff members actively participated in, exchanged work experience and shared learning experience. Through the interactive publicity, launched a study and implement climax of the new trademark law and trademark knowledge, and achieved good social effect in the whole society.



▲ On May 29, 2014, Hunan AIC held the new trademark law training video conference for AIC systems in trademark administration.

By holding the new trademark law implementing seminars and training courses, AICs and market supervision departments at all levels interpreted the new trademark law and the implementing regulations and strengthened the implementation of the new trademark law. At the same time, they

also actively innovated the propaganda way and carried out targeted guidance and training for the relevant enterprises and agencies. AICs in Tianjin, Wuhan, Jinan, Shenzhen, Guangxi, Hainan, Shaanxi and Xinjiang, organized AIC staff members to the streets, thorough grass-root level, issued publicity materials of new trademark law, carried out special training in the new trademark law and provided legal consulting service trademarks for the public. AICs in Hebei, Jinan, Qinghai, Ningxia and other places, through interviews and visits guided well-known trademarks enterprises to correctly understand and comply with the new trademark law on the prohibition of the provisions for doing commercial publicity on well-known trademark. AICs in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Ningbo, Fujian, Qinghai, Ningxia and other places, carried out new trademark law knowledge contest and popularized the knowledge of the trademark law to the whole society.



▲ On April 21, 2014, Hainan AIC staff members set up advisory service stations in the streets and promoted the new trademark law knowledge to the public.



▲ On April 24, 2014, Jinan AIC organized a forum for the well-known trademark enterprises in the city and explained the new revision of trademark Law.

3. Steadily made good work in network publicity and government public works

SAIC gave full play to the advantages of China Trademark Website which is a high degree of social concern and hits, perfected the website invisible window of information disclosure and public service functions and improved the effectiveness of the publicity. It strengthened the release of local implementing trademark strategy and issued a total of nearly 600 trademark work message in a year. According to the new trademark law, SAIC adjusted the work flow and trademark form, released a variety of more than 10 pieces of notice in a timely manner, including Notice of SAIC on the implementation of the people's Republic of China Trademark Law amended, Announcement on the release version of trademark business application form, Announcement on the opening of the new trademark and the trademark registration certificate, Notice of the opening of the new trademark registrati ononline application system, Notice on the application of division business instructions and notes for application for trademark registration and so on. All of these provided the convenience for

the trademark applicants and the public in accordance with the new trademark law for business. The annual total respond to online public message reached 4,184, year-on-year growth of 62%. According to the hot and difficult issues of public interest, such as the sound trademark examination standard, the handling of transfer for one mark for multiple classes, etc, gave prompt replies, updated FAQ from China Trademark Website column, took the initiative to answer difficult questions for applicants and affected by the public praise.

4. Constantly strengthened the promotions on cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting

In 2014, around cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting, SAIC issued trademark protection typical cases through the media during “March 15” Consumers Day. Taking full advantage of the April- 26 IPR publicity week and the enforcement of the new trademark law and its implementing regulations in May 1st, SAIC actively released authority information in a timely manner, vigorously promoted the progress and effectiveness of cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting, comprehensively carried out public opinion monitoring, early warning of public opinion and public opinion newspaper work of combating IPR infringement and counterfeiting and showed strength to the society for cracking down IP infringement and counterfeiting. During April 26 IPR publicity week, AICs in Shanghai, Fujian, Wuhan, Hunan, Sichuan and Yunnan released typical cases of trademark protection, enhanced the consciousness and ability of trademark protection in the whole society.

Chapter 12 Trademark Infrastructural Construction and Information Construction

The year 2014 witnessed the new look of trademark infrastructural construction and information construction, steady development in standardizing trademark archives management, further enhancement of trademark registration management and public services, which laid a solid foundation for trademark registration, utilization, protection and administration.

1. The trademark archives management was more standardized and efficient

(1) The mechanism of trademark archives management was further implemented

According to the Regulations of Office Archives Management, the Provisional Measures on Trademark Archives Management, the Filing Range and Retention Period Form of Trademark Archives, clean up and destruction of 92 tons of overdue trademark files was finished on January 2, 2014, which supported the circulating utilization of trademark archives storage capacity. Daily patrol system of the trademark archives storehouse was strictly carried out, and security management of trademark archives during flood season and holidays was reinforced to ensure the security of trademark archives.

(2) The standardization of trademark archives management was improved

Current management of trademark archives turned to be more normative and ordered. 2.023 million trademark archives had been checked and received, 954 thousand trademark archives were filed, 1.423 million trademark archives were pigeonholed, and 11.136 million trademark archives were electronically scanned during the year.

(3) The trademark archives service was improved

Throughout the year, 796 trademark archives inquiries were received, 29900 copies of trademark archives were printed, 20188 trademark registration certificates were issued, and 8867 trademark archives were reviewed.

(4) Revisions of trademark gazette and trademark registration certificate were finished

According to the revised Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China, Trademark Office under SAIC started the revision of trademark gazette and trademark registration certificate in time. From May 2014, new edition of trademark gazette was adopted, and its electronic edition would be chronically published on official website of the Office, which could be searched and printed. The new edition of trademark registration certificate was adjusted items and changed format, including using the bar code information and anti-counterfeiting technologies.

2. Trademark information construction moved forward steadily

(1) The automation system Phase III for trademark registration and administration was officially put to use

To adapt to the requirements of revised Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China, Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and the Cooperation



▲ On July 25, 2014, Vice Minister of SAIC, Liu Junchen investigated in Trademark Building for the operation of automation system Phase III.

Center for Trademark examination under SAIC actively coordinated with Information Center and the system developer, to make sure the operation of the automation system Phase III for trademark registration and administration and smooth transition from Phase II to Phase III. From April 2014, trademark automation database transference, new-system training, batchwise operation and software test were practiced in progression, which provided steady efficient support to trademark affair.

(2) Data statistics and host maintenance were well performed

Main trademark registration data was counted promptly. Numbers of trademark application, registration and effective inventories of every province, city and county were quarterly published. Statistics of trademark examination, daily and weekly report were done on request, to realize the real-time monitoring and dispatch of trademark examination. Routing inspection of the host and maintenance of the system were reinforce to ensure long-term and normal operation of the whole computer system, and provided technical support to complete the mission of the trademark examination.

(3) 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 information for the public. 810 new applications for digital certificates from trademark agencies were processed, as well as 294 modifications and renewals. So far, 9,249 trademark agencies (including 944 law firms) have accessed to trademark application through the online application system.

Chapter 13 Trademark Team Building

In 2014, under the great leaderships of SAIC leading party group, Trademark Office and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board carried out the internal party construction, insisted on focusing on the central task and building the team, comprehensively enhanced the leader group building, team building and clean government building in the spirit of reforming and innovation and with the pragmatic style. Meanwhile, they further strengthened the guidance of team building of trademark talents and personnel of AICs at all levels, in order to provide organization and talents guarantee for trademark reform and development.

1. Trademark Office team building got new achievements

(1) Enhancing the idealistic and political education, building the team with correct political quality

First, throughout deeply implemented the spirit of the report of 18th CPC National Congress, the decision of the Second, the Third and the Fourth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, and a series of important speeches from General Secretary Xi Jinping by the forms of training lecture, guidance lecture, seminar and self-learning, CTMO further affirmed “three confidences”. Second, improved the ideological and political work, strengthened the political discipline, political rules and organizational discipline, gave guidance to personnel as to correct world view, power view and cause view, and firmly propelled the implementation of decisions and arrangements of CPC Central Committee and SAIC leading party group. Third, strengthened the internal party building on study, did a good job on personnel education and training in coordination with Party Committee, Personnel Department, Administrative School under SAIC, dispatched 8 persons to study in party schools, improved the personnel’s theoretical level and party spirit.

(2) Carrying out the Party discipline of strictness, constantly strengthening the Party organizational construction

First, paid great attentions on party construction, integrated it with trademark work intensively to do the annual arrangement, implementation and inspection of party construction with the annual trademark work at the same time. Second, CTMO carried out rectification of prominent problems of the party construction raised in Mass Line Study and Practice with annual party construction work, made clear division of responsibility to individual, pushed forward solving the prominent and difficult problems, which made a great achievement. Third, insisted on the implementation of principle of

democratic centralism, carried out the mechanism of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility based on division of work, achieved successes in every work strictly in accordance with Work Rules of Party Committee of Trademark Office. Gave full play to democracy in the process, gathered advices from party members and the masses, made party affairs known to the public in accordance with party affairs open implementation program and catalogue, ensured the party members' right-to-know, right of participation, right-to-vote, and right of supervision, accepted the supervision consciously. Forth, be solemn with party life, carried out the systems of "three meetings, one lecture", democratic meeting, analysis on party character of party member, implemented the system of dual democratic meeting for party leading cadres, carried out the criticism and self-criticism in the Office in the spirit of rectification. Fifth, strengthened the guidance for party branch, gave supervision for the re-selection and by-selection in every party branch in accordance with the provisions, gave support for every party branch to carry out activities. organized the personnel to actively participate in any training, practical activities, carried out the learning and discussion, submitted any kinds of essays and study materials in time. Strictly developed and managed party members. 3 persons were developed as party members, 2 persons were confirmed as the potential members, and 8 probationary party members became full members in the last year.

(3) Studying and implementing the Eight Rules of the Party Central Committee, and opposed the Four Incorrect Styles of Behaviors perseveringly

First, studied and implemented the Eight Rules of the Party Central Committee, the Regulations of the Party and Government Practicing Economy and Combating Waste, and rules of SAIC, well understood the spirit, and unified thoughts and actions with the requirement of Central Committee and SAIC. Strengthened disciplines and exposed typical cases for warning education. Second, CTMO further pushed forward the implementation of measures for practicing economy and combating waste. Carried out the construction of economic government, regulated going abroad officially, official reception, official vehicles and office occupation, and reduced the Three Official Expenses. Cooperated to carry out examination and correction for office occupation, and use offices by regulations. Third, strengthened the inspection of party members' and official implementing the Eight Rules of the Party Central Committee, focused on prevention and controlled on holidays, opposed invisible Four Incorrect Styles of Work, and rejected recreational activities and tourism using public funds, private using official vehicles, visiting private clubs and receiving cash and gifts. Fourth, strengthened system construction and established long-term mechanism for opposing the Four Incorrect Styles of Work and changing style of work. Strictly implemented service regulations of windows, consultation regulations, and regulations for incorrupt behaviors, promoted supervision for the implementation of regulations, and consolidated the achievement of work style construction by rules and regulations.

(4) Consolidating and developing the achievements of the Party's mass line study and practice, gave full play to trademark serving the economic social development

First, in face with rapid growth of trademark applications, serious backlog caused by error of

3rd phase computer system, and legal time limit for trademark examination, CTMO accelerated the examination by the measures of increasing the examiners, intensifying the workload management and working overtime. Second, Trademark Office improved the services to a new level by implementing the specific rectification for solving “four difficulties”, and optimizing the window service. Trademark Office pushed forward the work style construction to institutionalization and normalization, formulated window service rules for trademark registration hall and Zhongguancun Office, enhanced the construction of software and hardware, implemented strict work disciplines and administration according to law. The service quality was improved significantly. Meanwhile, CTMO formulated the working rules for consultation service, and answered the questions raised online in time. Third, CTMO strengthened the trademark protection and utilization. It made new achievements on cracking down the infringement and counterfeit in-depth, protecting the trademark exclusive right, pushing forward the trademark mortgage financing, GI registration protection and trademark international registration.

(5) Comprehensively implementing the subject responsibility for construction of integrity party and government, and preventing risks of corruption and supervision

First, laid down Implementation Project of CTMO Party Committee on Practicing Subject Responsibility for Construction of Incorrupt Party and Government, and fulfilled double responsibilities for one post. Second, it carried out integrity education regularly and continually, strengthened the education of faith, party discipline, clean government from positive and negative cases, and organized



▲ October 2014, the Inspection Team of SAIC held mobilization meeting for inspection and carried out inspection on CTMO.

party members and staffs to study and implement the regulations of Code of Ethics for CPC. It promoted the construction of clean government culture, organized staffs to take part in activities, such as quiz about integrity knowledge and game of painting on fan's covering on the topic of clean and integrity in central government offices, and therefore, established the consciousness of integrity for every party member and staff. Third, it strengthened the supervision and restriction of power, and prevented risks of corruption and supervision. It pushed forward implementation of the Rules of Trademark Office staff's Honest and Clean Behaviors, made clear the behavior rules for different posts in CTMO, and strengthened the supervision and restriction of power. It promoted electronic supervision, along with the construction of trademark registration and management automation system (Phase III), to control trademark examination procedure effectively and safeguard honest behaviors of staff. Fourth, it did great effort to supervise the implementation of rules and made sure the effect of the incorruption and clean government construction. It strictly implemented the Rules on Leading Cadres Reporting Individual Affairs, and urged leading cadres above the level of director to reported individual affairs faithfully. It coordinated with the office discipline commission of SAIC and the discipline inspection group in SAIC to perform their duties. It carried out investigation and report according to the requirement of leaders of SAIC. It cooperated with the inspection team of SAIC, made full survey of its own work and carried out rectification.

(6) Making use of the masses and organization of the Communist Youth League as the function of bridge and link, strengthening the civilization and harmonization construction

Trademark Office supported the labor union, communist youth league and women union to carry out any kinds of cultural and sport activities, so as to enrich the cultural life within the Office, and improved the cohesion and centripetal forces. First, gave guidance to the CTMO division of labor union to complete the election, carried out any kinds of cultural and sport activities such as break exercises, held the qualification trials for participating the SAIC sports games, and at last won the team first in the sports games. Trademark Office held the essay campaign of "Trademark Examiner Note", so as to encourage personnel to learn from the advanced examiner. Several essays were published



▲ On Oct 30, the Representative Meeting of Labor Union of Trademark Office was held to make a summary of last session and elect the new session committee. Ouyang Shaohua, Fulltime Deputy Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee was present at the congress.

on China Industry & Commerce News. Second, insisted on the party's leadership to the Youth League, encouraged the youth to take part in creating the unit of Youth Civilization, carried out the activities of theme youth day of "inheriting the spirits of May 4th Movement, undertaking the mission for youth", the youth reading and communication, the investigation and practice of "based on the local", voluntary service of intellectual property protection in the capital, essay on "what one sees and hears in spring festival". 4 young persons were praised as the Excellent Youth of SAIC, and the Youth League Branch of Trademark Office was praised as the most vigorous branch of the central government departments.



▲ On Oct 28, the closing ceremony for first workers sport game was held by SAIC in Yuyuantan Park. Trademark Office won the first prize for group.

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

(1) Seriously focused on building Party cadre team with high quality and carried forward study-oriented Party organization building

First, focusing on faith and belief constantly enhanced the political qualities of leading group and massive Party cadres. TRAB put theory study on the list of annual working plan of the Party Committee as a primary task. It seriously studied Marxist theory, especially the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, deepened the understanding of the spirits of the Third and the Forth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee as well as a series of important speeches from General Secretary Xi Jinping, by means of self-learning, centralized studies, Party class lectures, exchange learning, seminars and other manners. It combined implementing the requirements of "Three strictnesses, three practices", putting the spirit of Jiao Yulu into practice, and studying from the advanced Party organization of AIC at all levels and excellent Party members as well as positive examples around ourselves, instructed people to look for gaps in contrast of model staffs, and practically enhanced the consciousness of rejecting the "Four undesirable work styles". Second, it aimed at knowledge upgrading to continuously optimize the knowledge structures of massive Party cadres. It paid attention on exploring initiatives of each Party branch, and organized exchange study with rich contents in flexible forms. It held exchange study meeting within the Board based on the study of Party branch to enhance study effect. In the meanwhile, in connection with the practice of TRAB, it

actively carried out study and education activities with respect to the core values of socialism, aiming to establish moral ideas and cultivate talents. It organized young people to join in the theme seminar on inheriting the spirits of ‘May 4’ and putting the core values of socialism into practice. It kept in line with the education of typical cases to deepen ideological understanding of Party members. Third, it focused on the building of capability to continuously enhance the practical capabilities of Party cadres. It instructed massive cadres to write learning experiences in the study of the new Trademark Law, and launched interactive teaching and discussions about cases. It strengthened the principle, system, predictability and creativity of working through intensive research and master of new trends and topics on trademark rights verification.

(2) Seriously focused on implementing the requirements of people oriented, exercising the state power for the people and promoted service-oriented Party organization building

First, it deepened the researches and visits to strengthen service-oriented, to practically conduct Party organization building centered on the development and to enhance the development through Party organization building. Under the circumstances of heavy task of new law implementation in a limit time, it paid visits to the grass-root AIC and related enterprises in Beijing, Tianjin, Anhui, Shandong and Guizhou, hearing the grassroots’ opinions and suggestions regarding the review and adjudication work. Second, it enriched services to highlight service subjects and constantly to increase service capability and level for the development. The board deepened the regular information notification system and operation connection points system with local AIC. It detailed statistical analysis of the data, timely propagandized and popularized professional knowledge of the new Trademark Law. It also continued to strengthen concerns and assistances for the staff within the Board through coordinating overtime meals at nights, dealing with insufficient heating at workplace and lack of working rooms, etc. It promptly organized people to visit and comfort cadre family living in difficulty to help them deal with practical problems. Third, it established multi-layer, omni-directional and wide-ranging practical carriers to contact and serve the mass to promote the change of organ working style. It enforced “Three window establishments” in terms of case acceptance, reception and electronic platform. It specially made public opinion analysis with respect to the delayed running of phase, system, formed emergency plan for consultation and explanation, and made public announcements on websites of SAIC and TRAB. It continued to enhance the building of electronic window by fulfilling website function, optimizing columns and enriching contents. The innovated accomplishments of trademark review and adjudication theory, working dynamics, typical cases and other information were timely released. The board specially set up columns regarding “Study and implement the spirits of series of important speeches from General Secretary Xi Jinping” and “Typical deeds of TRAB”. It further created interactive forms, such as providing online consultations, answering questions for people’s conveniences, monitoring complaints and other services, and voluntarily accepting the public supervisions.

(3) Seriously focused on the requirements of being strict in Party discipline and cohesion of the people and pushed on innovation-oriented Party organization building

First is to innovate system building to establish a long-term mechanism to fight against “Four undesirable work styles”. In order to change work styles, it drew up working by-laws on seriously implementing “Eight Rules” of CPC Central Committee and long-term mechanism to implement Regulations on Practicing Strict Economy and Combating Waste of Party and Government Institutions ; With the aim to strengthen investigations and visits and to deepen services for grass-root, it constituted Working System on Investigation and Working System on Contact Points, improved Working System on Attendance Checking, Working System on Meeting and Working System on Leave and Vocation. Sticking to the highlighted problems reflected by the mass, it improved all the regulations on clean and integrity government. To make sure that officers could handle the case in a clean and honest way, it laid up Ten Prohibits of Trademark Review and Adjudication Officers. In order to reach the goal of enforcing window service and supervision, it drew up and revised Norms on Window Service Working System on Reception, etc. It actively made responses to the masses’ concerns, and further regulated the operation of trademark administrative authorization and verification in details. For further regulating the performance of legal rights and responsibilities, Rules for Trademark Review and Adjudication was revised for the third times. For the sake of intensifying the inner supervision and review procedure administration, it revised and improved Working System on Review and Adjudication, Rules on Review and Adjudication Ahead of Schedule, Working System on Administrative Review of Trademark Registration Procedure Disputes. Second is to innovate supervision and constraint system to practically carry forward implementation of system. It strictly implemented responsibility system of the building of Party conduct and an honest and clean government, highlighted the leading role of the leaders, insisted on democratic style and implemented the main responsibility. The main responsible leader voluntarily and seriously implemented “One position, two duties” , guided the group members to make themselves good examples, insisted on consciously and strictly abiding by the rules and regulations, and handled their own responsibilities. During important decision-making and discussions of difficult cases, the inner group gave full play to democracy, and strictly abided by meeting system, discussion procedure and decision making mechanism of the director office meeting and the board meeting. In the meanwhile, it insisted on educating the Party cadres to keep a simple and diligent style and honest and clean governance. It took information construction as a platform to set up strict implementation system, and to enhance long-term mechanism of inspection and supervision. It played a full role of supervision in multi-channels to raise supervision effectiveness. Selective examination and supervision system of case review and adjudication by leading group was strictly implemented. Starting from strictly checking on work attendance, it insisted on precaution and correction in its embryonic stage to strengthen cadre team management, and to promote change of work style. Moreover, it intensively put forward the openness of government affairs, consolidated electronic window building, and widely accepted public supervision. It further improved accountability mechanism to put the style of abiding

by law and justice and enforcing law for the people into practice. On November 26th 2014, He Xin, the leader of Discipline Inspection Committee of SAIC provided a positive recognition after he investigated the work of risk management on clean governance of key points of TRAB. Third is to innovate activity carriers to make the party's grassroots organizations better play a huge role in cohesive power. It organized Party branches to develop a series of Party Day activities using "Remember Party's kindness, appreciate Party's grace" as the theme. It strongly supported and encouraged the worker, youth and women organization to launch theme activities such as broadcast gymnastic, walking contest and picking up garbage to protect environment, etc. It also organized all the Party cadres to carry out competitions including tug-of-war, rope skipping and table tennis. They took the opportunity of SAIC workers' sport game to establish seven interested sports teams to cultivate healthy and vigorous interests and hobbies, and to strengthen the cohesive power and combat power of the team.

3. New results were achieved for the building of trademark administration team of AIC at all levels

(1) AIC at all levels comprehensively promoted trademark talent team building

Over the past one year, AIC and market supervision departments throughout China performed various trademark trainings to comprehensively promote trademark talent team building. Trainings, and forums were held by AIC and market supervision departments in Beijing, Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Fujian, Hainan, Hubei, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Qinghai, Ningxia, Harbin, Shenyang, Qingdao, Ningbo and Guangzhou to publicize trademark laws and regulations in order to create a good social environment for trademark development and to increase trademark cadres' professional qualities and capabilities. Relevant trainings for the management staffs from enterprises on well known (famous) trademarks' protections, international registrations, trademark pledges, and Geographical Indication registrations were organized by AIC and market supervision departments in Tianjin, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Guangxi, Henan, Hunan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Gansu, Xinjiang, Changchun, Dalian, Jinan, Xiamen, Shenzhen and Xi'an to improve the comprehensive capabilities of enterprises in registering, implementing, protecting and managing trademarks. Jilin carried out the new Trademark Law training for 16 times in batches targeting on the grassroots enforcement persons, in which over 3,000 people joined the training. Anhui trained over 10,000 person time from inner system and 6,200 person time from enterprises. Zhejiang AIC in cooperation with Zhejiang Trademark Association, organized 4 roving trainings for thousands of foreign trade enterprises on international trademark registration, where, Wang Binying, the Deputy Director General of WIPO guided the teaching team and made speeches. Shandong AIC cooperated with Society of Law and Lawyers Association in Shandong to perform special seminar activities on the new Trademark Law, collecting more than 60 experts' papers, which were compiled into books. Nanjing AIC took the chance of protecting Intellectual Property Rights of the Youth Olympic Games to promote the implementation of the new law, and cooperated with SAIC to hold national AIC system's training classes in Shenzhen on Protecting

Intellectual Property Rights of the Youth Olympic Games.

(2) Trademark administration departments at all levels improved work styles and provided enthusiastic service for enterprises and the public

Trademark administration departments throughout China actively carried out the party's mass line study and practice, solidly established the tenets consciousness and the mass concept, further improved work styles and provided enthusiastic service for enterprises and the public, which got good achievements. Shanghai AIC throughout the year paid visits to and gave instruction to 47 key enterprises involving the industry of emerging E-commerce, tourism and shipping ports, actively supported the construction of independent brands and trademark public service platform with the special funds for the construction of independent brands. Jiangsu AIC held 2 training classes on international registration and protection and 8 training classes on professional talents of brand management to perfect the training system on professional talents of brand building for enterprises. Jiangxi AIC sent cadres to Xiashe village, Zhujiang countryside, Anfu county, Ji'an city to settle down and to closely contact the mass. Guangdong AIC actively explored trademark public service manner, guided 4 trademark agencies to establish partnership with industry association to deal with enterprises' difficult trademark problems. Tibet AIC organized enterprises to learn the new Trademark Law through video meeting. The trainings were free in fees and quotas, which gained a high appraisal from the enterprises. Hangzhou AIC held trainings on famous trademark applications for enterprises through face to face assistance and guidance, among which 261 working staff from enterprises took part in the training. Wuhan AIC in cooperation with Wuhan Trademark Association held training for trademark agency, in which 51 trademark agencies and law firms participated in the training. Besides it organized 58 enterprises with well-known trademarks and over 200 enterprises who prepared to apply for famous trademarks to take part in the training on the new Trademark Law. Chengdu AIC took the industry zone as a carrier to perform the work of "visit grass roots, enter the zone" by means of major enterprises visits, centralized discussions, questionnaire surveys and other manners to help over 100 key enterprises in the zone to deal with difficult trademark problems. It took a series of leading industries and emerging strategic industries as main cultivating targets, and explored to set up a work pattern for trademark strategy in the zone.

Memorabilia 2014

On January 7, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met Mr. Michel Barnier, the visiting Commissioner of EU Internal Market and Service. Both sides exchanged information on the revision to China's Trademark Law. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, and Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the visiting.

On January 8, the National Leading Group on Work for Cracking down Intellectual Property Infringement and Counterfeited Products Manufacture and Marketing (hereinafter referred to as National Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits) held its connecting person meeting in Ministry of Commerce. The meeting analyzed major work plans for the year. Mr. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office participated in the meeting.

On January 9, SAIC held a meeting to improve and perfect trademark examination mechanism. Mr. Liu Yuting and Mr. Liu Junchen, both Vice Ministers of SAIC jointly hosted the meeting. The person in charge of the General Affairs Office of SAIC, Legal Affairs Department, Personnel Department, Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Tongda Trademark Service Center all joined the meeting.

On January 15, Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met Mr. Amedeo Teti, the visiting Director General in charge of international trade policy in Ministry of Economic Development of Italy. Both sides exchanged opinions on the registration and protection to the trademark used on Prosecco sparkling wines manufactured in Italy.

On January 17, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met Mr. António Campinos, the visiting President of OHIM. Mr. Liu Junchen on behalf of SAIC signed 2014-2015 bilateral implementation plans with the counter party. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the visiting.

On February 14, the fifth plenary meeting of National Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits was organized in Beijing. Mr. Wang Yang, Vice Premier and group leader of the National Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits hosted the meeting. The meeting summarized the work in previous year and deployed the work for 2014. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC and group leader of SAIC's Leading Group on Work for Cracking down Intellectual Property Infringement and Counterfeited Products Manufacture and Marketing (hereinafter referred to as SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and

Counterfeits) participated in the meeting. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits also attended the meeting.

From February 17 to 21, following the united deployment of National Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits, the six group on evaluation and examination on the work for cracking down IP infringements and counterfeits, which was organized by SAIC, and jointly participated in by the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Justice, led by Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Deputy Director Of General Affairs Office under SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits went into Guizhou and Sichuan to conduct on-site evaluations.

On February 20, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met Mr. Guo Taiming, the visiting FOXCONN President. Both sides exchanged ideas on bilateral concerns. Mr. Chen Zhuo, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the visiting.

From February 20 to 21, the Legal Affairs office under SAIC, Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, jointly with the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Department of the Legal Affairs Office under State Council, organized a meeting to discuss and revise article by article on Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China (draft for examination and approval). Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Mr. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Mr. Wu Qun, Vice Inspector of Trademark Office, Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Mr. Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Mr. Zhu Jianqiao, Deputy Director General of the Legal Affairs Office under SAIC and other relevant staffs joined the meeting.

On February 20, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met Mr. Miguel Ángel Margáin, the visiting Director of IMPI (Mexican Intellectual Property Institute). Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On February 21, Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met Mr. Konstantinos Georgaras, the visiting director in charge of the policy, international affair and research issues under Canadian Intellectual Property Office. Both sides exchanged opinions on optimizing registration procedures and improving examination efficiencies.

On February 24, Trademark Office organized a meeting to summarize the Party's mass line education practice. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee and the Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting and made a speech. Mr. Ouyang Shaohua, full-time Vice Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee, Ms. Li Yali, Vice Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee and Inspector of Trademark Office, Mr. Yan Shi, Vice Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee and Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Mr. Chen Wentong, committee member of Trademark Office Party Committee and Deputy Director General of Trademark Office,

Mr. Li Zhaohui, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office all participated in the meeting. All party members of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From March 3 to 6, Mr. Kong Xiangqing, Deputy Director General of Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Department of the Legal Affairs Office under State Council, led a team to Shanghai, Nanjing to investigate on Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark



▲ On February 24, Trademark Office organized a meeting to summarize the Party's mass line education practice.

Law of the People's Republic of China (the second draft for opinions). Mr. Wu Qun, Vice Inspector of Trademark Office joined the investigation.

On March 4, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC, Mr. He Xin, leader of discipline group in SAIC under the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Central Committee of the CPC, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Beijing First Intermediate People's Court to observe the administrative dispute on trademark opposition review case in relating to the trademark "Fairmont Tower". Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office and Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the observation.

On March 7, a meeting on the revision of Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China hosted by Legal Affairs office under State Council, coordinated by SAIC was organized in Beijing with experts, agencies and enterprises participated. Mr. Wu Qun, Vice Inspector of Trademark Office also joined the meeting.

On March 19, the third plenary SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits was organized, which studied the spirit of the fourth plenary meeting of National Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits, and researched the work for AIC system in 2014. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister and group leader of SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits hosted the meeting. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, director general of Trademark Office and director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits, and Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits, attended the meeting.

On March 20, the meeting on collecting opinions for Implementation methods on publicity of SAIC's legitimately cracking down intellectual property infringements and counterfeits cases was

held in Zhejiang Ningbo. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On March 21, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC investigated to Beijing AIC, Haidian branch of Beijing AIC, Zhongguancun Office under SAIC. Staffs in charge of Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Trademark Association, Tongda Trademark Service Center, BAIC accompanied the investigation.



▲ On March 21, Mr. Liu Junchen, vice minister of SAIC investigated to Beijing AIC, Haidian branch of Beijing AIC, Zhongguancun Office under SAIC.

On March 21, Mr. Wu Qun, Vice Inspector of Trademark Office met Mr. Felix Addor, the Deputy Director General and the chief consultant of IPI (Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property) and director for international affairs under IPI. Both sides exchanged opinions on China's Trademark revision and the protection to "Swiss Made" label.

On March 31, Opinions on Further Establishment of a Long Effective Mechanism for Trademark Examinations reported by the Personnel Department of SAIC was reviewed and approved in principle by Party Committee meeting of SAIC. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From April 9 to 10, 2014 China-US Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade was held in Ministry of Commerce. Both sides had group discussions on issues in relating to patent, trademark and copyright. Mr. Wu Qun, Vice Inspector of Trademark Office participated in the meeting.

On April 16, Mr. Liu Yuting, Mr. Liu junchen, both Vice Ministers of SAIC, jointly hosted a meeting to make research and deployment relevant works to implement SAIC's Opinions on Improving Trademark Examination Mechanism and Increasing Examination Efficiency. Major staffs in charge of the General Affairs Office under SAIC, the Legal Affairs Department, the Personnel Department, Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Tongda Trademark Service Center, and Information Center joined the meeting.

On April 22, SIPO (State Intellectual Property Office), SAIC and NCA (National Copyright Administration) jointly organized a press conference in Beijing on 2013 China's IP development. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC participated in the conference and answered questions. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the conference.

On April 22, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met H.E.Mr.Kwon Youngse, the visiting ambassador of Korea in China. Both sides exchanged opinions on IP protections. Mr. Xu Ruibiao

Director General of Trademark Office joined the visiting.

On April 22, Ms. Huang Jiahua, Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met Mr.Phaichit Viboontanasarn, the Visiting Minister of Thai Embassy in China. Both sides conducted deep discussions on mutual concerns.

On April 25, SAIC organized a press conference on the implementation of new Trademark Law. Mr. Liu junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC, Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, and Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board participated in the



▲ On April 22, Mr. Zhang Mao, minister of SAIC met H.E.Mr.Kwon Youngse, the visiting ambassador of Korea in China.

conference and answered questions. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Mr. Wu Qun, Vice Inspector of Trademark Office also joined the conference. 25 Medias including the People’s Daily, People.com.cn, the Legal Daily, the Beijing News and the Beijing Times, joined and reported the conference.



▲ On April 25, SAIC organized a press conference on the implementation of new Trademark Law.

On April 25, Mr. Wu Qun, Vice Inspector of Trademark Office met Ms. Kerstin JOENA, the visiting leader in charge of international affairs under Directorate-General of Internal Market and Service for European Commission. Both sides exchanged opinions on EU’s recent reform on IP,



▲ On April 22, Huang Jiahua, the Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met Mr.Phaichit Viboontanasarn, the visiting minister of Thai Embassy in China.



▲ On April 25, Mr. Wu Qun, Vice Inspector of Trademark Office met Ms. Kerstin JOENA, the visiting leader in charge of international affairs under Directorate-General of Internal Market and Service for European Commission.

China's IP law enforcement and other mutual concerned issues.

On April 29, the fifth plenary meeting of National Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits was organized in Beijing. Mr. Wang Yang, Vice Premier and leader of National Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits hosted the meeting. The meeting discussed and deployed the major work in cracking downs at the third quarter and the work in cracking down Internet IP infringements and counterfeits. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC and leader of SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits participated in the meeting. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP infringements and counterfeits also attended the meeting.



▲ From May 5 to 9, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board organized a training on new Trademark Law in Beijing.

trademark administrative authorities all around the country, and Trademark Office joined the training.

From May 5 to 9, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board organized a training on new Trademark Law. Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board participated in the training opening ceremony and made a speech. Ms. Huang Jiahua, Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board hosted the ceremony.

From May 6 to 8, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Shandong for an investigation on



▲ From May 6 to 8, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Shandong for an investigation on trademark strategy implementation and Geographical Indication work.

trademark strategy implementation and Geographical Indication work. Mr. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, and Mr. Chen Zhuo, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the investigation.

On May 10, Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office went to Hong Kong to participate the user meeting of Madrid trademark international registration system, TM5 mid-term meeting and the workshop on bad faith trademark registration.

On May 13, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board jointly with Beijing First Intermediate People's Court, Beijing High People's Court organized a workshop on trademark review and relevant administrative suits, where the transference between the old Trademark Law and the new law, the review standard on the added articles in the new law and other relevant issues were discussed. Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Mrs. Huang Jiahua, Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Mr. Chen Zhuo and Mr. Li Zhijun, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board participated in and spoke at the workshop.



▲ On May 13, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board jointly with Beijing First Intermediate People's Court, Beijing High People's Court organized a workshop on trademark review and relevant administrative suits.

On May 14, Mr. Ma Zhengqi, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Trademark Building for investigating the operation of Trademark Registration and Administration Automation System Phase III, and hosted a workshop to collect suggestions and opinions. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Mrs. Xia Qing, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined the meeting.



▲ On May 14, Mr. Ma Zhengqi, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Trademark Building for investigating the operation of Trademark Registration and Administration Automation System Phase III.

On May 14, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with the visiting Ms. Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO in Beijing. Mrs. Wang notified the communication between WIPO and Hong Kong SAR

government on the application of Madrid Protocol to Hong Kong. Both sides made a discussion on the possibility of jointly organizing a series of international events in 2015. Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office and Mr. Chen Zhuo, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.

On May 15, Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office met with the visiting Mr. Steve Rowan, Director General of trademarks and designs in UK IPO. Both sides exchanged opinions on the revision of China's Trademark Law, UK's trademark examination and opposition procedure and bilateral cooperation.

On May 22, Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office, Mr. Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board and relevant staffs from Trademark Office spoke on Qiang Guo Forum of people.com.cn to interpret the new Regulation for the Implementation of Trademark Law.

On May 26, SAIC organized its 11th ministry meeting in 2014, where the cleaning-up of SAIC's regulative documents was reported, Rules on Trademark Review (draft) was reviewed.

From June 5 to 11, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC led a team to Singapore and Indonesia, paying a visit to Intellectual Property Office of Singapore, WIPO Singapore Office, National Consumer Protection Bureau of Indonesia, and the ASEAN secretariat. Mr. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office accompanied the visiting.

On June 10, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with the visiting Ms. Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO. Both sides exchanged ideas on further promoting the communication and bilateral cooperation. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, and Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.



▲ On May 14, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with the visiting Ms. Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO in Beijing.



▲ On May 22, Mr. Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board spoke on Qiang Guo Forum of people.com.cn to interpret the new Regulation for the Implementation of Trademark Law.

On June 10, a program workshop on the Relationship between Trademarks and Economic Development was organized in Beijing. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the workshop.

From June 16 to 22, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC led a visiting delegation to Belgium, Iceland, Netherland and EU headquarter. He exchanged opinions with Mr. Dacian Cioloș, who was European Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, on specific issues in the negotiation for Sino-EU Geographical Indication Agreement. He also participated in a workshop on the application of Madrid International Trademark Registration system at Intellectual Property Office of Benelux. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the visiting.

On June 25, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with the visiting Mr. Francisco de Rosenzweig Mendialdua, undersecretary of foreign trade in the Ministry of Economy of Mexico. Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office and Mr. Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the visiting.

On July 3, Mr. Zhang Mao, met with the visiting Mr. Mark Duval, Chairman of AmCham China. Both sides exchanged opinions on the white paper of American Enterprises in China issued in 2014, Trademark Law revision and implementation. Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.

On July 8, Mr. Ma Zhengqi and Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Ministers of SAIC, jointly hosted a work meeting on trademark registration and administration automation system Phase III. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, Mr. Wang Yuji, Director General of Information Center and other Director Generals of relevant departments joined the meeting.

On July 8, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with the visiting Mr. Kim Young-min, Commissioner of Korean Intellectual Property Office. Both sides exchanged opinions on strengthening bilateral cooperation and promoting trademark development. Mr. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Mr. Chen Zhuo, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.

On July 11, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with visiting Mr. Francis Gurry, Director General of WIPO. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the visiting.

On July 11, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC, and Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC, jointly met with Mr. Guo Wei, chairman of the board of directors of Digital China Corporation. Relevant issues in trademark registration and administration automation system Phase III were discussed. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the visiting.

From July 14 to 15, SAIC and USPTO jointly organized a workshop on oppositions, cancellations, and reviews. A basic introduction on the above topics in each office was presented on the workshop.

From July 15 to 18, 2014 over-straight trademark workshop was organized in Hohhot of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister participated in the workshop and delivered a

speech. Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office also joined the workshop and made a speech.

On July 18, Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, together with other directors of relevant divisions of Trademark Office and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, spoke on Qiang Guo Forum of people.com.cn to interpret the newly revised Rules on the Determinations and Protection of Well-known Trademarks.

On July 22, the meeting on the protection of Special Signs of the second Summer Youth Olympic Games was held in Nanjing city of Jiangsu. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office participated in the meeting.

On July 25, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC visited Trademark Building to investigate trademark registration and administration automation system Phase III and discuss the formulation of trademark work plan following Minister Zhang Mao's instructions. Mr. Xu Ruibao, Director General of Trademark Office, Mrs. Lv Zhihua, Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Mr. Ouyang Shaohua, full-time Vice Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee, Mr. Wu Qun, Mrs. Xia Qing, Deputy Inspectors of Trademark Office, Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Mrs. Huang Jiahua, Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Mr. Chen Zhuo, Mr. Li Zhijun, Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, and Mrs. Yang Ping, full-time vice secretary of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board Party Committee joined the meeting. Directors of relevant divisions also joined the meeting.

On August 1, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC, Mr. Ma Zhengqi and Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Ministers of SAIC went to Trademark Building for an investigation and listened to the work report of Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Information Center and the Coordination Center for Trademark Examinations, as well as discussed how to solve the backlog of trademark applications. Leading members from Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Information Center and the Cooperation Center participated in the meeting.

On August 18, the third liaisons meeting of National Leading Group on Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits was organized at Ministry of Commerce. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and deputy director of General Affairs Office of SAIC's Leading Group on Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits participated in the meeting.

On August 20, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with the visiting Ms. Ada KL



▲ From July 15 to 18, cross-straight workshop on trademark 2014 was organized in Hohhot of Inner Mongolia autonomous region.

LEUNG, Director of Intellectual Property Department of Hong Kong SAR. Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

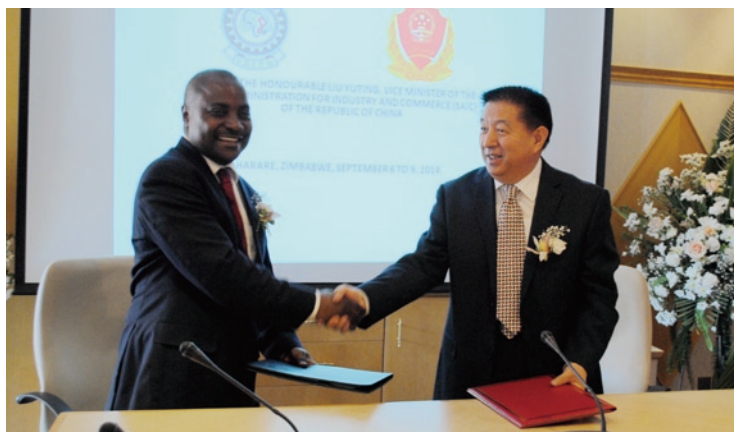
On August 26, the sixth plenary meeting of National Leading Group on Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits was organized in Beijing. Mr. Wang Yang, Vice Premier and leader of the National Leading Group, hosted the meeting and delivered a speech. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister and leader of SAIC's Leading Group on Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits participated in the meeting. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office also attended the meeting.

On September 1, "CTA 20th Anniversary and China Brand Economy Summit Forum" was held in Guanghua School of Management, Peking University. Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC participated in the forum and delivered a keynote speech. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC hosted the forum. Mr. Li Yining, Professor and famous economist, spoke on the Forum. Mr. Francis Gurry, Director General of WIPO made a video speech there. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board also joined the meeting.



▲ On September 1, "CTA 20th Anniversary and China Brand Economy Summit Forum" was held in Guanghua School of Management, Peking University.

On September 2, Sino-UK trademark workshop was organized in Beijing. Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office participated in the workshop and made opening remarks there.



▲ On September 8, Mr. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister of SAIC, signed a revised MOU with Mr. Fernando dos SANTOS, Director General of ARIPO, in Zimbabwe.

On September 8, Mr. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister of SAIC led a team to visit Zimbabwe, Cameroon, and South Africa. On behalf of SAIC, Mr. Liu and Mr. Fernando dos SANTOS, Director General of ARIPO, signed a revised MOU between SAIC and African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) in Zimbabwe.

From September 9 to 14, Mrs. Xia Qing, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office went to US for the China and US IPR Working Group

vice-Ministerial meeting and its director-general level preparatory meeting. She also participated in series of exchange activities in the US.

On September 17, Mr. He Xin, Member of SAIC Party Committee and the leader of discipline group of SAIC under the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Central Committee of the CPC, went to Trademark Office for investigation and research and summoned a meeting there. Mr. Xu Ruibiao made a work report. All members of the leading group of Trademark Office and directors of relevant divisions also joined the meeting.

From September 23 to 27, European Community Trademark Roving Seminar was organized respectively in Shenyang of Liaoning province and Harbin of Heilongjiang province. Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined the seminar.

On September 25, the fourth meeting of SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP infringements and counterfeits was organized. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office and the Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP infringements and counterfeits was entrusted to host the meeting. Member departments of SAIC's Leading Group sent relevant staffs to the meeting. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, and Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP infringements and counterfeits also participated in the meeting.

From October 10 to 15, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board organized a topic workshop on trademark rights determination theory and practice under the framework of new Trademark Law for AIC system in School of Administration in Shenzhen. Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board hosted the opening ceremony and delivered a speech. Ms. Huang Jiahua, Inspector of TRAB made a speech at the closing ceremony.

On October 23, Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Mr. Wu



▲ On September 17, Mr. He Xin, Member of SAIC Party Committee and the Leader of Discipline Group in SAIC under the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Central Committee of the CPC, went to investigate in Trademark Office.



▲ On September 24, European Community Trademark Roving Seminar was organized in Shenyang of Liaoning province.

Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office, respectively met Mr. Jesper Kongstad, Director General of Danish patent and Trademark Office. Both sides exchanged opinions on bad-faith registration, implementation of China's new Trademark Law and other topics. They also exchanged opinions on relevant trademark cases in relating to enterprises of Denmark.

On October 30, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met Mr. Hans-Dietmar Schweisgut, new Ambassador of EU to China and the leader of EU delegations to China. Both sides exchanged opinions on issues in relating to intellectual property and anti-unfair competition. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On November 2, Mr. Ma Zhengqi, and Mr. Liu Junchen, both Vice Ministers of SAIC jointly hosted a meeting to discuss the expenditure for Trademark work. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office and Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From November 8 to 10, 2014 China International Trademark Festival was organized in Suzhou of Jiangsu province. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC participated in the opening ceremony and went for investigation in high-tech district of Suzhou. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office also joined the ceremony and investigation. Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined relevant program of the festival.

On November 19, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC and Mr. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister of SAIC in Beijing heard a report from Mr. Chen Xuejun, Director General of Shanghai AIC on Shanghai Pudong New District integrating the patent, trademark and copyright issues into one authority. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From November 19 to 22, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Anhui for an investigation and participated in Workshops on Trademark Review in East, Middle and South China. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Ms. Huang Jiahua, Inspector of Trademark Review and



▲ From November 8 to 10, 2014 China International Trademark Festival was organized in Suzhou of Jiangsu province.



▲ On November 21, SAIC Workshops on Trademark Review in East, Middle and South China was organized in Ma'anshan city.

Adjudication Board joined the investigation.

On November 25, the seventh plenary meeting of National Leading Group for Cracking down IP infringements and counterfeits was organized in Beijing. Mr. Wang Yang, Vice Premier and the Leader of the National Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits, hosted the meeting. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC and the leader of the SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits participated in the meeting. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and the Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits, also attended the meeting.

On November 25, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Mr. John Alty, Chief Executive and Comptroller General of UK IPO. Both sides exchanged opinions on strengthening strategic dialogue and cooperation. Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On November 26, Mr. He Xin, Member of SAIC Party Committee and the Leader of Discipline Group in SAIC under the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Central Committee of the CPC, went to Trademark Review and Adjudication Board for investigation on the construction of an ethical and clean party and government. Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board accompanied the investigation and made a work report.

From November 27 to 28, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board organized a workshop on trademark review in Southeast and Southwest China in Guiyang of Guizhou province. The Board's work on new situations and questions emerged in trademark administrative rights determination after the implementation of new Trademark Law was discussed and opinions were collected. Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Ms. Huang Jiahua, Inspector of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board participated in the workshop and respectively made speeches.

On December 1, Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office met Mr. Hopperger, Senior Director of WIPO in charge of Singapore Treaty, and Mr. Wilson, Senior Director of WIPO in



▲ On December 5, Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office met Mr. Yves Lapiere, Director General of INPI.

in charge of Madrid automation system. Both sides exchanged opinions on China's accession to the Treaty and exchanging of database. Mr. Wu Qun, Deputy Inspector of Trademark Office joined the visiting.

On December 5, Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office met Mr. Yves Lapiere, Director General of INPI (Institut National de la Propriété Industrielle). Both sides exchanged opinions on the 21st China-France

Trademark Leader Meeting, the newest development on trademark laws and practices, and other bilateral concerns.

From December 2 to 5, the third annual meeting of TM5 was held in Tokyo of Japan. Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office led a team to participate in the meeting.

On December 12, the workshop on strengthening projects of using trademarks to enrich farmers, intensifying protection of agricultural products trademark was organized in Beijing. Ms. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Staffs from the General Affairs Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and the State IP Office also participated in the workshop.

On December 12, a mid-term review on the topic of Relations between Trademark and Economy was held in Beijing. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the review. Mr. Wang Ze, Deputy Secretary of China Trademark Association joined the review.

On December 15, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met Ms. Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO. Mr. Zhang wished to consolidate and to expand bilateral cooperation, and to promote IP work a further development at the new start point. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, and Mr. He Xunban, Director general of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the



▲ From December 2 to 5, the third annual meeting of TM5 was held in Tokyo of Japan.



▲ On December 15, Mr. Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met Ms. Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO.

meeting.

From December 15 to 21, 2014 IP Frontiers Issues Workshop of AIC System was held in School of Administration in Shenzhen. Ms. Yu Ning, Deputy Inspector of Personnel Department, Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, and Mr. Wei Li, Vice President of the school joined the workshop opening ceremony and delivered speeches respectively. More than 70 staffs in AIC system engaged in trademark registration and administration joined the workshop.

On December 17, Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC organized staffs in charge of the General Affairs Office, the Comprehensive Affairs Office, the Trademark Office to discuss the long term storage of trademark archives and deployments for next step. Mr. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office made a report on necessity and pre-investigation on long term storage of trademark archives. Mr. Liu Xianhua, Deputy Director General of the General Affairs Office, Mr. Zhu Weiliang, Deputy Inspector of the Comprehensive Affairs Office, and Mr. Li Zhaohui, Deputy Director of the Trademark Office also joined the meeting.

On December 23, Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met Mr. Yang Boyong, Professional Commissioner of judicial committee in Beijing Higher People's Court and the Presiding Judge of IP tribunal. Both sides made further discussions on trial cooperation and review experiences, and reached a consensus on intensifying cooperation.

On December 30, the fifth meeting of SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP Infringements and Counterfeits was organized. Mr. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister and the Leader of SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP infringements and counterfeits hosted the meeting and delivered a speech. Mr. Yan Shi, Deputy director general of Trademark Office and the Deputy Director of General Affairs Office under SAIC's Leading Group for Cracking down IP infringements and counterfeits joined the meeting and reported 2014 AIC system's work in cracking down IP infringements and counterfeits and the planned work for 2015.



▲ On December 23, Mr. He Xunban, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board met Mr. Yang Boyong, Professional Commissioner of Judicial Committee in Beijing Higher People's Court and the Presiding Judge of IP Tribunal.

Trademark Statistics

Statistics of Trademark Applications and Registrations in 2014

	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
Applications Filed for Registration	2139973	93284	52101	2285358
Applications Filed for Renewal	114355	17534	7245	139134
Applications for Opposition	31099	12005	294	43398
Modification Applications	138329	28105	5946	172380
Assignment Applications	105114	11665	3129	119908
Annulment Applications	5424		6064	30233
Cancellation Applications	18745			
Applications for Recordal of License Contracts	23128			23128
Registrations Approved	1242840	86394	45870	1375104
Trademark Applications Preliminarily Approved	1520729		26233	1546962
Trademark Applications Refused	456221		24329	480550
Trademark Applications Partly Refused	398871			398871
Trademark Registration Modified	143798		6938	150736
Trademark Registration Assigned	133214		4986	138200
Trademark Registration Renewed	111091		5669	116760
Trademark Registration Annulled	53193		2885	65575
Trademark Registration Cancelled	9497			
Recordal of License Contracts Handled	32325			32325
Re-issuance of Registration Certificates	4689			4689

**Statistics of Domestic Trademark Applications Filed
and Registrations Approved in 2014
(Breakdown by Province/Autonomous Region/Municipality)**

Note: Applications and registrations refer to statistics from Dec 16, 2013 to Dec 15, 2014. Others refer to accumulative total by Dec 15, 2014

P/M/R	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registrations
Beijing	191152	91252	545713
Tianjin	25195	16324	91133
Hebei	55460	30710	191929
Shanxi	16852	10146	61269
Inner Mongolia	17609	9788	64702
Liaoning	37088	24591	151170
Jilin	18813	10252	70672
Heilongjiang	23672	12861	94475
Shanghai	137615	76482	431987
Jiangsu	122817	79943	516356
Zhejiang	196993	133874	965127
Anhui	47243	29568	149904
Fujian	101530	73181	431206
Jiangxi	31637	19013	104915
Shandong	107620	64841	393880
Henan	73789	40853	218631
Hubei	46054	25851	154420
Hunan	51147	29364	161705
Guangdong	406393	223470	1314188
Guangxi	18828	11882	68258
Hainan	10510	4946	31662
Sichuan	73864	46523	259281
Guizhou	19000	14307	54270
Yunnan	33099	20059	106240
Tibet	1824	906	4548
Shaanxi	38903	28496	130237
Gansu	8600	4224	27576
Qinghai	3480	2094	10829
Ningxia	4698	2506	15693
Xinjiang	17051	11760	64230
Chongqing	46001	33960	148152
Hongkong	76054	47385	217273
Macao	1202	440	3080
Taiwan	14676	10988	109672
Total	2076469	1242840	7364383

Statistics of Foreign Trademark Applications Filed in 2014

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Algeria	19	0	19	Belgium	207	945	1152
Afghanistan	27	0	27	Iceland	14	69	83
Argentina	169	0	169	Puerto Rico	5	0	5
United Arab Emirates	471	18	489	Poland	222	327	549
Oman	7	0	7	Bosnia - Herzegovina	0	1	1
Azerbaijan	18	1	19	Bolivia	8	0	8
Egypt	64	7	71	Belize	104	8	112
Ethiopia	4	0	4	Bhutan	1	0	1
Ireland	268	243	511	Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea	5	4	9
Estonia	16	53	69	Denmark	691	856	1547
Andorra	2	1	3	Germany	4099	8732	12831
Angola	9	0	9	Togo	1	0	1
Anguilla	136	0	136	Dominican Republic	18	0	18
Austria	273	893	1166	Russia	446	1567	2013
Australia	2315	1441	3756	Ecuador	18	0	18
Barbados	49	16	65	France	3874	5996	9870
Bahamas	71	16	87	Philippines	110	13	123
Pakistan	37	0	37	Fiji	2	8	10
Paraguay	5	0	5	Finland	370	710	1080
Palestine	1	0	1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	0	3
Bahrain	3	0	3	Columbia	90	28	118
Panama	69	28	97	Costa Rica	20	0	20
Brazil	483	2	485	Georgia	1	3	4
Belarus	4	93	97	Cuba	1	4	5
Bermuda	126	43	169	Kazakstan	18	70	88
Bulgaria	21	142	163	Republic of Korea	9211	761	9972
Republic of Benin	3	0	3				

(Cont'd)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Netherlands	1359	1631	2990	Isle of Man	90	0	90
Netherlands Antilles	10	0	10	Malta	81	324	405
Montenegro	0	5	5	Malaysia	962	3	965
Honduras	1	0	1	Mali	5	0	5
Kyrgyzstan	5	7	12	Macedonia	0	3	3
Guinea	4	0	4	Marshall	126	0	126
Canada	1987	48	2035	Mauritius	48	0	48
Ghana	1	0	1	USA	25008	4803	29811
Cambodia	10	0	10	Virgin Islands of the United States	2	0	2
Czech Republic	70	277	347	Mongolia	14	4	18
Czechoslovakia	9	0	9	Bangladesh	26	0	26
Qatar	36	2	38	Peru	29	0	29
Cayman Islands	3667	2	3669	Myanmar	23	0	23
Coate d'Ivoire	2	0	2	Republic of Moldova	0	36	36
Kuwait	57	0	57	Morocco	46	77	123
Croatia	26	25	51	Monaco	119	146	265
Kenya	3	1	4	Mozambique	4	2	6
The Cook Islands	21	0	21	Mexico	349	16	365
Kuraso	3	30	33	Namibia	3	0	3
Curacao	5	0	5	South Africa	249	0	249
Latvia	7	23	30	Nepal	5	0	5
Lebanon	33	0	33	Nigeria	41	0	41
Lithuania	4	35	39	Norway	142	363	505
Liberia	6	0	6	Portugal	138	312	450
Libya	12	0	12	Japan	11182	2872	14054
Liechtenstein	63	133	196	Sweden	609	799	1408
Luxembourg	297	474	771	Switzerland	1810	3965	5775
Romania	25	66	91				
Madagascar	0	13	13				

(Cont'd)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Serbia	0	30	30	Republic of Uzbekistan	2	0	2
Sierra Leone	1	0	1	Spain	1032	1270	2302
Senegal	2	0	2	Western Samoa	120	0	120
Cyprus	52	200	252	Greece	55	89	144
Cyprus	1	0	1	Singapore	1907	503	2410
Seychelles	217	14	231	New Zealand	979	364	1343
Saudi Arabia	174	0	174	Hungary	37	103	140
Sao Tome and Principe	1	0	1	Syria	20	0	20
Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	0	2	Jamaica	9	0	9
Saint Lucia	2	0	2	Armenia	2	34	36
San Marino	16	12	28	The Republic of Yemen	11	0	11
Sri Lanka	30	0	30	Iraq	70	0	70
Slovakia	9	153	162	Iran	170	67	237
Slovenia	9	74	83	Israel	240	179	419
Sudan	11	0	11	Italy	2573	4224	6797
Tajikistan	5	0	5	India	421	63	484
Thailand	690	6	696	Indonesia	311	6	317
Tanzania	11	0	11	United Kingdom	5654	3980	9634
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	1	British Guernsey	66	0	66
Tunisia	40	2	42	The British Virgin Islands	4095	185	4280
Turkey	308	617	925	British West Indies	104	0	104
Turkmenistan	5	0	5	Jordan	56	0	56
Guatemala	13	0	13	Viet Nam	144	59	203
Venezuela	41	0	41	Bailiwick of Jersey	7	2	9
Brunei	33	0	33	Gibraltar	4	37	41
Uganda	3	0	3	Chile	395	0	395
Ukraine	42	232	274	Total	93284	52101	145385
Uruguay	38	0	38				

Statistics of Foreign Trademark Registration Approved in 2014

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Albania	5	0	5	Bulgaria	26	172	198
Algeria	14	5	19	Republic of Benin	2	0	2
Afghanistan	25	0	25	Belgium	437	901	1338
Argentina	120	0	120	Iceland	7	86	93
United Arab Emirates	310	4	314	Puerto Rico	7	0	7
Oman	2	0	2	Poland	101	236	337
Azerbaijan	37	46	83	Bolivia	3	0	3
Egypt	57	9	66	Belize	44	0	44
Ethiopia	6	0	6	Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea	1	0	1
Ireland	310	107	417	Denmark	970	665	1635
Estonia	20	56	76	Germany	4074	8092	12166
Andorra	3	0	3	Togo	4	0	4
Angola	6	0	6	Dominican Republic	5	11	16
Anguilla	144	0	144	Russia	258	1496	1754
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0	1	Ecuador	34	0	34
Austria	288	800	1088	France	3404	5513	8917
Australia	1777	1069	2846	French Polynesia	1	0	1
Barbados	53	1	54	Philippines	61	33	94
Papua New Guinea	9	0	9	Fiji	1	18	19
Bahamas	139	1	140	Finland	367	793	1160
Pakistan	35	0	35	Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	0	3
Paraguay	2	0	2	Columbia	60	24	84
Bahrain	4	0	4	Costa Rica	9	0	9
Panama	91	8	99	Georgia	3	11	14
Brazil	390	0	390	Cuba	6	1	7
Belarus	2	67	69	Kazakstan	7	124	131
Bermuda	151	0	151				

(Cont'd)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Republic of Korea	5495	590	6085	Malaysia	816	7	823
Netherlands	1104	1353	2457	Mali	1	0	1
Netherlands Antilles	116	0	116	The Republic of Macedonia	0	9	9
Kyrgyzstan	2	5	7	Marshall	57	0	57
Canada	1481	39	1520	Mauritius	32	3	35
Ghana	1	0	1	Mauritania	1	0	1
Cambodia	1	0	1	USA	23190	4183	27373
Czech Republic	89	177	266	Virgin Islands of the United States	11	0	11
Zimbabwe	2	0	2	Mongolia	11	13	24
Cameroon	2	0	2	Bangladesh	12	0	12
Qatar	19	0	19	Peru	29	2	31
Cayman Islands	1952	10	1962	Myanmar	18	0	18
Ivory Coast	9	0	9	Republic of Moldova	0	24	24
Kuwait	28	0	28	Morocco	13	21	34
Croatia	2	67	69	Monaco	28	166	194
Kenya	5	2	7	Mozambique	0	2	2
Cook Islands	12	0	12	Mexico	346	13	359
Latvia	1	21	22	South Africa	272	4	276
Lebanon	40	6	46	Nigeria	20	0	20
Lithuania	4	23	27	Norway	76	312	388
Libya	6	0	6	Portugal	140	204	344
Liechtenstein	127	109	236	Japan	16251	2841	19092
Luxembourg	255	417	672	Sweden	598	757	1355
Romania	20	77	97	Switzerland	1646	3594	5240
Isle of Man	143	0	143	The Republic of Serbia	6	13	19
Malta	39	71	110	Senegal	4	0	4
Malawi	1	0	1	Cyprus	52	347	399

(Cont'd)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total	Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Seychelles	214	3	217	Hungary	33	59	92
Saudi Arabia	88	0	88	Syrian	47	0	47
Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	0	1	Jamaica	10	0	10
San Marino	4	14	18	Armenia	5	11	16
Sri Lanka	17	1	18	The Republic of Yemen	16	0	16
Slovakia	47	181	228	Iraq	40	0	40
Slovenia	6	85	91	Iran	80	0	80
Sudan	1	0	1	Israel	209	27	236
Suriname	1	0	1	Italy	2420	4041	6461
Thailand	487	6	493	India	579	9	588
Tanzania	13	0	13	Indonesia	57	4	61
Tunisia	8	1	9	United Kingdom	5641	3107	8748
Turkey	215	682	897	Channel Islands	30	0	30
Vanuatu	2	0	2	British Guernsey	4	0	4
Guatemala	10	0	10	The British Virgin Islands	2789	54	2843
Venezuela	44	0	44	British West Indies	76	0	76
Brunei	70	0	70	Jordan	34	0	34
Uganda	2	0	2	Viet Nam	81	42	123
Ukraine	56	206	262	Bailiwick of Jersey	25	3	28
Uruguay	16	0	16	Gibraltar	13	15	28
Republic of Uzbekistan	10	0	10	Chile	239	0	239
Spain	1237	1031	2268	Total	86394	45870	132264
Western Samoa	336	0	336				
Greece	86	78	164				
Singapore	1642	187	1829				
New Zealand	871	190	1061				

**Statistics of Trademark Applications and Registrations Sorted out
According to Classes of Goods & Services in 2014**

Class	Applications				Registrations			
	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
1	29901	1660	1075	32636	21625	1781	971	24377
2	14601	614	366	15581	9951	639	335	10925
3	71672	5381	2023	79076	37517	4289	1780	43586
4	11760	698	410	12868	8166	692	327	9185
5	64149	4312	2197	70658	39495	3738	1906	45139
6	34111	1366	978	36455	24711	1513	887	27111
7	49835	2727	1888	54450	39702	3233	1748	44683
8	12396	1001	613	14010	9397	938	565	10900
9	127359	8539	5125	141023	71833	7937	4451	84221
10	23851	2075	1198	27124	13855	1809	1109	16773
11	76186	2596	1528	80310	46527	2557	1307	50391
12	38761	2150	1144	42055	21784	1850	980	24614
13	2974	117	82	3173	2503	144	75	2722
14	39822	1789	1256	42867	20614	1694	1094	23402
15	5501	352	115	5968	3729	279	117	4125
16	35710	2782	1591	40083	23652	2651	1491	27794
17	14338	814	655	15807	11470	998	579	13047
18	40119	3011	1708	44838	31203	3133	1648	35984
19	34231	591	539	35361	23700	807	562	25069
20	53660	1518	1011	56189	31377	1495	918	33790
21	37682	2057	973	40712	24741	1934	933	27608
22	6609	369	224	7202	5088	333	207	5628

(Cont'd)

Class	Applications				Registrations			
	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
23	4620	151	98	4869	3929	172	92	4193
24	29797	1279	763	31839	21333	1311	760	23404
25	210804	6268	2895	219967	139981	6265	2561	148807
26	9052	490	262	9804	6903	479	262	7644
27	12233	520	277	13030	7009	407	261	7677
28	31163	2234	1182	34579	18784	2077	987	21848
29	86686	2908	977	90571	53519	2279	828	56626
30	119296	3925	1307	124528	69943	3119	1153	74215
31	58626	850	433	59909	38492	755	409	39656
32	43348	2105	997	46450	22305	1488	794	24587
33	49694	3036	1232	53962	35806	3019	1216	40041
34	6712	363	285	7360	3995	340	260	4595
35	182490	5979	3459	191928	91814	6258	2774	100846
36	38055	1538	748	40341	17773	1268	637	19678
37	28598	1132	1218	30948	19500	1346	1023	21869
38	24629	1162	897	26688	10244	880	857	11981
39	26928	1156	710	28794	15561	918	558	17037
40	15955	588	653	17196	11082	719	555	12356
41	66174	3582	2139	71895	31615	2948	1735	36298
42	73669	2952	2947	79568	31553	2607	2581	36741
43	88379	2650	725	91754	44180	1819	612	46611
44	29918	1210	735	31863	17199	919	542	18660
45	14415	687	463	15565	7680	557	423	8660
Total	2076469	93284	52101	2221854	1242840	86394	45870	1375104

Statistics of Trademark Applications and Trademark Registrations In 1979-2014

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
1996	122057	22615	7132	151804	101178	15843	11407	128428

(Cont'd)

Year	Applications				Registrations Approved			
	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
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
2014	2139973	93284	52101	2285358	1242840	86394	45870	1375104
Total	13834794	1090577	552143	15526695	8789541	794462	443459	10027462

Statistics Trademark Cases Reviewed and Adjudicated in 2014

Item	Cases by Category	Number of Cases(Piece)
Applications Accepted	Review of Rejection of Trademark Applications	77390
	Review of Trademark Oppositions	2478
	Review against a decision to disapprove the registration of an application based on opposition	7
	Review of cancellation of registered Trademarks	2768
	Declare a registered trademark invalid	5129
	Total	87772
Adjudication	Review of Rejection of Trademark Applications	85724
	Review of Trademark Oppositions	23298
	Review against a decision to disapprove the registration of an application based on opposition	1
	Review of cancellation of registered Trademarks	2033
	Declare a registered trademark invalid	4875
	Total	115931
Administrative Litigation	First Instance	7452
	Second Instance	2015
	Retrial	58
	Total	9525
Administrative Reconsideration	Applications accepted	287
	Closed Cases	273

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 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	5231	856	208	55	10568	4065	2932	680	61		256372	20049
Administration on the use of registered trademarks	57	9	5		73	*	41	1	*	*	*	*
	27	8			35	*	17	2	*	*	*	*
	3				1	*			*	*	*	*
Administration on the use of unregistered trademarks	845	172	26	18	600	624	343	79	1		*	*
	2844	515	130	36	8802	2466	1763	477	57		*	*
	419	27	34		246	235	94	12	1		*	*
Violating Article 40(2) of Trademark Law	133	27			46	65	75	30			*	*
	56	1			61	73	30	1			*	*
Violating Article 13 of Trademark Law	80	8			17	*	10	1	*	*	*	*
Violating the Regulation on Trademark Printing	91	21	1	1	87	*	71	21	*	*	3833	6871
Illegal use of Geographical Indications	626	61	10		563	557	455	52			251412	13156
Illegal use of Geographical Indications special signs	12	1			4	3	4				1112	
Illegal use of Special Signs	11	1			1		11	1				
Illegal use of Special Signs	5	5	2		31	42	18	3	2		15	22

Statistics of Trademark Infringement and Counterfeiting Cases Throughout the Country (I)

Item	Total Number of Cases		Among: Number of foreign-related cases		Total Value (10,000 yuan)	Total Fines (10,000 yuan)	Subtotal	Complaint Case	Number of Cases Handled (pieces, 10,000 yuan)		Internet-related cases	
	Total	Complaint Case	Total	Complaint Case					Fine between 100,000 and 1 million yuan	Fine over 1 million yuan	Number of Cases	Total Value
					Total	Complaint Case						
Total	37219	11477	9636	3851	48993	39202	28431	10178	1148	4	416	1380
Subtotal	6758	2182	2325	1056	10930	7981	5167	2011	259		84	206
Using an identical trademark on the same goods without the consent of the proprietor	3133	1119	1100	474	7308	3858	2405	1009	96		14	15
Selling, counterfeiting or making, without authorization, labels of a registered trademark of others	703	183	169	67	832	859	510	148	74		3	3
Selling goods that bear counterfeited registered trademark knowingly	2922	880	1056	515	2790	3263	2252	854	89		67	189
Subtotal	30461	9295	7311	2795	38064	31222	23264	8167	889	4	332	1174
Using a similar trademark on the same goods, or an identical or similar trademark on similar goods without authorization	5266	1377	1656	485	11787	8032	3948	1295	245	1	33	155
Selling goods that infringe the exclusive right to a registered trademark	23027	7464	5399	2233	21148	20704	17888	6505	576	3	289	1000
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	922	157	150	45	1479	1189	529	118	15		4	13
Facilitating the infringement behaviors by providing storage, transportation, postal service and concealment intentionally	75	31	23	9	124	126	70	30	6			
Changing other's registered trademark without authorization, and selling goods bearing a replaced trademark	48	6	9		126	102	43	6	2			
Causing other damages to the exclusive right to a registered trademark of others	321	62	28	10	418	211	166	47	2		2	3
Infringing the exclusive right of Geographical Indications	45	11			223	34	26	3				
Infringing the exclusive right of Olympic Signs	107	8	1		226	50	77	8	1		1	
Infringing the right of well-known trademark	650	179	45	13	2533	774	517	155	42		3	3

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
Total	11892163	11881862	43706	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	3583681	6948018	26954	300	143	215	187	89	143
Counterfeiting trademark	2589898	993247	26667	180	106	102	113	73	61
Using an identical trademark on the same goods without the consent of the proprietor	181916	5863369	158	16	5	11	9	1	7
Selling, counterfeiting or making, without authorization, labels of a registered trademark of others	811867	91402	129	104	32	102	65	15	75
Selling goods that bear counterfeited registered trademark knowingly	8308482	4933844	16752	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subtotal	2893656	1352480	783	*	*	*	*	*	*
Using a similar trademark on the same goods, or an identical or similar trademark on similar goods without authorization	4941156	2516372	7026	*	*	*	*	*	*
Selling goods that infringe the exclusive right to a registered trademark	327254	210133	39	*	*	*	*	*	*
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	23773	144879	29	*	*	*	*	*	*
Facilitating the infringement behaviors by providing storage, transportation, postal service and concealment intentionally	9	1452	4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Changing other's registered trademark without authorization, and selling goods bearing a replaced trademark	41165	41931	7939	*	*	*	*	*	*
Causing other damages to the exclusive right to a registered trademark of others	1586	266611	40	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infringing the exclusive right of Geographical Indications	408	399946	932	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infringing the exclusive right of Olympic Signs	79475	399946	932	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infringing the right of well-known trademark	79475	399946	932	*	*	*	*	*	*

**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	5231	208	10568.13	4065.30	37219	9636	48993.45	39202.21
Beijing	7		6.59	3.08	1100	402	882.54	1112.22
Tianjin	9		25.90	11.10	399	8	390.55	423.55
Hebei	103	16	138.32	129.24	548	85	426.88	499.53
Shanxi	67		31.41	32.63	476	42	173.80	211.90
Inner Mongolia	25		6.08	13.93	126	1	64.87	91.68
Liaoning	79		45.73	42.87	377	67	360.22	326.48
Jilin	25	1	31.96	23.94	258	32	250.01	283.85
Heilongjian	171		1.50	1.00	61	10	46.41	42.12
Shanghai	69		1167.50	145.36	2171	1543	2794.30	1597.30
Jiangsu	138	2	3339.68	115.17	2617	141	7847.30	4623.84
Zhejiang	346	7	1178.50	558.96	4901	2646	7982.11	8002.89
Anhui	306		269.93	234.95	1712	68	890.30	952.77
Fujian	317	24	172.76	188.98	2439	908	2749.54	2567.34

(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	44		77.60	29.55	264	10	400.29	218.54
Shandong	209		156.85	117.81	1055	76	1183.61	897.28
Henan	431		839.78	231.44	2512	89	1515.96	1251.98
Hubei	718	10	841.89	676.34	2627	24	6438.16	3006.15
Hunan	167		162.21	122.38	1203	13	911.48	998.28
Guangdong	452	73	768.29	357.79	5719	3130	8995.47	7613.96
Guangxi	90		62.63	33.45	1339	34	571.14	389.76
Hainan	159	32	32.83	50.67	489	63	210.38	213.46
Chongqing	38		38.76	139.85	263	48	578.91	681.20
Sichuan	313		379.77	291.88	1281	54	1088.68	1171.64
Guizhou	133	4	163.00	43.65	465	1	327.59	220.07
Yunnan	206		126.60	97.08	723	10	502.73	453.26
Tibet	13		6.64	5.88	58		39.11	48.41
Shaanxi	282	35	86.15	127.64	690	71	120.38	363.80
Gansu	149		94.34	96.15	488	6	304.23	287.06
Qinghai	4		0.02	0.05	232	10	104.63	118.33
Ningxia	18	3	1.81	7.01	154		65.12	62.21
Xinjiang	143	1	313.10	135.47	472	44	776.75	471.35

Statistics of Domestic Trademark Applications Filed and Registrations Approved in 2014 (Breakdown by Province / Autonomous Region / Municipality)

Note: Applications and Registrations refer to Trademark statistics from Dec 16st 2013 to Dec 15st 2014, others refer to accumulative total by Dec 15st, 2014

	Province	Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid
Beijing	Beijing City	191152	91252	545713	8	1271
	Dongcheng District	11651	5749	41141	0	79
	Xicheng District	13551	7508	53587	0	185
	Chaoyang District	49877	23232	126890	0	326
	Fengtai District	13403	6558	37885	1	48
	Shijingshan District	7369	3793	13175	0	17
	Haidian District	53901	21648	137716	0	350
	Mentougou District	2107	905	5592	2	11
	Fangshan District	3101	1937	10952	1	9
	Tongzhou District	8213	4764	22860	0	31
	Shunyi District	3293	2272	13681	0	49
	Changping District	6724	3228	17733	0	41
	Daxing District	6121	3019	24149	1	53
	Huairou District	3026	1333	7849	1	22
	Pinggu District	2383	1510	6785	1	13
	Miyun County	1980	982	5729	1	3
	Yanqing County	457	276	2274	0	6
Tianjin	Tianjin City	25195	16324	91133	21	248
	Heping District	967	438	3878	0	4
	Hedong District	760	373	3826	0	5
	Hexi District	1024	667	4588	0	16
	Nankai District	1534	1017	6844	0	6
	Hebei District	742	392	2656	0	4
	Hongqiao District	487	397	2663	0	6
	Dongli District	1035	1149	6707	0	14
	Xiqing District	2569	1022	6211	1	18
	Jinnan District	943	755	4174	1	5
	Beichen District	1292	1123	7219	0	16
	Wuqing District	2406	1053	6554	8	16

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Tianjin	Baodi District	612	371	2462	6	5	
	Ji County	353	229	1185	1	0	
	Ninghe County	712	348	1558	1	4	
	Jinghai County	1281	718	4491	0	8	
	Development Zone	781	348	3221	0	0	
	Binhai New Area	3667	4218	12846	3	12	
Hebei Province	Hebei Province	55460	30710	191929	33	249	
	Shijiazhuang City	Shijiazhuang City	14535	7947	47464	6	62
		Chang'an District	1129	704	3300	-	0
		Qiaodong District	982	883	3380	-	1
		Qiaoxi District	756	576	2895	-	2
		Xinhua District	774	755	3369	-	4
		Yuhua District	994	662	3447	-	0
		Jingxing Mine Area	9	5	32	-	0
		Xinji City	542	401	2633	-	11
		Gaocheng City	346	393	2185	-	2
		Jinzhou City	381	438	2604	-	1
		Xinle City	293	287	1740	-	1
		Luquan City	189	131	933	-	0
		Jingxing County	32	50	373	-	0
		Zhengding County	472	355	2218	-	4
		Luancheng County	226	168	1264	-	1
		Xingtang County	91	71	477	-	0
		Lingshou County	61	71	380	-	0
		Gaoyi County	53	43	349	-	1
		Shenze County	163	105	569	-	0
		Zanhuang County	57	44	314	-	1
		Wuji County	219	217	1142	-	0
		Pingshan County	86	78	640	-	1
Yuanshi County	84	85	429	-	1		
Zhao County	235	175	1005	-	1		

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hebei Province	Shijiazhuang City	Development Zone	86	11	280	-	0
	Zhangjiakou City	Zhangjiakou City	1169	506	4105	1	5
		Qiaoxi District	33	36	315	-	0
		Qiaodong District	46	50	390	-	0
		Xuanhua District	63	59	728	-	2
		Xiahuayuan District	4	4	25	-	0
		Xuanhua County	21	24	201	-	0
		Zhangbei County	43	30	176	-	0
		Kangbao County	17	12	79	-	0
		Guyuan County	34	39	107	-	0
		Shangyi County	36	8	51	-	0
		Wei County	20	32	212	-	0
		Yangyuan County	17	17	155	-	0
		Huai'an County	6	5	46	-	0
		Wanquan County	69	30	179	-	0
		Huailai County	105	86	643	-	2
		Zhulu County	32	24	415	-	1
		Chicheng County	23	11	64	-	0
		Chongli County	17	11	67	-	0
		Hi-tech Zone	74	23	94	-	0
		Chabei District	20	2	28	-	0
		Saibei District	0	0	4	-	0
		Chengde City	Chengde City	1258	749	4546	5
	Shuangqiao District		97	115	635	-	0
	Shuangluan District		49	14	167	-	0
	Yingshou Yingzi Mine Area		3	9	53	-	0
	Chengde County		79	40	372	-	0
	Xinglong County		59	51	428	-	0
	Pingquan County		189	90	702	-	0
Luanping County	41		58	193	-	0	
Longhua County	142		86	460	-	0	
Fengning Man Autonomous County	78		70	328	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hebei Province	Chengde City	Kuancheng Man Autonomous County	119	66	306	-	1
		Weichang Man and Mongolia Autonomous County	87	74	322	-	0
	Qinhuangdao City	Qinhuangdao City	3326	1194	8215	0	11
		Haigang District	530	402	2529	-	3
		Shanhaiguan District	88	55	715	-	1
		Beidaihe District	84	48	311	-	0
		Changli County	112	147	1598	-	1
		Funing County	191	76	684	-	1
		Lulong County	67	55	444	-	0
		Qinglong Man Autonomous County	61	24	158	-	0
		Development Zone	63	4	303	-	0
		Tangshan City	Tangshan City	3650	1994	14315	2
	Lubei District		353	255	1942	-	2
	Lunan District		498	159	1161	-	0
	Guye District		38	38	305	-	0
	Kaiping District		89	73	506	-	2
	Fengrun District		245	233	1609	-	1
	Fengnan District		112	90	754	-	1
	Zunhua City		181	169	1025	-	3
	Qian'an City		170	157	825	-	0
Luan County	52		130	688	-	0	
Luannan County	105		134	982	-	11	
Laoting County	35		97	491	-	1	
Qianxi County	112		101	442	-	3	
Yutian County	216		203	1450	-	1	
Caofeidian Industrial Zone	47		26	223	-	0	
Nanpu Development Zone	4		2	62	-	1	
Hangu Management District	9		4	43	-	0	
Hi-tech Zone	139		61	967	-	0	
Haigang Development Area	46	15	84	-	0		
Lutai Development Zone	37	26	173	-	0		
Langfang City	Langfang City	4544	2684	16929	1	11	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hebei Province	Langfang City	Guangyang District	91	108	818	-	2
		Anci District	302	389	1651	-	0
		Bazhou City	572	444	2812	-	2
		Sanhe City	419	298	1617	-	2
		Gu'an County	374	213	949	-	0
		Yongqing County	93	76	491	-	0
		xianghe County	319	270	1178	-	0
		Dacheng County	210	201	1620	-	1
		Wen'an County	272	323	2424	-	0
		Dachang Hui Autonomous County	80	47	316	-	0
		Development Zone	100	53	664	-	0
	Baoding City	Baoding City	9496	6197	35336	6	67
		Xinshi District	252	215	1194	-	0
		Beishi District	181	394	1020	-	0
		Nanshi District	136	143	694	-	0
		Dingzhou City	235	280	1294	-	1
		Zhuozhou City	261	133	1103	-	4
		Anguo City	443	291	927	-	0
		Gaobeidian City	1110	948	5370	-	4
		Mancheng County	166	199	1402	-	0
		Qingyuan County	297	257	1695	-	0
		Yi County	143	125	690	-	1
		Xushui County	274	387	2345	-	10
		Laiyuan County	14	27	229	-	0
		Dingxing County	151	100	736	-	2
		Shunping County	44	26	201	-	0
		Tang County	66	68	358	-	0
		Wangdu County	59	69	377	-	0
		Laishui County	37	67	339	-	2
Gaoyang County	384	568	3081	-	2		
Anxin County	283	297	2000	-	3		
Xiong County	264	190	1265	-	1		

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid		
Hebei Province	Baoding City	Rongcheng County	171	189	1228	-	0	
		Quyong County	72	52	194	-	0	
		Fuping County	20	26	112	-	0	
		Boye County	32	68	506	-	0	
		Li County	257	446	1820	-	2	
	Cangzhou City	Cangzhou City	4976	2641	18587	4	13	
		Yunhe District	100	64	653	-	1	
		Xinhua District	180	104	897	-	0	
		Botou City	235	202	1296	-	3	
		Renqiu City	799	549	3321	-	2	
		Huanghua City	138	103	1027	-	0	
		Hejian City	603	467	2853	-	0	
		Cang County	216	188	1563	-	1	
		Qing County	158	177	1672	-	1	
		Dongguang County	34	9	245	-	0	
		Haixing County	42	24	174	-	0	
		Yanshan County	82	77	556	-	0	
		Suning County	256	209	1058	-	0	
		Nanpi County	62	79	474	-	3	
		Wuqiao County	28	30	206	-	0	
		Xian County	171	193	1125	-	0	
		Mengcun Hui Autonomous County	102	41	266	-	0	
		Hengshui City	Hengshui City	2755	1424	8425	0	17
			Taocheng District	242	144	765	-	0
	Jizhou City		197	170	1032	-	1	
	Shenzhou City		85	82	738	-	5	
	Zaoqiang County		155	168	884	-	1	
	Wuyi County		94	63	490	-	0	
	Wuqiang County		56	69	421	-	1	
Raoyang County	43		53	403	-	0		
Anping County	157		114	734	-	3		
Gucheng County	153		206	862	-	1		

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hebei Province	Hengshui City	Jing County	211	216	879	-	0
		Fucheng County	113	50	291	-	0
	Xingtai City	Xingtai City	5993	3202	19661	7	15
		Qiaodong District	151	180	810	-	0
		Qiaoxi District	120	156	858	-	1
		Nangong City	369	203	1049	-	0
		Shahe City	141	212	884	-	0
		Xingtai County	94	83	475	-	0
		Lincheng County	102	52	381	-	1
		Neiqiu County	66	37	121	-	0
		Baixiang County	34	24	130	-	0
		Longyao County	156	184	1529	-	0
		Ren County	178	192	1082	-	1
		Nanhe County	116	137	795	-	2
		Ningjin County	420	347	3003	-	4
		Julu County	106	134	729	-	1
		Xinhe County	51	50	267	-	1
		Guangzong County	122	104	502	-	0
		Pingxiang County	336	199	1632	-	2
		Wei County	138	128	785	-	0
		Qinghe County	736	565	2806	-	0
		Linxi County	97	114	582	-	0
	Handan City	Handan City	3623	2039	12573	1	11
		Congtai District	241	141	867	-	0
		Hanshan District	157	126	846	-	0
		Fuxing District	40	42	314	-	0
		Fengfeng Mine Area	30	48	333	-	0
		Wu'an City	156	81	711	-	1
		Handan City	118	62	400	-	0
		Linzhang County	87	113	400	-	0
Cheng'an County		69	41	276	-	0	
Daming County		106	203	949	-	1	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hebei Province	Handan City	She County	52	18	228	-	0
		Ci County	83	77	555	-	0
		Feixiang County	28	47	199	-	0
		Yongnian County	209	361	2008	-	1
		Qiu County	89	46	174	-	0
		Jize County	122	117	457	-	0
		Guangping County	47	33	255	-	1
		Guantao County	75	75	536	-	0
		Wei County	173	149	845	-	0
		Quzhou County	132	141	844	-	4
Shanxi Province	Shanxi Province		16852	10146	61269	42	46
	Taiyuan City	Taiyuan City	6600	3309	19987	3	14
		Xinghualing District	375	283	2428	-	2
		Xiaodian District	1240	883	3421	-	0
		Yingze District	585	687	3171	-	1
		Jiancaoping District	201	130	841	-	0
		Wanbailin District	480	399	1450	-	0
		Jinyuan District	119	63	515	-	0
		Gujiao City	14	59	184	-	0
		Qingxu County	150	207	1114	-	4
		Yangqu County	73	31	262	-	0
		Loufan County	3	21	125	-	0
	Datong City	Datong City	822	385	3679	3	2
		City Area	157	109	514	-	0
		Mine Area	21	17	160	-	0
		Nanjiao District	73	30	185	-	0
		Xinrong District	9	4	46	-	0
		Yanggao County	36	31	156	-	0
		Tianzhen County	12	7	92	-	0
		Guangling County	16	30	174	-	1
Lingqiu County		22	5	141	-	0	
Hunyuan County	18	20	145	-	0		

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shanxi Province	Datong City	Zuoyun County	22	7	62	-	0
		Datong County	40	11	89	-	0
	Shuozhou City	Shuozhou City	421	496	1783	5	0
		Shuocheng District	98	147	426	-	0
		Pinglu District	13	35	205	-	0
		Shanyin County	42	118	250	-	0
		Ying County	26	59	223	-	0
		Youyu County	27	17	142	-	0
		Huairen County	58	65	316	-	0
		Yangquan City	Yangquan City	301	232	1458	1
	City Area		55	74	211	-	0
	Mine Area		13	22	119	-	0
	Suburb		18	36	210	-	0
	Pingding County		66	43	319	-	0
	Yu County		48	34	246	-	1
	Changzhi City	Changzhi City	1007	760	4336	5	2
		City Area	34	37	208	-	0
		Suburb	35	38	213	-	1
		Lucheng City	28	20	277	-	1
		Changzhi County	110	67	380	-	0
		Xiangyuan County	60	78	484	-	0
		Tunliu County	61	48	278	-	0
		Pingshun County	0	8	145	-	0
		Licheng County	29	9	64	-	0
		Huguan County	14	18	235	-	0
		Zhangzi County	20	43	207	-	0
		Wuxiang County	17	25	123	-	0
Qin County		38	92	525	-	0	
Qinyuan County		10	7	36	-	0	
Jincheng City	Jincheng City	790	704	3353	0	0	
	City Area	80	51	408	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shanxi Province	Jincheng City	Gaoping City	62	118	567	-	0
		Zezhou County	62	61	329	-	0
		Qinshui County	7	45	148	-	0
		Yangcheng County	64	239	874	-	0
		Lingchuan County	21	39	254	-	0
	Xinzhou City	Xinzhou City	604	347	2243	0	2
		Xinfu District	62	116	364	-	0
		Yuanping City	73	25	218	-	0
		Dingxiang County	48	30	287	-	2
		Wutai County	34	23	196	-	0
		Dai County	12	17	130	-	0
		Fanzhi County	21	21	141	-	0
		Ningwu County	25	22	142	-	0
		Jingle County	28	9	40	-	0
		Shenchi County	8	12	100	-	0
		Wuzhai County	15	9	55	-	0
		Kelan County	13	9	56	-	0
		Hequ County	4	9	98	-	0
		Baode County	6	17	51	-	0
		Pianguan County	8	5	53	-	0
	Jinzhong City	Jinzhong City	1336	899	5485	9	11
		Yuci District	283	226	1268	-	0
		Jiexiu City	41	70	386	-	0
		Yushe County	22	10	116	-	0
		Zuoquan County	43	42	102	-	0
		Heshun County	4	67	173	-	0
		Xiyang County	41	9	198	-	0
		Shouyang County	24	31	233	-	0
		Taigu County	111	90	897	-	3
		Qi County	57	54	468	-	4
Pingyao County	138	155	969	-	3		
Lingshi County	43	96	344	-	0		

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shanxi Province	Linfen City	Linfen City	1204	474	4442	2	1
		Yaodu District	209	106	623	0	0
		Houma City	95	98	542	-	0
		Huozhou City	66	19	137	-	0
		Quwo County	49	30	174	-	0
		Yicheng County	17	57	209	-	0
		Xiangfen County	70	55	335	-	0
		Hongdong County	66	114	603	-	1
		Gu County	4	10	66	-	0
		Anze County	5	9	123	-	0
		Fushan County	5	7	88	-	0
		Ji County	17	16	172	-	0
		Xiangning County	83	15	206	-	0
		Pu County	4	5	99	-	0
		Daning County	8	5	29	-	0
		Yonghe County	12	2	30	-	0
		Xi County	3	6	75	-	0
		Fenxi County	9	5	52	-	0
	Yuncheng City	Yuncheng City	2183	1326	8548	11	7
		Yanhu District	389	322	1368	-	0
		Yongji City	96	62	601	-	1
		Hejin City	46	56	417	-	0
		Ruicheng County	104	98	525	-	3
		Linyi County	194	110	796	-	3
		Wanrong County	54	62	414	-	0
		Xinjiang County	91	53	457	-	0
		Jishan County	50	91	434	-	0
		Wenxi County	74	57	617	-	0
Xia County		62	72	298	-	0	
Jiang County		48	27	202	-	0	
Pinglu County		34	17	189	-	0	
Yuanqu County		31	55	179	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shanxi Province	Luliang City	Luliang City	1573	1041	5516	1	5
		Lishi District	47	56	382	-	0
		Xiaoyi City	79	74	460	-	0
		Fenyang City	365	409	2111	-	4
		Wenshui County	92	69	634	-	0
		Zhongyang County	24	16	80	-	0
		Xing County	22	24	97	-	0
		Lin County	69	80	324	-	0
		Fangshan County	39	19	220	-	0
		Liulin County	47	43	195	-	0
		Lan County	99	86	279	-	0
		Jiaokou County	13	26	97	-	0
		Jiaocheng County	46	120	482	-	1
		Shilou County	16	15	67	-	0
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region		17609	9788	64702	35	73	
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Hohhot City	Hohhot City	4586	2598	19456	6	21
		Xincheng District	765	513	3670	-	1
		Hui Area	594	281	1842	-	0
		Yuquan District	347	251	1659	-	0
		Saihan District	1000	435	2158	-	0
		Tuoketuo County	82	52	337	-	0
		Wuchuan County	89	30	231	-	0
		Helin Geer County	369	309	2442	-	2
		Qingshuihe County	54	32	160	-	0
		Tumote Left Banner	143	116	553	-	0
	Baotou City	Baotou City	2877	1514	9470	1	17
		Kundulun District	149	64	640	-	3
		Donghe District	151	141	1177	-	2
		Qingshan District	259	279	2240	-	4
Shiguai District		12	9	55	-	0	
Baiyun Ebo Mine Area		1	5	13	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Baotou City	Jiuyuan District	125	165	779	-	0
		Guyang County	62	21	214	-	0
		Tumote Right Banner	90	91	503	-	0
		Darhan Muminggan United Banner	100	28	116	-	0
		Baotou Rare-earth Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone	102	29	410	-	0
	Wuhai City	Wuhai City	209	140	853	0	0
		Haibowan District	109	110	518	-	0
		Hainan District	8	10	113	-	0
		Wuda District	7	15	142	-	0
	Chifeng City	Chifeng City	2133	1150	6009	7	6
		Hongshan District	212	318	1655	-	0
		Yuanbaoshan District	165	101	855	-	3
		Songshan District	309	223	649	-	0
		Ningcheng County	84	108	675	-	1
		Linxi County	19	34	184	-	0
		Alukeerqin Banner	37	22	147	-	1
		Bairin Left Banner	88	22	216	-	0
		Bairin Right Banner	28	18	115	-	0
		Keshiketeng Banner	35	52	217	-	0
		Ongniud Banner	173	117	428	-	0
		Harqin Banner	50	53	237	-	0
		Aohan Banner	79	64	370	-	0
	Tongliao city	Tongliao city	949	650	3831	4	0
		Horqin District	319	221	1084	-	0
		Huolinguole City	16	16	138	-	0
		Kailu County	34	28	208	-	0
		Kulun Banner	34	34	120	-	0
		Naiman Banner	60	58	320	-	0
Zhalute Banner		30	24	180	-	0	
Horqin Left Center Banner		62	34	162	-	0	
Horqin Left Back Banner		40	25	186	-	0	
Tongliao Developmentment Zone		0	0	1	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Hulum Buir City	Hulum Buir City	1488	670	3309	1	10
		Hailar City	149	80	583	-	5
		Manzhouli City	81	82	427	-	2
		Zhalantun City	75	83	450	-	0
		Yakeshi City	598	114	440	-	1
		Genhe City	98	90	299	-	1
		Erguna City	35	5	112	-	0
		Arong Banner	39	35	265	-	0
		Chenbarhu Banner	74	12	57	-	0
		Xinbarhu Left Banner	20	7	26	-	0
		Xinbarhu Right Banner	18	6	22	-	0
		Elunchun Banner	71	24	183	-	0
		Ewenke Autonomous Banner	58	17	172	-	0
		Molidawa Dawor Autonomous Banner	58	33	142	-	1
	Erdos City	Erdos City	1899	991	11705	1	15
		Dongsheng District	956	546	7551	-	13
		Dalate Banner	352	118	1285	-	1
		Zhunger Banner	54	55	630	-	0
		Etuoque Front Banner	45	19	274	-	0
		Etuoque Banner	37	64	368	-	0
		Hangjin Banner	72	50	577	-	0
		Wushen Banner	44	65	321	-	0
		Yijinhuoluo Banner	21	14	249	-	0
	Ulanqab City	Ulanqab City	793	397	2156	5	0
		Jining District	153	64	588	-	0
		Fengzhen City	122	20	131	-	0
		Zhuozi County	30	63	187	-	0
		Huade County	23	18	107	-	0
		Shangdu County	28	84	288	-	0
		Xinghe County	25	24	156	-	0
Liangcheng County		75	24	154	-	0	
Chahar Right Front Banner		43	15	110	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Ulaanqab City	Chahar Right Center Banner	35	16	88	-	0
		Chahar Right Back Banner	44	6	127	-	0
		Siziwang Banner	122	55	178	-	0
	Bayannur City	Bayannur City	971	622	3410	3	2
		Linhe District	371	219	1709	-	0
		Wuyuan County	137	88	491	-	1
		Dengkou County	32	54	199	-	0
		Wulate Front Banner	79	111	438	-	0
		Wulate Center Banner	47	48	139	-	0
		Wulate Back Banner	35	9	78	-	0
		Hangjin Back Banner	105	71	225	-	1
	Xing'an League	Xing'an League	540	339	1416	1	0
		Ulanhot City	168	174	747	-	0
		Arshan City	50	10	114	-	0
		Tuquan County	36	25	121	-	0
		Horqin Right Front Banner	63	55	188	-	0
		Horqin Right Center Banner	20	26	75	-	0
		Zhalaite Banner	70	41	161	-	0
	Xilinguole League	Xilinguole League	759	327	1880	4	2
		Xilinhot City	289	113	617	-	0
Erliahot City		84	26	112	-	1	
Duolun County		26	17	151	-	0	
Abaga Banner		24	13	47	-	0	
Sunite Left Banner		27	5	21	-	0	
Sunite Right Banner		31	12	97	-	0	
East Wuzhumuqin Banner		44	28	130	-	0	
West Wuzhumuqin Banner		34	16	78	-	0	
Taipusi Banner		51	37	211	-	0	
Xianghuang Banner		13	22	70	-	0	
Zhengxiangbai Banner		16	7	113	-	0	
Zhenglan Banner		68	26	150	-	0	
Wulagai Eco-Development Zone		3	3	32	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Alashan League	Alashan League	241	142	586	2	0
		Alashan Left Banner	160	118	480	-	0
		Alashan Right Banner	17	19	51	-	0
		Ejina Banner	9	3	24	-	0
Liaoning Province	Liaoning Province		37088	24591	151170	96	381
	Shenyang City	Shenyang City	14304	9068	58384	5	81
		Shenhe District	1501	1794	9937	-	13
		Heping District	1137	1168	8597	-	3
		Dadong District	706	679	4497	-	9
		Huanggu District	953	759	5034	-	3
		Tiexi District	988	1046	5673	-	6
		Sujiatun District	324	336	2286	-	0
		Dongling District	398	430	3798	-	9
		Shenbei Xin District	342	460	2398	-	1
		Yuhong District	683	668	4436	-	2
		Xinmin City	357	338	1556	-	0
		Liaozhong County	287	298	1413	-	0
		Kangping County	71	96	405	-	0
	Faku County	247	244	931	-	2	
	Chaoyang City	Chaoyang City	970	367	2431	1	5
		Shuangta District	86	69	429	-	0
		Longcheng District	49	61	300	-	2
		Beipiao District	96	55	331	-	0
		Lingyuan District	71	44	304	-	1
		Chaoyang County	72	33	179	-	0
		Jianping County	61	41	387	-	0
		Harqin Left Mongol Autonomous County	33	10	78	-	2
Fuxin City	Fuxin City	579	304	1854	0	8	
	Xihe District	35	31	227	-	1	
	Haizhou District	39	43	430	-	0	
	Xinqiu District	8	7	111	-	2	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Liaoning Province	Fuxin City	Taiping District	13	22	197	-	2
		Qinghemmen District	11	5	48	-	0
		Zhangwu County	59	61	387	-	0
		Fuxin Mongol Autonomous County	79	73	429	-	1
	Tieling City	Tieling City	1281	664	4199	12	1
		Yinzhou District	113	85	821	-	0
		Qinghe District	12	18	306	-	1
		Diabingshan City	71	34	278	-	0
		Kaiyuan City	183	140	708	-	0
		Tieling County	119	166	708	-	0
		Xifeng County	179	67	469	-	0
		Changtu County	210	121	664	-	0
	Fushun City	Fushun City	840	563	4083	4	13
		Shuncheng District	109	180	838	-	1
		Xinfu District	49	63	638	-	2
		Dongzhou District	32	35	270	-	2
		Wanghua District	47	50	440	-	0
		Fushun County	32	66	480	-	0
		Xinbin Man Autonomous County	105	45	309	-	0
		Qingyuan Man Autonomous County	86	70	409	-	0
	Benxi City	Benxi City	656	294	2382	17	1
		Pingshan District	72	60	402	-	1
		Xihu District	35	29	198	-	0
		Mingshan District	52	31	510	-	0
		Nanfen District	13	8	58	-	0
		Benxi Man Autonomous County	82	40	201	-	0
		Huanren Man Autonomous County	146	72	618	-	0
	Liaoyang City	Liaoyang City	1124	996	5121	2	4
Baita District		116	89	554	-	0	
Wensheng District		38	45	351	-	0	
Hongwei District		21	32	348	-	2	
Gongchangling District		14	19	114	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Liaoning Province	Liaoyang City	Taizihe District	52	52	324	-	0
		Dengta City	333	505	1996	-	0
		Liaoyang County	217	231	1196	-	1
	Anshan City	Anshan City	2096	1300	10062	3	21
		Tiedong District	146	218	1569	-	12
		Tiexi District	93	119	1114	-	0
		Lishan District	66	70	590	-	0
		Qianshan District	98	153	863	-	0
		Haicheng City	756	560	4398	-	7
		Taian County	112	67	414	-	0
		Xiuyan Man Autonomous County	135	74	453	-	0
	Dandong City	Dandong City	1017	719	4622	9	8
		Zhenxing District	121	223	1235	-	3
		Yuanbao District	47	80	593	-	1
		Zhen'an District	54	47	387	-	0
		Fengcheng City	154	117	597	-	0
		Donggang City	244	134	988	-	4
		Kuandian Man Autonomous County	111	63	459	-	0
	Dalian City	Dalian City	9408	5047	41466	11	209
		Xigang District	987	661	4315	-	1
		Zhongshan District	933	751	6718	-	11
Shahekou District		939	807	5293	-	7	
Ganjingzi District		812	875	6749	-	131	
Lvshunkou District		139	109	1070	-	2	
Jinzhou District		250	234	2165	-	0	
Wafangdian City		273	229	1556	-	4	
Pulandian City		255	206	1536	-	14	
Zhuanghe City		254	160	1126	-	1	
Changhai County		104	122	1521	-	0	
Yingkou City	Yingkou City	1181	782	4987	7	6	
	Zhanqian District	69	80	641	-	0	
	Xishi District	82	80	542	-	2	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Liaoning Province	Yingkou City	Bayuquan District	82	97	610	-	0
		Laobian District	58	41	295	-	1
		Dashiqiao City	285	233	1473	-	2
		Gaizhou City	122	167	868	-	0
	Panjin City	Panjin City	775	664	3336	3	2
		Xinglongtai District	205	161	1296	-	0
		Shuangtaizi District	48	44	425	-	0
		Dawa County	84	75	776	-	0
		Panshan County	70	52	455	-	0
	Jinzhou City	Jinzhou City	924	526	4248	0	9
		Taihe District	122	112	1005	-	1
		Guta District	45	43	540	-	0
		Linghe District	121	72	600	-	0
		Linghai City	101	54	451	-	2
		Beizhen City	94	79	572	-	0
		Heishan County	103	78	426	-	1
		Yi County	26	31	195	-	2
	Huludao City	Huludao City	768	533	3371	20	13
		Longgang District	39	55	581	-	1
		Lianshan District	59	56	533	-	0
		Nanpiao District	12	14	53	-	0
Xingcheng City		225	244	1158	-	6	
Suizhong County		83	86	565	-	1	
Jianchang County		41	43	203	-	0	
Jilin Province	Jilin Province		18813	10252	70672	46	74
	Changchun City	Changchun City	8409	4302	30861	5	33
		Nanguan District	732	595	3311	-	2
		Chaoyang District	704	644	4554	-	2
		Kuancheng District	449	393	2966	-	9
		Erdao District	379	306	1696	-	1
		Luyuan District	510	357	2590	-	3
		Shuangyang District	112	121	854	-	0

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Jilin Province	Changchun City	Dehui City	235	160	995	-	1
		Jiutai City	270	157	982	-	0
		Yushu City	270	160	1023	-	0
		Nong'an County	323	262	1241	-	0
	Baicheng City	Baicheng City	478	376	2025	7	2
		Taobei District	54	64	289	-	0
		Da'an City	93	52	264	-	1
		Taonan District	64	66	473	-	0
		Zhenlai County	38	45	262	-	0
		Tongyu County	57	82	277	-	1
	Songyuan City	Songyuan City	861	471	2587	8	0
		Ningjiang District	128	106	581	-	0
		Fuyu County	89	112	597	-	0
		Changling County	113	74	370	-	0
		Qian'an County	35	20	153	-	0
		Qian Gorlos Mongol Autonomous County	218	104	560	-	0
	Jilin City	Jilin City	2296	1400	10455	4	10
		Chuanying District	222	169	1677	-	4
		Longtan District	154	135	967	-	1
		Changyi District	291	239	1527	-	0
		Fengman District	148	101	809	-	0
		Panshi City	137	128	717	-	0
		Jiaohe City	252	175	860	-	0
		Huadian City	169	124	827	-	0
		Shulan Vity	121	82	608	-	0
		Yongji County	125	79	561	-	1
Siping City	Siping City	1677	681	4064	2	9	
	Tiexi District	132	127	642	-	2	
	Tiedong District	91	57	529	-	1	
	Shuangliao City	90	42	281	-	1	
	Gongzhuling City	292	185	1304	-	0	
	Lishu County	134	92	583	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Jilin Province	Siping City	Yitong Man Autonomous County	107	86	401	-	0
	Liaoyuan City	Liaoyuan City	620	332	2650	1	3
		Longshan District	75	88	598	-	0
		Xi'an District	61	53	801	-	0
		Dongfeng County	87	65	451	-	0
		Dongliao County	103	52	273	-	1
	Tonghua City	Tonghua City	2021	998	7144	11	10
		Dongchang District	92	57	386	-	0
		Erdaojiang District	15	10	175	-	0
		Meihekou City	438	208	1647	-	2
		Ji'an City	189	225	704	-	2
		Tonghua County	107	61	641	-	2
		Huinan County	237	130	866	-	0
		Liuhe County	177	111	941	-	0
	Baishan City	Baishan City	784	518	2964	3	1
		Hunjiang District	44	94	612	-	0
		Jiangyuan District	40	46	228	-	0
		Linjiang City	71	49	300	-	0
		Fusong County	220	191	1020	-	1
		Jingyu County	95	89	364	-	0
		Changbai Korean Autonomous County	33	30	186	-	0
	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	1463	923	6203	4	6
		Yanji City	658	331	2798	-	3
		Tumen City	23	35	309	-	0
		Dunhua City	182	166	1061	-	0
		Hunchun City	105	76	449	-	2
		Longjing City	59	65	434	-	1
		Helong City	64	27	286	-	0
		Wangqing County	189	47	251	-	0
Antu County		159	147	584	-	0	
Heilongjiang Province	Heilongjiang Province		23672	12861	94475	44	152
	Harbin City	Harbin City	13031	6949	49293	5	71

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Heilongjiang Province	Harbin City	Songbei District	333	194	931	-	0
		Daoli District	1958	941	6576	-	10
		Nangang District	1629	1662	13983	-	15
		Daowai District	1323	842	6675	-	6
		Xiangfang District	716	806	5359	-	16
		Pingfang District	121	94	1255	-	2
		Hulan District	198	118	959	-	3
		Acheng District	269	249	1241	-	0
		Shuangcheng City	363	216	1598	-	2
		Shangzhi City	232	108	934	-	0
		Wuchang City	1018	685	2577	-	3
		Yilan County	70	47	354	-	0
		Fangzheng County	59	41	327	-	0
		Bin County	207	135	742	-	1
		Bayan County	115	74	414	-	0
		Mulan County	82	40	258	-	0
		Tonghe County	70	32	181	-	0
		Yanshou County	71	57	475	-	0
	Qiqihar City	Qiqihar City	1778	1021	7359	11	11
		Jianhua District	125	138	859	-	0
		Longsha District	161	111	1188	-	2
		Tiefeng District	49	61	715	-	3
		Ang'angxi District	31	26	153	-	0
		Fulaerji District	94	63	415	-	2
		Nianzishan District	27	17	85	-	2
		Meilisi Daur District	39	25	121	-	0
		Nehe City	153	111	612	-	0
		Longjiang County	79	80	375	-	0
Yian County		65	57	359	-	1	
Tailai County		47	37	225	-	0	
Gannan County	88	53	365	-	0		
Fuyu County	62	67	372	-	0		

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Heilongjiang Province	Qiqihar City	Keshan County	54	64	375	-	0
		Kedong County	82	50	571	-	0
		Baiquan County	111	50	290	-	0
	Heihe City	Heihe City	526	465	2059	2	2
		Aihui District	22	85	272	-	0
		Beian City	81	98	443	-	0
		Wudalianchi City	108	164	559	-	0
		Nenjiang County	85	53	354	-	0
		Xunke County	19	28	107	-	0
		Sunwu County	23	20	79	-	0
	Daqing City	Daqing City	1627	772	6021	4	10
		Saertu City	155	171	1192	-	0
		Longfeng District	98	59	509	-	0
		Ranghulu District	118	128	1238	-	1
		Datong District	27	24	217	-	0
		Honggang District	29	16	199	-	0
		Zhaozhou County	55	46	253	-	1
		Zhaoyuan County	84	56	379	-	1
		Lindian County	33	36	422	-	1
		Duerbote Mongol Autonomous County	96	77	390	-	1
	Yichun City	Yichun City	584	343	2470	2	3
Yichun District		62	61	510	-	0	
Nancha District		20	24	175	-	0	
Youhao District		18	20	175	-	0	
Xilin District		3	3	46	-	0	
Cuiluan District		9	14	131	-	0	
Xinqing District		14	6	38	-	0	
Meixi District		10	11	83	-	0	
Jinshantun District		10	4	45	-	0	
Wuying District		6	14	87	-	1	
Wumahe District		9	31	72	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Heilongjiang Province	Yichun City	Tangwanghe District	11	6	37	-	0
		Dailing District	16	6	37	-	0
		Wuyiling District	0	0	13	-	0
		Hongxing District	0	8	25	-	0
		Shangganling District	3	17	78	-	0
		Tieli City	164	106	690	-	2
		Jiayin County	10	11	92	-	0
	Hegang City	Hegang City	345	194	1670	1	2
		Xiangyang District	12	15	126	-	0
		Xingshan District	1	2	37	-	0
		Gongnong District	41	48	452	-	1
		Nanshan District	11	18	139	-	0
		Xing'an District	10	6	80	-	0
		Dongshan District	21	22	140	-	1
		Luobei County	82	56	362	-	0
	Jiamusi City	Suibin County	14	18	210	-	0
		Jiamusi City	1244	579	5044	2	6
		Qianjin District	46	49	668	-	1
		Xiangyang District	129	102	687	-	3
		Dongfeng District	35	32	498	-	0
		Suburb	111	101	720	-	0
		Tongjiang City	46	43	198	-	1
		Fujin City	83	71	588	-	0
		Huanan City	65	62	320	-	0
		Huachuan City	66	44	442	-	0
		Tangyuan City	55	44	328	-	0
	Shuangyashan City	Fuyuan City	19	15	118	-	0
		Shuangyashan City	425	208	1940	1	0
Jianshan District		29	21	329	-	0	
Lingdong District		13	4	39	-	0	
Sifangtai District		5	8	76	-	0	
Baoshan District	7	7	81	-	0		

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Heilongjiang Province	Shuangyashan City	Jixian County	44	26	277	-	0
		Youyi County	18	24	215	-	0
		Baoqing County	98	60	556	-	0
		Raohe County	35	53	331	-	0
	Qitaihe City	Qitaihe City	303	104	820	0	1
		Taoshan District	30	24	217	-	0
		Xinxing District	30	25	216	-	1
		Qiezihe District	18	17	94	-	0
		Boli County	66	36	266	-	0
	Jixi City	Jixi City	568	352	2762	2	8
		Jiguan District	91	129	792	-	6
		Hengshan District	13	21	139	-	0
		Didao District	5	11	73	-	0
		Lishu District	12	9	66	-	0
		Chengzihe District	6	11	89	-	0
		Mashan District	6	5	39	-	1
		Hulin City	105	72	747	-	0
		Mishan City	106	56	541	-	0
		Jidong County	58	38	252	-	0
		Mudanjiang City	Mudanjiang City	1312	807	7194	3
	Dong'an District		84	105	893	-	2
	Aimin District		47	58	714	-	0
	Yangming District		75	68	593	-	0
	Xi'an District		98	128	1063	-	0
	Muling City		76	58	332	-	1
	Suifenhe City		111	89	767	-	18
	Hailin City		118	90	833	-	0
	Ning'an City		131	105	873	-	0
	Dongning County		57	54	343	-	5
	Linkou County		67	44	302	-	0
Suihua City	Suihua City	1652	889	5986	6	11	
	Beilin District	200	181	840	-	2	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Heilongjiang Province	Suihua City	Anda City	94	93	561	-	0
		Zhaodong City	296	141	931	-	0
		Hailun City	170	115	772	-	9
		Wangkui County	88	62	343	-	0
		Lanxi County	82	69	493	-	0
		Qinggang County	56	37	215	-	0
		Qing'an County	67	46	554	-	0
		Mingshui County	55	78	255	-	0
		Suiling County	73	39	386	-	0
	Daxing'anling Area	Daxing'anling Area	257	155	1174	5	0
		Huma County	19	4	73	-	0
		Tahe County	23	18	153	-	0
		Mohe County	36	55	251	-	0
		Jiageda Banner	138	61	576	-	0
		Songling District	16	8	38	-	0
Xinlin District		15	3	44	-	0	
Huzhong District		4	4	25	-	0	
Shanghai	Shanghai City	137615	76482	431987	13	987	
	Huangpu District	3736	2249	13028	-	32	
	Xuhui District	5881	3130	13013	-	17	
	Changning District	3796	2206	12164	-	18	
	Jing'an District	1611	1115	7152	-	3	
	Putuo District	5116	2363	13268	-	17	
	Zhabei District	2989	2031	7613	-	9	
	Hongkou District	3079	1737	7135	-	5	
	Yangpu District	3398	21	128	-	15	
	Minhang District	11871	6782	35384	-	69	
	Baoshan District	6226	2967	13542	-	19	
	Jiading District	15068	9012	41501	4	75	
	Pudong New Area	25089	12345	76970	1	200	
	Jinshan District	14194	8634	33672	-	32	
Songjiang District	8791	5414	32016	1	71		

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shanghai	Qingpu District	7576	4542	27011	-	52	
	Fengxian District	10007	5962	27411	1	53	
	Chongming County	3891	1590	6747	6	8	
Jiangsu Province	Jiangsu Province	122817	79943	516356	172	1547	
	Nanjing City	Nanjing City	24566	13007	78010	5	254
		Xuanwu District	1350	1337	7788	-	10
		Baixia District	1116	1561	8796	-	18
		Qinhuai District	1463	660	3392	-	8
		Jianye District	1036	1029	5390	-	20
		Gulou District	1587	1399	8965	-	28
		Xiaguan District	209	404	2790	-	4
		Pukou District	770	644	3673	-	4
		Liuhe District	736	519	2957	-	4
		Qixia District	1127	684	3338	-	0
		Yuhuatai District	767	641	3245	-	8
		Jiangning District	1817	1739	9746	-	14
		Lishui County	274	4	10	-	7
		Gaochun County	513	403	2692	-	3
	Xuzhou City	Xuzhou City	5117	3029	19285	3	20
		Yunlong District	220	80	371	-	0
		Gulou District	87	40	233	-	0
		Jiawang District	107	109	638	-	0
		Quanshan District	242	146	507	-	0
		Pizhou City	510	388	2143	-	1
		Xinyi City	281	238	1570	-	0
		Tongshan District	205	311	2016	-	4
Suining County		331	201	1384	-	0	
Pei County		156	393	1618	-	1	
Feng County		430	402	2377	-	0	
Lianyungang City	Lianyungang City	3119	1919	12108	9	12	
	Xinpu District	495	437	2868	-	0	
	Lianyun District	163	428	2273	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Jiangsu Province	Lianyungang City	Haizhou District	183	148	885	-	0
		Ganyu County	372	324	1625	-	1
		Guanyun County	194	161	1106	-	1
		Donghai County	431	234	2222	-	1
		Guannan County	150	181	1080	-	0
	Suqian City	Suqian City	3667	2293	10017	2	32
		Sucheng District	248	158	1131	-	0
		Suyu District	103	166	980	-	0
		Shuyang County	787	1283	3308	-	1
		Siyang County	243	164	1344	-	9
		Sihong County	364	240	1725	-	5
	Huai'an City	Huai'an City	4182	2875	12938	71	25
		Qinghe District	152	105	507	-	0
		Qingpu District	104	114	503	-	1
		Chuzhou District	87	226	1434	-	2
		Huaiyin District	290	496	1930	-	7
		Jinhu County	240	275	1399	-	5
		Xuyi County	455	345	1690	-	3
		Hongze County	523	197	1071	-	2
		Lianshui County	336	421	1782	-	2
	Yancheng City	Yancheng City	5173	3429	20714	18	48
		Tinghu District	224	268	1355	-	1
		Yandu District	233	335	2026	-	5
		Dongtai City	436	546	2773	-	6
		Dafeng City	410	326	2486	-	6
		Sheyang County	493	405	2393	-	6
		Funing County	287	265	1754	-	1
Binhai County		235	160	1114	-	1	
Xiangshui County		247	221	999	-	3	
Jianhu County		294	401	1966	-	10	
Yangzhou City	Yangzhou City	7306	5197	34401	7	72	
	Weiyang District	50	147	808	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Jiangsu Province	Yangzhou City	Guangling District	498	355	1147	-	1
		Hanjiang District	654	432	4347	-	2
		Yizheng City	516	353	2844	-	2
		Jiangdu City	508	750	6417	-	16
		Gaoyou City	912	711	4117	-	8
		Baoying County	972	815	4441	-	16
	Taizhou City	Taizhou City	4130	1852	13656	11	73
		Hailing District	238	172	1026	-	0
		Gaogang District	169	200	931	-	0
		Jingjiang City	808	468	4544	-	20
		Taixing City	574	406	3233	-	6
		Jiangyan City	539	32	137	-	9
		Xinghua City	684	539	3574	-	12
	Nantong City	Nantong City	8765	7173	45776	14	165
		Chongchuan District	393	219	1015	-	1
		Gangzha District	278	90	763	-	0
		Haimen City	1082	1061	7147	-	14
		Qidong City	596	656	5690	-	31
		Tongzhou District	975	1325	8171	-	34
		Rugao City	557	724	5018	-	19
		Rudong County	666	784	4328	-	14
		Haian County	587	910	4370	-	17
	Zhenjiang City	Zhenjiang City	4260	2598	17705	8	59
		Jingkou District	97	54	228	-	0
		Runzhou District	86	23	185	-	0
		Dantu District	289	180	1306	-	3
		Yangzhong City	353	185	1997	-	7
		Danyang City	1295	1317	8674	-	26
		Jurong City	314	428	1850	-	1
	Changzhou City	Changzhou City	8481	5987	44631	8	153
Xinbei District		1202	1359	8450	-	28	
Zhonglou District		584	529	3230	-	1	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid		
Jiangsu Province	Changzhou City	Tianning District	466	540	2978	-	3	
		Qishuyan District	55	129	693	-	2	
		Wujin District	1707	2103	17013	-	55	
		Jintan City	411	461	3036	-	1	
		Liyang City	503	470	3599	-	10	
	Wuxi City	Wuxi City	13714	9641	80646	8	246	
		Chong'an District	149	107	609	-	0	
		Nanchang District	345	264	1299	-	3	
		Beitang District	195	226	1187	-	0	
		Binhu District	736	707	3579	-	7	
		Huishan District	617	661	3895	-	7	
		Xishan District	1357	1025	9821	-	19	
		Jiangyin City	2506	3057	25581	-	82	
		Yixing City	1248	1217	11059	-	50	
		Wuxi New District	444	80	956	-	1	
	Suzhou City	Suzhou City	30337	19442	123824	8	388	
		Gusu District	328	595	2916	-	2	
		Huqiu District	138	59	403	-	0	
		Wuzhong District	1808	1711	8140	-	27	
		Xiangcheng District	859	1067	6539	-	19	
		Wujiang City	1483	1826	9763	-	25	
		Kunshan City	4439	2884	16021	-	56	
		Taicang City	779	924	6899	-	15	
		Changshu City	4278	3350	26530	-	67	
		Zhangjiagang City	1585	2060	19669	-	46	
	Zhejiang Province	Zhejiang Province		196993	133874	965127	179	4451
		Hangzhou City	Hangzhou City	51899	28786	192293	20	564
			Gongshu District	2272	2874	15037	-	19
			Shangcheng District	1650	1669	11002	-	28
			Xiacheng District	2319	2288	15311	-	20

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou City	Jianggan District	3000	2565	15072	-	35
		Xihu District	5832	4579	29406	-	29
		Binjiang District	3759	2398	13721	-	26
		Yuhang District	2933	2618	17392	-	66
		Xiaoshan District	2949	3132	24215	-	87
		Lin'an City	581	694	5353	-	20
		Fuyang City	1035	937	6413	-	27
		Jiande City	354	440	3070	-	13
		Tonglu County	456	466	2919	-	5
		Chun'an County	327	336	2119	-	12
	Huzhou City	Huzhou City	4824	3485	27055	8	150
		Wuxing District	269	248	1033	-	0
		Nanxun District	436	417	3160	-	1
		Changxing County	557	547	5955	-	21
		Deqing County	552	550	4510	-	27
		Anji County	583	937	5239	-	53
	Jiaxing City	Jiaxing City	13735	10435	65072	10	189
		Nanhu District	657	681	4364	-	10
		Xiuzhou District	850	1216	7746	-	5
		Pinghu City	1000	718	4397	-	30
		Haining City	2247	2241	15017	-	28
		Tongxiang City	2884	2585	13824	-	27
		Jiashan County	570	597	4017	-	28
		Haiyan County	1183	1186	7520	-	23
	Zhoushan City	Zhoushan City	788	332	4042	18	19
		Dinghai District	156	132	1755	-	6
		Putuo District	149	94	1485	-	3
		Daishan County	137	54	410	-	2
		Shengsi County	11	4	91	-	1
	Ningbo City	Ningbo City	21610	14488	114155	26	1015
Haishu District		1031	1301	8881	-	21	
Jiangdong District		884	1118	7513	-	26	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Zhejiang Province	Ningbo City	Jiangbei District	540	598	4911	-	34
		Beilun District	802	896	6269	-	63
		Zhenhai District	888	511	4026	-	40
		Yinzhou District	2418	3192	19619	-	136
		Cixi City	3014	2828	27117	-	223
		Yuyao City	1865	1823	15283	-	187
		Fenghua City	762	667	5959	-	54
		Ninghai County	789	717	5980	-	38
		Xiangshan County	454	365	3370	-	35
	Shaoxing City	Shaoxing City	11419	9174	67729	13	230
		Yuecheng District	721	521	3607	-	6
		Zhuji City	2838	3075	25775	-	67
		Shangyu City	584	830	6450	-	42
		Shengzhou City	1050	987	7548	-	17
		Shaoxing County	1137	1868	12658	-	18
		Xinchang County	595	693	4231	-	29
	Quzhou City	Quzhou City	3592	2092	14025	10	58
		Kecheng District	241	212	1319	-	1
		Qujiang District	372	579	3473	-	7
		Jiangshan City	883	589	4584	-	11
		Changshan County	230	222	1156	-	0
		Kaihua County	356	212	1264	-	3
		Longyou County	432	251	2103	-	20
	Jinhua City	Jinhua City	32145	22860	141419	17	460
		Wucheng District	798	562	3482	-	5
		Jindong District	818	702	3749	-	12
		Lanxi City	599	559	4295	-	17
		Yongkang City	5668	4080	27213	-	79
Yiwu City		13211	10526	63623	-	159	
Dongyang City		2308	2469	15106	-	35	
Wuyi County		1105	1126	6925	-	47	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Zhejiang Province	Jinhua City	Pujiang County	1238	1207	8037	-	62
		Pan'an County	440	502	1837	-	5
	Taizhou City	Taizhou City	17982	13027	109064	26	777
		Jiaojiang District	1203	1502	13349	-	67
		Huangyan District	1306	1719	13844	-	58
		Luqiao District	2519	2043	19533	-	117
		Linhai City	1759	1431	10188	-	57
		Wenling City	3569	2815	24394	-	181
		Sanmen County	456	436	2731	-	24
		Tiantai County	1018	629	5441	-	30
		Xianju County	588	393	3364	-	32
		Yuhuan County	1311	1406	12818	-	133
		Wenzhou City	Wenzhou City	34351	24585	207049	9
	Lucheng District		1957	1907	16252	-	46
	Longwan District		1094	1565	14909	-	55
	Ouhai District		1787	2391	19957	-	78
	Ruian City		6180	4859	37202	-	159
	Yueqing City		4331	3901	35349	-	138
	Yongjia County		2418	2455	22022	-	77
	Wencheng County		667	478	3079	-	9
	Pingyang County		2150	1809	12335	-	24
	Taishun County		467	271	1483	-	3
	Dongtou County		136	113	986	-	5
	Cangnan County	2896	2185	13265	-	22	
	Lishui City	Lishui City	4040	3317	21453	21	67
		Liandu District	312	306	1355	-	1
		Longquan City	460	488	2919	-	4
		Jinyun County	808	786	4174	-	12
		Qingtian County	445	489	3057	-	8
		Yunhe County	100	150	881	-	2
Suichang County		120	196	1250	-	6	
Songyang County	138	140	872	-	7		

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Zhejiang Province	Lishui City	Qingyuan County	298	418	1819	-	3
		Jingning She Autonomous County	134	78	562	-	3
Anhui Province	Anhui Province		47243	29568	149904	69	368
	Hefei City	Hefei City	15455	7936	41151	5	159
		Shushan District	1287	666	2968	-	17
		Luyang District	2982	4494	24817	-	5
		Yaohai District	999	795	3066	-	0
		Baohe District	1253	724	2662	-	4
		Changfeng County	228	195	946	-	0
		Feidong County	423	326	1680	-	1
		Feixi County	262	357	1823	-	2
		Lujiang County	276	357	2093	-	0
	Suzhou City	Suzhou City	1802	1198	5322	5	4
		Yongqiao District	191	197	595	-	0
		Dangshan County	209	191	814	-	1
		Xiao County	175	179	759	-	0
		Lingbi County	144	149	769	-	0
		Si County	128	203	709	-	1
	Huaibei City	Huaibei City	772	499	2793	0	1
		Xiangshan District	114	99	610	-	1
		Duji District	39	32	141	-	0
		Lieshan District	23	35	203	-	0
		Suixi County	188	131	755	-	0
	Fuyang City	Fuyang City	3867	2568	11094	4	12
		Yingzhou District	316	315	1302	-	1
		Yingdong District	135	182	732	-	0
		Yingquan District	253	193	867	-	0
		Jieshou City	169	270	1251	-	1
		Linquan County	307	257	1313	-	2
		Taihe County	583	347	1706	-	4
		Funan County	465	445	1599	-	1

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Anhui Province	Fu yang City	Yingshang County	311	215	907	-	0
	Bozhou City	Haozhou City	3174	1707	9645	0	10
		Qiaocheng District	726	515	2778	-	0
		Guoyang County	335	324	2149	-	1
		Mengcheng County	384	274	1182	-	0
		Lixin County	380	238	1119	-	1
	Bengbu City	Bengbu City	1609	904	5802	1	7
		Bengshan District	45	49	224	-	0
		Longzihu District	51	49	173	-	0
		Yuhui District	41	42	175	-	0
		Huaishang District	41	54	203	-	0
		Huaiyuan County	231	247	1276	-	0
		Guzhen County	85	90	543	-	0
		Wuhe County	97	91	686	-	0
	Huainan City	Huainan City	860	600	2858	1	2
		Tianjiaan District	131	158	645	-	0
		Datong District	49	38	178	-	0
		Xiajiaji District	79	63	264	-	0
		Bagongshan District	21	28	146	-	1
		Panji District	48	64	238	-	0
		Fengtai County	107	150	598	-	0
	Chuzhou City	Chuzhou City	1993	1795	9948	4	10
		Langya District	48	52	587	-	0
		Nanqiao District	41	47	330	-	0
		Mingguang City	195	125	751	-	0
		Tianchang City	489	423	2754	-	5
		Lai'an County	129	219	1075	-	0
		Quanjiao County	96	106	663	-	0
		Dingyuan County	159	441	1146	-	0
Fengyang County		152	254	1473	-	1	
Ma'an shan City	Ma'an shan City	1306	1253	6507	2	25	
	Huashan District	121	161	846	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Anhui Province	Ma'an shan City	Yushan District	70	101	598	-	1
		Dangtu County	135	167	1158	-	6
		Hanshan County	53	241	875	-	1
		He County	265	444	2426	-	0
	Wuhu City	Wuhu City	3797	2219	12005	-	54
		Jinghu District	281	195	1122	4	1
		Yijiang District	209	121	560	-	1
		Sanshan District	77	278	770	-	8
		Jiujiang District	169	133	614	-	3
		Wuhu County	513	865	5094	-	2
		Fanchang County	246	177	1132	-	2
		Nanling County	289	330	1087	-	3
		Wuwei County	82	119	1590	-	0
	Tongling City	Tongling City	531	543	2150	2	9
		Tongguanshan District	42	47	281	-	0
		Shizishan District	38	29	143	-	0
		Suburb	14	28	116	-	0
		Tongling County	203	438	1596	-	0
	Anqing City	Anqing City	4323	2431	13428	8	16
		Daguang District	92	65	357	-	0
		Yingjiang District	123	67	367	-	0
		Yixiu District	59	66	387	-	0
Tongcheng City		625	431	2812	-	5	
Huaining County		244	276	1826	-	1	
Zongyang County		239	195	1133	-	0	
Qianshan County		219	217	1121	-	0	
Taihu County		361	264	1172	-	1	
Susong County		242	302	1175	-	0	
Wangjiang County		94	116	622	-	0	
Yuexi County		188	223	1016	-	5	
Huangshan City	1250	755	4577	4	8		

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid		
Anhui Province	Huangshan City	Dunxi District	231	164	946	-	2	
		Huangshan District	127	221	1393	-	1	
		Huizhou District	88	57	436	-	2	
		She County	124	114	666	-	2	
		Xiuning County	83	85	513	-	0	
		Yi County	20	32	203	-	0	
		Qimen County	116	82	417	-	0	
	Liu'an City	Liu'an City	2894	1859	9068	21	16	
		Jin'an District	141	145	661	-	0	
		Yu'an District	221	182	792	-	0	
		Shou County	197	243	944	-	4	
		Huoqiu County	363	297	1472	-	2	
		Shucheng County	270	355	1691	-	1	
		Jinzhai County	215	202	882	-	0	
		Huoshan County	193	178	926	-	5	
	Chizhou City	Chizhou City	989	1562	5063	4	14	
		Guichi District	132	186	1106	-	4	
		Dongzhi County	108	240	972	-	2	
		Shitai County	46	131	588	-	2	
		Qingyang County	81	151	929	-	3	
	Xuancheng City	Xuancheng City	1682	1174	6165	3	13	
		Xuanzhou District	197	154	890	-	1	
		Ningguo City	267	297	1385	-	2	
		Langxi County	94	99	551	-	1	
		Guangde County	147	152	1085	-	3	
		Jing County	159	185	886	-	2	
		Jingde County	79	95	369	-	1	
		Jixi County	52	81	504	-	1	
	Chao hu City	Chao hu City	447	686	3024	-	8	
	Fujian Province	Fujian Province		101530	73181	431206	253	1419
		Fuzhou City	Fuzhou City	17915	12437	73410	18	211
			Gulou District	2369	3284	17228	-	42

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Fujian Province	Fuzhou City	Taijiang District	1580	1542	8492	-	11
		Cangshan District	1712	1848	8949	-	28
		Mawei District	282	331	1865	-	4
		Jin'an District	1283	1460	7882	-	8
		Fuqing City	1042	1048	6844	-	25
		Changle City	546	494	3852	-	8
		Minhou County	746	615	3682	-	21
		Lianjiang County	274	311	2249	-	1
		Luoyuan County	99	81	593	-	0
		Minqing County	312	312	1588	-	5
		Yongtai County	187	164	919	-	0
		Pingtian County	289	183	1061	-	1
	Nanping City	Nanping City	3689	2958	15442	25	30
		Yanping District	167	324	1260	-	1
		Shaowu City	155	153	967	-	6
		Wuyishan City	1296	1179	5700	-	5
		Jian'ou City	242	294	1729	-	3
		Jianyang City	208	168	1053	-	2
		Shunchang County	133	105	700	-	1
		Pucheng County	179	190	904	-	2
		Guangze County	89	42	404	-	0
		Songxi County	100	129	612	-	1
		Zhenghe County	188	232	879	-	1
	Sanming City	Sanming City	2194	1826	8927	17	34
		Meilie District	112	131	954	-	6
		Sanyuan District	103	170	894	-	1
		Yong'an City	226	236	1392	-	4
		Mingxi County	69	173	530	-	4
		Qingliu County	86	123	359	-	3
		Ninghua County	132	123	638	-	2
		Datian County	294	135	637	-	0
		Youxi County	159	199	1008	-	4

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Fujian Province	Sanming City	Sha County	156	168	824	-	3
		Jiangle County	74	75	379	-	1
		Taining County	67	178	471	-	0
		Jianning County	113	85	511	-	4
	Putian City	Putian City	6817	4705	22845	5	31
		Chengxiang District	823	1131	5389	-	5
		Hanjiang District	399	695	3580	-	2
		Licheng District	1280	1202	4544	-	5
		Xiuyu District	666	715	3002	-	10
		Xianyou County	915	831	4442	-	2
	Quanzhou City	Quanzhou City	31230	25065	168980	18	674
		Fengze District	1958	2502	12229	-	39
		Licheng District	1008	1290	8278	-	35
		Luojiang District	434	473	3617	-	13
		Quangang District	423	422	1845	-	3
		Shishi City	3651	3558	25318	-	108
		Jinjiang City	7347	7318	57750	-	245
		Nan'an City	4013	4106	27375	-	75
		Huian County	1004	1522	8599	-	49
		Anxi County	1915	1894	11385	-	14
		Yongchun County	433	388	2227	-	1
		Dehua County	794	702	2551	-	7
		Jinmen County	7	15	27	-	0
Xiamen City	Xiamen City	26579	15281	85646	3	328	
	Siming District	6712	6694	35219	-	42	
	Haicang District	956	976	6189	-	26	
	Huli District	4065	3865	18758	-	49	
	Jimei District	792	769	4734	-	40	
	Tong'an District	861	1050	6605	-	19	
	Xiang'an District	599	677	3472	-	4	
Zhangzhou City	Zhangzhou City	6666	4599	27292	94	65	
	Xiangcheng District	851	918	5501	-	7	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid		
Fujian Province	Zhangzhou City	Longwen District	256	257	1532	-	2	
		Longhai City	1084	874	5240	-	6	
		Yunxiao County	137	150	887	-	0	
		Zhangpu County	501	506	2343	-	2	
		Zhaoan County	294	159	794	-	3	
		Changtai County	283	254	1462	-	4	
		Dongshan County	118	77	526	-	1	
		Nanjing County	247	271	1777	-	1	
		Pinghe County	451	425	1842	-	1	
		Huaan County	99	138	789	-	1	
	Longyan City	Longyan City	2693	2936	12690	21	18	
		Xinluo District	437	531	3290	-	1	
		Zhangping City	206	140	834	-	1	
		Changting County	612	300	1501	-	4	
		Yongding County	207	278	1454	-	2	
		Shanghang County	160	925	1968	-	3	
		Wuping County	200	294	1056	-	1	
		Liancheng County	126	209	1021	-	3	
	Ningde City	Ningde City	3713	3317	16095	52	28	
		Jiaocheng District	225	483	1358	-	2	
		Fuan City	828	995	5287	-	16	
		Fuding City	699	627	3298	-	4	
		Shouning County	189	126	685	-	1	
		Xiapu County	217	186	1238	-	1	
		Zherong County	117	174	839	-	1	
		Pingnan County	112	110	519	-	0	
		Gutian County	230	231	1160	-	0	
		Zhouning County	75	110	712	-	0	
	Jiangxi Province	Jiangxi Province		31637	19013	104915	45	104
		Nanchang City	Nanchang City	9029	4893	28675	0	30
Donghu District			426	441	2078	-	0	
Xihu District			730	711	3215	-	1	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Jiangxi Province	Nanchang City	Qingyunpu District	286	217	1245	-	1
		Wanli District	43	132	495	-	0
		Qingshanhu District	596	439	2145	-	0
		Nanchang County	503	514	2580	-	2
		Xinjian County	186	194	1257	-	0
		Anyi County	255	213	955	-	0
		Jinxian County	404	310	2208	-	1
		National Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone	768	528	3511	-	0
	Jiujiang City	Jiujiang City	2898	2156	10252	6	9
		Xunyang District	82	110	607	-	1
		Lushan District	99	181	809	-	1
		Ruichang City	154	88	433	-	0
		Jiujiang County	52	60	432	-	0
		Wuning County	134	210	765	-	0
		Xiushui County	371	403	1499	-	0
		Yongxiu County	123	215	935	-	0
		De'an County	77	83	356	-	0
		Xingzi County	81	141	622	-	0
		Duchang County	189	217	1118	-	2
		Hukou County	80	107	356	-	1
		Pengze County	147	135	900	-	1
		Gongqing Cheng City	30	64	512	-	0
		Jingdezhen City	Jingdezhen City	1135	604	3333	6
	Changjiang District		63	49	155	-	0
	Zhushan District		209	117	535	-	0
	Leping City		161	120	627	-	0
	Fuliang County		66	83	521	-	1
	Yingtian City	Yingtian City	870	481	2880	0	3
		Yuehu District	115	75	557	-	3
		Guixi City	241	124	715	-	0
		Yujiang County	100	140	733	-	0
	Xinyu City	Xinyu City	614	301	1847	1	3

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Jiangxi Province	Xinyu City	Yushui District	109	96	487	-	0
		Fenyi County	69	65	400	-	0
	Pingxiang City	Pingxiang City	809	534	3078	1	1
		Anyuan District	111	100	625	-	0
		Xiangdong District	42	54	327	-	0
		Lianhua County	82	79	453	-	0
		Shangli County	90	128	528	-	1
		Luxi County	60	70	451	-	0
		Ganzhou City	Ganzhou City	5091	3280	16830	11
	Zhanggong District		389	395	1859	-	2
	Ruijin City		265	272	1151	-	2
	Nankang City		711	610	2923	-	0
	Gan County		143	181	962	-	2
	Xinfeng County		147	156	751	-	0
	Dayu County		72	49	448	-	0
	Shangyou County		88	96	464	-	0
	Chongyi County		56	82	347	-	0
	Anyuan County		52	64	334	-	0
	Longnan County		69	93	359	-	0
	Dingnan County		51	38	202	-	0
	Quannan County		39	58	264	-	0
	Ningdu County		252	258	1179	-	0
	Yudu County		266	306	1444	-	2
	Xingguo County		154	177	1043	-	0
	Huichang County		98	113	372	-	0
	Xunwu County		65	52	262	-	0
	Shicheng County		105	76	379	-	0
	Shangrao City		Shangrao City	3849	2321	11317	5
		Xinzhou District	255	278	1222	-	0
		Dexing City	272	152	680	-	0
Shangrao County		186	294	1374	-	0	
Guangfeng County		207	323	1255	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Jiangxi Province	Shangrao City	Yushan County	182	168	1074	-	0
		Qianshan County	101	103	574	-	0
		Hengfeng County	46	55	303	-	0
		Yiyang County	107	98	506	-	0
		Yugan County	181	185	610	-	0
		Poyang County	185	295	1339	-	1
		Wannian County	178	115	528	-	0
		Wuyuan County	138	138	978	-	0
	Fuzhou City	Fuzhou City	1644	1105	5877	4	4
		Linchuan District	167	326	1505	-	2
		Nancheng County	145	94	456	-	0
		Lichuan County	85	78	427	-	0
		Nanfeng County	106	66	568	-	1
		Chongren County	41	53	315	-	0
		Le'an County	63	71	315	-	0
		Yihuang County	23	58	315	-	0
		Jinxi County	52	85	441	-	0
		Zixi County	37	58	254	-	0
		Dongxiang County	88	121	705	-	0
		Guangchang County	50	42	224	-	0
	Yichun City	Yichun City	3090	1696	11880	3	20
		Yuanzhou District	234	158	869	-	0
		Fengcheng City	457	294	1332	-	0
		Zhangshu City	751	389	3562	-	2
		Fengxin County	68	77	677	-	4
		Gaoan City	266	227	1756	-	2
		Wanzai County	102	114	657	-	2
		Shanggao County	90	139	744	-	3
		Yifeng County	89	114	774	-	4
		Jing'an County	56	69	399	-	0
		Tonggu County	43	38	243	-	1
	Ji'an City	Ji'an City	2586	1540	8393	8	11

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid
Jiangxi Province	Jizhou District	78	84	592	-	0
	Qingyuan District	88	116	384	-	2
	Jinggangshan City	98	100	735	-	2
	Ji'an County	79	95	426	-	0
	Jishui County	56	91	567	-	2
	Xiajiang County	94	86	331	-	0
	Xin'gan County	112	170	1078	-	0
	Yongfeng County	353	283	1490	-	1
	Taihe County	108	134	780	-	1
	Suichuan County	114	128	587	-	0
	Wan'an County	50	51	295	-	0
	Anfu County	54	93	476	-	1
Yongxin County	82	96	432	-	0	
Shandong Province		107620	64841	393880	395	1012
Shandong Province	Jinan City	16802	10421	57552	29	114
	Shizhong District	1077	832	5218	-	5
	Lixia District	1657	1581	9689	-	9
	Huaiyin District	873	843	4072	-	7
	Tianqiao District	1601	1569	6721	-	3
	Licheng District	1647	1832	8906	-	8
	Changqing District	310	374	1737	-	2
	Zhangqiu City	563	501	3043	-	11
	Pingyin County	208	178	1209	-	8
	Jiyang County	191	305	1382	-	0
	Shanghe County	228	321	1243	-	1
	Liaocheng City	Liaocheng City	4154	2877	16798	19
Dongchangfu District		481	406	1888	-	0
Linqing City		485	554	2782	-	0
Yanggu County		344	363	2436	-	3
Xin County		289	258	1565	-	0
Renping County		165	184	1237	-	0

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid		
Shandong Province	Liaocheng City	Dong'e County	307	178	1219	-	1	
		Guan County	246	278	1493	-	3	
		Gaotang County	264	229	1447	-	6	
	Dezhou City	Dezhou City	4176	2457	16102	11	33	
		Decheng District	341	410	2722	-	6	
		Leling City	335	229	1526	-	7	
		Yucheng City	303	274	1647	-	5	
		Ling County	218	140	1070	-	5	
		Pingyuan County	177	119	795	-	0	
		Xiajin County	196	199	1176	-	1	
		Wucheng County	223	203	1032	-	2	
		Qihe County	217	113	1025	-	1	
		Linyi County	120	127	809	-	2	
		Ningjin County	189	106	901	-	0	
		Qingyun County	154	220	733	-	0	
		Dongying City	Dongying City	1778	1378	9336	2	67
			Dongying District	350	372	2811	-	5
	Hekou District		69	193	885	-	0	
	Kenli County		148	70	730	-	12	
	Lijin County		54	69	405	-	2	
	Guangrao County		397	559	3176	-	36	
	Zibo City	Zibo City	4136	2898	23793	34	70	
		Zhangdian District	624	669	5051	-	3	
		Zichuan District	418	413	3777	-	3	
		Boshan District	158	276	2188	-	4	
		Linzi District	205	302	2879	-	5	
		Zhoucun District	376	460	2858	-	5	
Huantai County		246	195	1997	-	7		
Gaoqing County		145	193	962	-	4		
Yiyuan County		190	153	1878	-	9		
Weifang City	Weifang City	9256	5972	35476	76	89		
	Kuiwen District	577	412	2673	-	2		

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shandong Province	Weifang City	Weicheng District	411	365	2467	-	5
		Hanting District	105	100	783	-	2
		Fangzi District	130	153	1224	-	1
		Anqiu City	393	450	2423	-	7
		Changyi City	198	180	1172	-	0
		Gaomi City	655	717	3634	-	20
		Qingzhou City	924	673	4077	-	3
		Zhucheng City	525	532	3084	-	8
		Shouguang City	862	943	5303	-	16
		Linqu County	541	477	2488	-	4
		Changle County	327	428	2038	-	1
	Yantai City	Yantai City	8735	4301	29486	37	82
		Laishan District	280	265	1762	-	2
		Zhifu District	1394	1106	7408	-	20
		Fushan District	138	159	1144	-	0
		Mouping District	216	185	1365	-	1
		Qixia City	192	169	1081	-	1
		Haiyang City	244	204	1177	-	0
		Longkou City	800	436	3144	-	9
		Laiyang City	327	335	1952	-	4
		Laizhou City	302	353	2460	-	2
		Penglai City	570	321	2636	-	5
		Zhaoyuan City	255	232	2170	-	15
		Changdao County	21	22	183	-	0
	Weihai City	Weihai City	3107	1633	12035	7	65
		Huancui District	351	228	1426	-	1
		Rongcheng City	434	242	1907	-	12
		Rushan City	148	133	1071	-	4
		Wendeng City	199	158	1709	-	10
	Qingdao City	Qingdao City	22629	12352	74647	13	346
		Shinan District	2420	2476	15939	-	20
		Shibei District	1422	1172	6779	-	11

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shandong Province	Qingdao City	Sifang District	501	484	3037	-	7
		Huangdao District	440	95	643	-	4
		Laoshan District	1427	1156	6785	-	20
		Chengyang District	1200	1059	6765	-	20
		Licang District	859	673	4123	-	19
		Jiaozhou City	967	970	4572	-	25
		Jimo City	1966	1366	7642	-	19
		Pingdu City	734	716	3671	-	18
		Jiaonan City	805	669	3586	-	22
		Laixi City	1211	582	3368	-	60
	Rizhao City	Rizhao City	2114	1222	7223	20	8
		Donggang District	455	205	1000	-	2
		Lanshan District	79	144	747	-	0
		Wulian County	92	130	749	-	1
		Ju County	313	409	2032	-	2
	Linyi City	Linyi City	12792	7315	44719	20	33
		Lanshan District	1846	2031	11357	-	2
		Luozhuang District	684	626	3183	-	1
		Hedong District	1125	1249	7143	-	2
		Tancheng County	503	381	1997	-	0
		Cangshan County	497	416	1826	-	2
		Junan County	474	343	2388	-	1
		Yishui County	540	371	3027	-	2
		Mengyin County	261	189	1332	-	0
		Pingyi County	439	332	2163	-	2
		Fei County	507	313	1719	-	2
		Yinan County	462	353	2117	-	1
		Linshu County	449	357	1950	-	3
	Zaozhuang City	Zaozhuang City	2109	1419	9950	5	12
		Xuecheng District	99	109	790	-	0
		Shizhong District	280	370	2339	-	3
		Yicheng District	72	79	676	-	2

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shandong Province	Zaozhuang City	Tai'erzhuang District	103	67	606	-	0
		Shanting District	151	156	1313	-	1
		Tengzhou City	633	567	3663	-	4
	Jining City	Jining City	4522	2826	16877	77	33
		Shizhong District	174	213	1555	-	2
		Rencheng District	231	191	1192	-	2
		Qufu City	418	324	1873	-	3
		Yanzhou City	215	196	1276	-	4
		Zoucheng City	405	215	1399	-	1
		Weishan County	139	148	717	-	1
		Yutai County	94	83	586	-	1
		Jinxiang County	207	143	740	-	0
		Jiaxiang County	275	176	1244	-	2
		Wenshang County	149	111	602	-	0
		Sishui County	157	178	884	-	1
		Liangshan County	234	253	1528	-	0
	Tai'an City	Taian City	3694	2357	13896	22	20
		Taishan District	444	327	2445	-	2
		Daiyue District	460	290	1705	-	2
		Xintai City	364	326	1637	-	1
		Feicheng City	346	365	2046	-	6
		Ningyang County	181	141	1200	-	2
		Dongping County	256	333	1309	-	0
Laiwu City	Laiwu City	662	473	3232	3	4	
	Laicheng District	266	336	1941	-	3	
	Gangcheng District	40	42	328	-	1	
Binzhou City	Binzhou City	2339	1833	10776	13	8	
	Bincheng District	139	160	963	-	2	
	Huimin County	94	123	671	-	0	
	Yangxin County	45	85	448	-	1	
	Wudi County	112	116	741	-	1	
	Zhanhua County	63	98	822	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shandong Province	Binzhou City	Boxing County	377	517	2819	-	1
		Zouping County	393	431	2646	-	1
	Heze City	Heze City	3750	2303	11982	7	12
		Mudan District	424	392	1646	-	3
		Cao County	525	402	1673	-	3
		Dingtao County	106	214	740	-	0
		Chengwu County	183	132	671	-	1
		Shan County	396	240	1293	-	0
		Juye County	164	185	852	-	0
		Yuncheng County	278	296	1505	-	0
		Juancheng County	169	125	658	-	0
		Dongming County	112	64	508	-	1
		Henan Province		73789	40853	218631	46
Henan Province	Zhengzhou City	Zhengzhou City	30562	15048	82403	4	41
		Zhongyuan District	914	907	5170	-	1
		Erqi District	1468	1289	7129	-	2
		Guancheng Hui District	1503	1404	7520	-	0
		Jinshui District	6364	5268	23837	-	6
		Shangjie District	56	99	550	-	0
		Huiji District	502	379	2086	-	0
		Xinzheng City	630	776	3860	-	3
		Dengfeng City	414	205	1697	-	2
		Xinmi City	356	282	1817	-	0
		Gongyi City	309	352	1950	-	2
		Yingyang City	339	279	1800	-	3
		Zhongmou County	336	340	1784	-	0
		Sanmenxia City	Sanmenxia City	607	426	2766	4
Hubin District	57		64	395	-	0	
Yima City	21		19	134	-	0	
Lingbao City	112		106	691	-	0	
Mianchi County	51		60	525	-	0	
Shan County	54		33	182	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Henan Province	Sanmenxia City	Lushi County	45	42	220	-	0
	Luoyang City	Luoyang City	4492	2599	15194	6	27
		Xigong District	318	502	3134	-	4
		Laocheng District	89	111	734	-	0
		Chanhe Hui District	77	41	229	-	0
		Jianxi District	264	327	1665	-	1
		Jili District	11	12	83	-	0
		Luolong District	290	276	1465	-	0
		Yanshi City	502	300	1891	-	1
		Mengjin City	138	84	472	-	0
		Xin'an County	155	115	589	-	0
		Luanchuan County	93	87	503	-	0
		Song County	73	111	327	-	0
		Ruyang County	111	137	685	-	0
		Yiyang County	149	100	413	-	0
		Luoning County	70	47	182	-	0
		Yichuan County	230	181	883	-	0
		Jiaozuo City	Jiaozuo City	1932	1322	8911	6
	Jiefang District		57	132	859	-	0
	Shanyang District		118	47	311	-	0
	Zhongzhan District		29	13	177	-	0
	Macun District		31	43	226	-	0
	Mengzhou City		226	152	863	-	0
	Qinyang City		112	82	754	-	1
	Xiuwu County		62	78	780	-	0
	Boai County		88	195	834	-	1
	Wuzhi County		178	224	1508	-	0
	Wen County		201	187	1320	-	0
	Xinxiang City	Xinxiang City	3406	2143	13273	1	18
		Weibin District	111	67	550	-	0
		Hongqi District	76	123	570	-	0
		Fengquan District	37	42	282	-	2

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Henan Province	Xinxiang City	Muye District	151	116	782	-	0
		Weihui City	146	137	599	-	0
		Huixian City	235	195	1646	-	0
		Xinxiang County	161	106	659	-	1
		Huojia County	99	63	605	-	0
		Yuanyang County	163	144	735	-	1
		Yanjin County	96	108	555	-	0
		Fengqiu County	192	167	886	-	0
		Changyuan County	300	403	3148	-	6
	Hebi City	Hebi City	653	424	2482	0	0
		Qibin District	78	74	478	-	0
		Shancheng District	27	43	239	-	0
		Heshan District	6	10	50	-	0
		Jun County	192	217	977	-	0
		Qi County	54	59	536	-	0
	Anyang City	Anyang City	2204	1397	8739	3	0
		Beiguan District	158	184	1209	-	0
		Wenfeng District	114	145	913	-	0
		Yindu District	30	46	698	-	0
		Long'an District	43	56	283	-	0
		Linzhou City	156	156	812	-	0
		Anyang County	190	183	974	-	0
		Tangyin County	129	117	632	-	0
		Hua County	266	267	1210	-	0
		Neihuang County	254	151	730	-	0
	Puyang City	Puyang City	1778	1089	5533	2	6
		Hualong District	86	92	386	-	1
		Qingfeng County	87	100	555	-	0
		Nanle County	101	87	442	-	0
		Fan County	131	69	335	-	0
Taiqian County		220	142	709	-	0	
Hi-tech Area		77	125	632	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Henan Province	Puyang City	Puyang County	215	161	818	-	4
	Kaifeng City	Kaifeng City	2394	1488	7384	1	4
		Gulou District	68	60	347	-	2
		Longting District	100	26	269	-	0
		Shunhe Hui District	63	97	433	-	1
		Yuwangtai District	50	70	515	-	0
		Jinming District	82	140	493	-	0
		Qi County	210	188	736	-	0
		Tongxu County	94	80	400	-	0
		Weishi County	271	238	1313	-	0
		Kaifeng County	208	221	634	-	0
		Lankao County	221	141	645	-	1
		Shangqiu City	Shangqiu City	3902	2372	11331	0
	Liangyuan District		420	382	1698	-	0
	Suiyang District		269	265	1289	-	0
	Yongcheng City		402	263	1416	-	0
	Yucheng County		428	375	1642	-	0
	Minquan County		248	192	920	-	0
	Ningling County		96	133	530	-	0
	Sui County		162	123	565	-	0
	Xiayi County		416	361	1391	-	0
	Zhecheng County		170	164	689	-	0
	Xuchang City	Xuchang City	2867	1618	8670	3	20
		Weidu District	169	171	638	-	0
		Yuzhou City	393	325	1611	-	4
		Changge City	350	268	1801	-	2
		Xuchang County	241	219	1318	-	5
		Yanling County	268	209	917	-	0
		Xiangcheng County	195	139	640	-	0
	Luohe City	Luohe City	1990	1017	6062	0	2
		Yancheng District	165	162	873	-	0
		Yuanhui District	203	242	1031	-	0

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Henan Province	Luohu City	Zhaoling District	113	133	542	-	0
		Wuyang County	137	108	547	-	0
		Linying County	233	180	1013	-	0
	Pingdingshan City	Pingdingshan City	2194	1227	6463	1	5
		Xinhua District	145	135	723	-	0
		Weidong District	67	93	531	-	0
		Zhanhe District	176	93	488	-	0
		Shilong District	5	31	61	-	0
		Wugang City	232	78	398	-	1
		Ruzhou City	350	216	1131	-	2
		Baofeng County	91	80	400	-	0
		Ye County	113	94	587	-	0
		Lushan County	197	142	640	-	0
		Jia County	104	115	550	-	0
	Nanyang City	Nanyang City	5140	2523	11936	8	8
		Wolong District	208	251	1022	-	0
		Wancheng District	210	139	833	-	0
		Dengzhou City	393	240	1105	-	0
		Nanzhao County	137	72	376	-	0
		Fangcheng County	269	243	800	-	0
		Xixia County	214	125	958	-	0
		Zhenping County	386	271	1132	-	1
		Neixiang County	186	106	506	-	0
		Xichuan County	219	145	642	-	0
Duqi County		176	120	574	-	0	
Tanghe County		258	155	723	-	0	
Xinye County		123	116	596	-	0	
Tongbai County		120	94	419	-	0	
Xinyang City	Xinyang City	2853	1818	8753	5	2	
	Shihe District	205	341	1130	-	0	
	Pingqiao District	119	130	560	-	0	
	Xi County	144	121	449	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Henan Province	Xinyang City	Huaibin County	97	71	327	-	0
		Huangchuan County	128	120	707	-	2
		Guangshan County	177	146	695	-	0
		Gushi County	674	460	2376	-	0
		Shangcheng County	147	138	678	-	0
		Luoshan County	97	96	518	-	0
		Xin County	108	47	431	-	0
	Zhoukou City	Zhoukou City	3731	2386	11241	1	5
		Chuanhui District	158	165	565	-	0
		Xiangcheng City	295	269	1264	-	3
		Fugou County	193	338	804	-	0
		Xihua County	202	141	695	-	0
		Shangshui County	211	138	676	-	0
		Taikang County	343	347	1444	-	0
		Luyi County	366	264	1329	-	0
		Dancheng County	231	164	823	-	2
		Huaiyang County	351	206	1060	-	0
		Shenqiu County	252	189	1137	-	0
		Huangfan County	6	2	372	-	0
	Zhumadian City	Zhumadian City	2463	1453	7011	1	5
		Yicheng District	132	112	609	-	1
		Queshan County	75	86	393	-	0
		Qinyang County	173	131	501	-	0
		Suiping County	120	85	478	-	0
		Xiping County	191	169	758	-	0
		Shangcai County	216	228	816	-	1
		Runan County	147	111	520	-	0
		Pingyu County	101	93	538	-	0
		Xincai County	175	112	486	-	0
		Zhengyang County	138	133	458	-	0
	Jiyuan City	170	341	1984	0	2	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hubei Province	Hubei Province	46054	25851	154420	203	249	
	Wuhan City	Wuhan City	22334	11810	81102	24	124
		Jiang'an District	1336	1310	7985	-	13
		Jiangnan District	1131	1568	9878	-	10
		Qiaokou District	899	864	5848	-	9
		Hanyang District	572	573	4633	-	7
		Wuchang District	1940	1461	9758	-	11
		Qingshan District	252	198	1432	-	3
		Hongshan District	1756	1302	9706	-	19
		Dongxihu District	1190	1187	7244	-	8
		Hannan District	106	141	936	-	0
		Caidian District	191	207	1144	-	2
		Jiangxia District	338	319	2873	-	0
		Huangpi District	566	658	3366	-	2
		Xinzhou District	373	172	1063	-	0
		Shiyan City	Shiyan City	1910	818	4935	14
	Maojian District		132	69	373	-	0
	Zhangwan District		143	76	435	-	6
	Danjiangkou City		111	92	653	-	0
	Yun County		117	59	246	-	0
	Zhushan County		83	58	223	-	0
	Fang County		94	84	291	-	0
	Yunxi County		264	53	250	-	0
	Zhuxi County		61	34	195	-	0
	Xiangyang City	Xiangyang City	2480	1474	7643	24	4
		Xiangcheng District	190	253	866	-	2
		Fancheng District	399	244	1080	-	0
		Xiangzhou District	514	173	631	-	0
		Laohekou City	120	62	467	-	0
Zaoyang City		314	183	1010	-	1	
Yicheng City		156	118	479	-	1	
Nanzhang County		164	134	489	-	0	
Gucheng County		169	115	536	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hubei Province	Xiang yang City	Baokang County	110	84	344	-	0
	Jingmen City	Jingmen City	1316	706	3748	5	4
		Dongbao District	74	128	553	-	2
		Duodao District	101	113	370	-	0
		Zhongxiang City	246	172	914	-	1
		Shayang County	60	76	485	-	0
		Jingshan County	281	126	794	-	0
	Xiaogan City	Xiaogan City	2234	1273	7884	8	7
		Xiaonan District	171	153	1156	-	0
		Yingcheng City	263	148	897	-	0
		Anlu City	170	164	964	-	0
		Hanchuan City	600	402	2335	-	6
		Xiaochang County	163	68	389	-	0
		Dawu County	58	79	480	-	0
		Yunmeng County	207	163	929	-	0
	Huanggang City	Huanggang City	1918	1152	6061	14	9
		Huangzhou District	77	148	577	-	2
		Macheng City	165	93	562	-	0
		Wuxue City	204	126	803	-	0
		Hong'an County	101	97	349	-	0
		Luotian County	74	72	329	-	0
		Yingshan County	102	66	348	-	0
		Xishui County	147	120	558	-	0
		Qichun County	292	194	1272	-	5
		Huangmei County	161	211	874	-	0
		Tuanfeng County	45	28	222	-	0
	Ezhou City	Ezhou City	421	236	1767	28	2
Echeng District		65	65	369	-	1	
Liangzihu District		43	36	170	-	0	
Huarong District		25	36	274	-	0	
Huangshi City	Huangshi City	955	606	3739	3	16	
	Xialu District	26	34	171	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hubei Province	Huangshi City	Huangshigang District	43	42	390	-	1
		Xisaishan District	23	25	149	-	0
		Tieshan District	9	14	168	-	1
		Daye City	291	192	1227	-	8
		Yangxin County	179	202	727	-	0
	Xianning City	Xianning City	1167	772	4133	8	4
		Xian'an District	149	145	677	-	0
		Chibi City	229	164	880	-	0
		Jiayu County	125	86	497	-	1
		Tongcheng County	121	134	765	-	1
		Chongyang County	63	81	437	-	0
		Tongshan County	109	68	414	-	0
	Jingzhou City	Jingzhou City	3552	1958	9908	18	4
		Shashi District	241	326	1829	-	4
		Jingzhou District	249	272	1210	-	0
		Shishou City	239	165	865	-	0
		Honghu City	888	227	1342	-	0
		Songzi City	228	255	994	-	0
		Jiangling County	131	88	363	-	0
		Gong'an County	260	258	1137	-	0
		Jianli County	363	289	1515	-	0
	Yichang City	Yichang City	2499	1691	8725	26	56
		Xiling District	202	165	728	-	0
		Wujiagang District	108	94	256	-	1
		Dianjun District	13	52	161	-	1
		Huting District	113	33	147	-	0
		Yiling District	216	263	1175	-	1
		Zhijiang City	120	107	836	-	2
		Yidu City	100	84	554	-	2
		Dangyang City	153	119	575	-	0
		Yuan'an County	38	198	545	-	0
		Xingshan County	41	30	177	-	3

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hubei Province	Yichang City	Zigui County	42	51	239	-	2
		Changyang Tujia Autonomous County	108	88	410	-	0
		Wufeng Tujia Autonomous County	81	72	395	-	0
	Suizhou City	Suizhou City	710	346	3161	5	5
		Zengdu District	181	167	937	-	0
		Guangshui City	244	132	739	-	1
		Sui County	173	80	169	-	0
	Xiantao City	674	499	2695	5	2	
	Tianmen City	698	357	2035	1	1	
	Qianjiang City	429	285	1187	2	1	
	Shennongjia Forestry Region	73	53	392	0	0	
	Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	1492	982	4375	18	1
		Enshi City	391	327	1352	-	0
		Lichuan City	306	201	770	-	0
		Jianshi County	184	94	569	-	0
		Badong County	109	90	488	-	0
		Xuan'en County	85	67	279	-	0
Xianfeng County		80	79	279	-	0	
Laifeng County		66	79	267	-	0	
Hefeng County		78	45	327	-	1	
Hunan Province	Hunan Province		51147	29364	161705	89	210
	Changsha City	Changsha City	23523	12209	70961	8	107
		Yuelu District	1259	941	5559	-	1
		Furong District	2745	3030	16470	-	6
		Tianxin District	1033	927	4225	-	3
		Kaifu District	1206	1127	4747	-	2
		Yuhua District	2381	2233	10961	-	15
		Liuyang City	1260	972	6671	-	12
		Changsha County	995	618	3757	-	0
		Wangcheng District	626	450	2381	-	3
		Ningxiang County	985	647	3292	-	4

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hunan Province	Zhangjiajie City	Zhangjiajie City	708	472	1608	3	2
		Yongding District	201	317	906	-	0
		Wulingyuan District	43	1	6	-	0
		Cili County	93	88	376	-	0
		Sangzhi County	69	44	163	-	0
	Changde City	Changde City	1923	1188	7503	6	6
		Wuling District	261	273	1749	-	0
		Dingcheng District	74	72	492	-	0
		Jinshi City	71	49	452	-	1
		Anxiang County	158	127	703	-	0
		Hanshou County	152	135	642	-	0
		Li County	209	261	1283	-	0
		Linli County	46	7	60	-	2
		Taoyuan County	154	115	669	-	0
		Shimen County	147	107	631	-	0
	Yiyang City	Yiyang City	2680	1524	7863	6	6
		Heshan District	323	277	1288	-	0
		Ziyang District	104	138	611	-	0
		Ruanjiang City	238	191	1182	-	0
		Nan County	362	325	1503	-	1
		Taojiang County	313	178	899	-	1
		Anhua County	442	268	1161	-	0
	Yueyang City	Yueyang City	2857	1791	9907	9	18
		Yueyanglou District	350	314	1417	-	0
		Junshan District	50	57	362	-	0
		Yunxi District	59	79	544	-	0
		Miluo City	293	143	715	-	3
		Linxiang City	194	154	674	-	2
Yueyang County		161	165	730	-	3	
Huarong County		272	174	934	-	2	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hunan Province	Yueyang City	Xiangyin County	254	224	1444	-	6
		Pingjiang County	449	336	1617	-	2
		Quyuan District	17	16	142	-	0
	Zhuzhou City	Zhuzhou City	2949	1731	10601	11	27
		Tianyuan District	199	260	1389	-	2
		Hetang District	274	160	1245	-	1
		Lusong District	359	355	1574	-	2
		Shifeng District	67	91	792	-	0
		Liling City	366	294	1550	-	16
		Zhuzhou County	158	136	562	-	0
		You County	221	157	891	-	0
		Chaling County	214	119	581	-	0
		Yanling County	40	40	203	-	0
		Xiangtan City	Xiangtan City	1928	1024	7536	1
	Yuetang District		229	131	1206	-	0
	Yuhu District		263	219	1491	-	1
	Xiangxiang City		408	230	1169	-	1
	Shaoshan City		157	118	952	-	3
	Xiangtan County		268	264	1557	-	0
	Hengyang City	Hengyang City	2877	1794	9586	3	7
		Zhengxiang District	126	120	646	-	0
		Yanfeng District	106	188	1186	-	1
		Zhuhui District	45	98	640	-	1
		Shigu District	110	148	992	-	2
		Nanyue District	19	39	623	-	0
		Changning City	216	123	491	-	0
		Leiyang City	403	233	1022	-	1
Hengyang County		339	285	1315	-	1	
Hengnan County		206	161	675	-	0	
Hengshan County		132	56	358	-	0	
Hengdong County		188	105	589	-	1	
Qidong County		275	193	766	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hunan Province	Chenzhou City	Chenzhou City	2235	1089	5060	3	1
		Beihu District	244	165	761	-	0
		Suxian District	118	157	549	-	0
		Zixing City	179	115	451	-	0
		Guiyang County	519	202	666	-	0
		Yongxing County	137	77	420	-	0
		Yizhang County	136	77	512	-	0
		Jiahe County	65	67	339	-	1
		Linwu County	43	35	200	-	0
		Rucheng County	90	42	232	-	0
		Guidong County	65	26	114	-	0
		Anren County	84	69	232	-	0
	Yongzhou City	Yongzhou City	2197	1088	5228	4	3
		Lengshuitan District	132	172	849	-	1
		Lingling District	81	134	690	-	0
		Dong'an County	113	84	414	-	0
		Dao County	135	51	273	-	0
		Ningyuan County	154	104	454	-	0
		Jiangyong County	63	30	174	-	0
		Lanshan County	194	78	290	-	0
		Xintian County	146	153	648	-	0
		Shuangpai County	49	39	185	-	0
		Qiyang County	342	160	889	-	0
		Jianghua Yao Autonomous County	273	78	256	-	0
	Shaoyang City	Shaoyang City	3214	2193	12869	8	14
		Daxiang District	139	109	646	-	0
		Shuangqing District	95	138	613	-	1
		Beita District	28	18	201	-	2
		Wugang District	186	103	509	-	0
		Shaodong County	790	641	4103	-	6
		Shaoyang County	356	374	2460	-	0
		Xinshao County	227	205	1050	-	0

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Hunan Province	Shaoyang City	Longhui County	346	293	1416	-	1
		Dongkou County	134	101	498	-	1
		Suining County	73	65	246	-	0
		Xinning County	78	70	397	-	2
		Chengbu Miao Autonomous County	55	47	218	-	0
	Huaihua City	Huaihua City	1402	951	4294	13	6
		Hecheng District	145	237	703	-	0
		Hongjiang City	50	69	341	-	1
		Ruanling County	203	96	434	-	0
		Chenxi County	56	79	262	-	1
		Xupu County	126	87	377	-	1
		Zhongfang County	27	48	317	-	1
		Huitong County	44	38	149	-	0
		Mayang Miao Autonomous County	65	57	325	-	1
		Xinhuang Dong Autonomous County	40	26	162	-	1
		Zhijiang Dong Autonomous County	86	60	218	-	0
		Jingzhou Miao and Dong Autonomous County	66	66	175	-	0
		Tongdao Dong Autonomous County	45	24	133	-	0
	Loudi City	Loudi City	1574	1095	5512	1	3
		Louxing District	136	275	1066	-	0
		Lengshuijiang City	93	84	432	-	0
		Lianyuan City	338	154	868	-	0
		Shuangfeng County	365	253	1317	-	0
		Xinhua County	313	259	964	-	1
	XiangXi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	XiangXi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	747	560	2195	-	2
		Jishou City	283	204	755	13	0
		Luxi County	9	10	86	-	0
		Fenghuang County	51	56	351	-	0
Huayuan County		71	57	153	-	2	
Baojing County		131	65	191	-	0	
Guzhang County		56	55	171	-	0	
Yongshun County		60	59	237	-	0	
Longshan County		72	54	250	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guangdong Province	Guangdong Province	406393	223470	1314188	36	4177	
	Guangzhou City	Guangzhou City	108930	61285	343467	1	1064
		Yuexiu District	7219	7543	41269	-	69
		Liwan District	3510	3281	19749	-	60
		Haizhu District	4563	4536	26365	-	41
		Tianhe District	17025	17240	76383	-	113
		Baiyun District	14600	12679	59502	-	151
		Huangpu District	827	967	5444	-	16
		Fanyu District	5834	6178	34741	-	108
		Fanyu District	2840	2858	16195	-	78
		Nansha District	573	331	2032	-	1
		Luogang District	633	618	4441	-	5
		Zengcheng City	1547	2224	13805	-	86
		Conghua City	692	538	3863	-	6
		Qingyuan City	Qingyuan City	1745	1113	6409	3
	Qingcheng District		195	173	1081	-	1
	Yingde City		348	226	1329	-	5
	Lianzhou City		132	145	559	-	0
	Fogang County		99	74	385	-	1
	Yangshan County		99	98	431	-	1
	Qingxin County		176	242	1084	-	1
	Lianshan Zhuang and Yao Autonomous County		46	26	142	-	0
	Liannan Yao Autonomous County		28	16	149	-	0
	Shaoguan City	Shaoguan City	1566	1060	5784	1	3
		Zhenjiang District	116	164	729	-	0
		Wujiang District	118	139	556	-	0
		Qujiang District	65	76	536	-	0
Lechang City		148	137	658	-	0	
Nanxiong City		152	97	523	-	0	
Shixing County		66	47	277	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guangdong Province	Shaoguan City	Renhua County	101	105	393	-	0
		Wengyuan County	85	82	446	-	0
		Xinfeng County	144	149	849	-	0
		Ruyuan Yao Autonomous County	64	40	230	-	1
	Heyuan City	Heyuan City	1675	1067	6292	0	9
		Yuancheng District	153	138	893	-	5
		Zijin County	190	135	936	-	0
		Longchuan County	197	251	1069	-	1
		Lianping County	83	61	459	-	0
		Heping County	144	164	927	-	0
		Dongyuan County	201	140	1050	-	0
	Meizhou City	Meizhou City	3443	1831	10656	1	5
		Meijiang District	159	187	793	-	0
		Xingning City	564	356	1915	-	0
		Mei County	366	354	1878	-	0
		Dapu County	277	159	1006	-	0
		Fengshun County	181	191	1090	-	2
		Wuhua County	322	274	1378	-	1
		Pingyuan County	100	102	790	-	0
		Jiaoling County	123	104	483	-	1
	Chaozhou City	Chaozhou City	7061	4987	32856	0	178
Xiangqiao District		274	286	1511	-	8	
Chaoan County		3624	3344	22012	-	51	
Raoping County		904	595	3239	-	16	
Shantou City	Shantou City	22790	16308	111072	0	259	
	Jinping District	762	1145	6219	-	1	
	Haojiang District	128	207	1413	-	2	
	Longhu District	1366	1538	7766	-	17	
	Chaoyang District	3816	3106	25449	-	65	
	Chaonan District	3826	6340	35713	-	43	
	Chenghai District	2063	2686	16740	-	57	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guangdong Province	Shan tou City	Nan'ao County	35	49	198	-	0
	Jieyang City	Jieyang City	12130	9802	62690	2	55
		Rongcheng District	1119	1433	9727	-	3
		Puning City	5383	5244	35611	-	23
		Jiedong County	1190	1249	7538	-	11
		Jiexi County	1084	1000	5247	-	1
		Huilai County	725	622	2651	-	2
	Shanwei City	Shanwei City	3320	2499	15277	0	15
		City Area	200	218	1403	-	0
		Lufeng City	686	550	3402	-	9
		Haifeng County	1567	1572	9262	-	2
		Luhe County	62	57	486	-	0
		Honghaiwan Economic Development Zone	65	61	321	-	0
	Huizhou City	Huizhou City	7393	5084	28791	1	46
		Huicheng District	726	1013	5141	-	1
		Huiyang District	690	677	3582	-	7
		Boluo County	803	718	4002	-	2
		Huidong County	763	655	5462	-	6
		Longmen County	129	120	789	-	0
	Dongguan City	Dongguan City	28264	18026	97647	0	281
	Shenzhen City	Shenzhen City	130806	55592	288105	1	1195
		Futian District	17499	13833	76983	-	242
		Luohu District	8238	7216	43994	-	104
		Nanshan District	14670	10091	52735	-	304
		Baoan District	14970	13237	60251	-	240
		Longgang District	10689	7909	36188	-	153
		Yantian District	377	429	2786	-	11
Zhuhai City	Zhuhai City	7239	3440	28563	0	131	
	Xiangzhou District	1107	1004	7035	-	19	
	Doumen District	192	177	1701	-	7	
	Jinwan District	533	347	2173	-	8	
Zhongshan City	Zhongshan City	17788	9741	68639	0	249	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guangdong Province	Jiangmen City	Jiangmen City	6309	4373	31439	1	131
		Pengjiang District	1027	868	4394	-	11
		Jianghai District	420	379	1899	-	2
		Xinhui District	608	735	5907	-	11
		Enping City	371	305	2213	-	12
		Taishan City	370	278	1897	-	7
		Kaiping City	792	652	4724	-	15
		Heshan City	747	601	4218	-	27
	Foshan City	Foshan City	32019	19403	127394	5	431
		Chancheng District	3596	3583	19523	-	40
		Nanhai District	5906	6609	39768	-	135
		Shunde District	7713	8102	53589	-	141
		Sanshui District	488	648	5004	-	25
		Gaoming District	350	449	3593	-	11
	Zhaoqing City	Zhaoqing City	3341	1536	10592	8	18
		Duanzhou District	444	230	1095	-	2
		Dinghu District	70	86	810	-	0
		Gaoyao City	577	424	3125	-	4
		Sihui City	499	176	1356	-	1
		Guangning County	283	172	855	-	0
		Huaiji County	156	138	595	-	1
		Fengkai County	73	45	277	-	0
		Deqing County	187	75	444	-	0
	Yunfu City	Yunfu City	1171	768	4517	2	9
		Yuncheng District	47	126	506	-	1
		Luoding City	333	192	1249	-	0
		Yuan'an County	15	15	132	-	0
Xinxing County		421	349	2029	-	5	
Yu'nan County		68	82	502	-	2	
Yangjiang City	Yangjiang City	2066	1453	8584	2	41	
	Jiangcheng District	472	481	2552	-	2	
	Yangchun City	410	312	1541	-	2	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guangdong Province	Yangjiang City	Yangxi County	110	91	560	-	1
		Yangdong County	365	404	2477	-	16
	Maoming City	Maoming City	2830	1834	10183	6	7
		Maonan District	218	170	1074	-	0
		Maogang District	124	214	1042	-	1
		Huazhou City	457	401	1806	-	2
		Xinyi City	329	185	897	-	0
		Gaozhou City	413	396	1835	-	3
		Dianbai County	450	279	1920	-	0
		Zhanjiang City	Zhanjiang City	4446	2078	15231	0
	Chikan District		167	153	1324	-	3
	Xiashan District		262	240	1959	-	0
	Potou District		78	101	681	-	2
	Mazhang District		298	88	670	-	2
	Wuchuan City		339	290	2395	-	1
	Lianjiang City		1021	583	3873	-	12
	Leizhou City		472	303	1961	-	4
	Suixi County		166	127	759	-	0
	Xuwen County		95	65	344	-	0
	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region		18828	11882	68258	30
Nanning City		Nanning City	4172	2713	16939	1	10
		Qingxiu District	1204	1068	3287	-	0
		Xingning District	188	151	559	-	0
		Jiangnan District	345	274	1265	-	0
		Xixiangtang District	1013	421	1444	-	0
		Liangqing District	97	65	430	-	0
		Yongning District	24	23	246	-	0
		Wuming County	100	77	443	-	0
		Heng County	84	76	494	-	2
		Binyang County	142	96	601	-	0
		Shanglin County	34	29	143	-	0
		Long'an County	58	49	245	-	0

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid		
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Nanning City	Mashan County	35	41	146	-	0	
	Guilin City	Guilin City	2156	1318	9476	8	31	
		Xiangshan District	121	77	634	-	1	
		Diecai District	71	71	441	-	0	
		Xiufeng District	104	85	424	-	0	
		Qixing District	192	174	1052	-	1	
		Yanshan District	11	4	39	-	0	
		Yangshuo County	46	33	292	-	0	
		Lingui County	75	75	454	-	2	
		Lingchuan County	121	69	490	-	0	
		Quanzhou County	77	62	356	-	0	
		Xing'an County	64	74	698	-	5	
		Yongfu County	34	104	299	-	0	
		Guanyang County	17	18	109	-	0	
		Ziyuan County	18	22	143	-	0	
		Pingle County	55	120	838	-	0	
		Lipu County	113	100	749	-	1	
		Longsheng Ge Autonomous County	36	28	146	-	0	
		Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County	29	2	63	-	0	
		Liuzhou City	Liuzhou City	1794	957	6860	3	26
			Liubei District	104	70	469	-	1
	Chengzhong District		70	26	169	-	1	
	Yufeng District		61	42	330	-	1	
	Liunan District		225	129	607	-	0	
	Liujiang County		101	61	611	-	0	
	Liucheng County		22	33	150	-	0	
	Luzhai County		45	101	512	-	0	
	Rong'an County		59	24	137	-	0	
	Sanjiang Dong Autonomous County		75	57	210	-	0	
Rongshui Miao Autonomous County	43		34	146	-	0		
Wuzhou City	Wuzhou City		780	515	3178	1	15	
	Changzhou District	11	18	97	-	0		

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Wuzhou City	Wanxiu District	17	16	148	-	0
		Dieshan District	32	18	129	-	0
		Cenxi City	92	92	421	-	1
		Cangwu County	83	82	373	-	1
		Teng County	133	93	445	-	0
		Mengshan County	53	67	202	-	0
	Guigang City	Guigang City	1324	768	4290	1	6
		Gangbei District	70	91	348	-	0
		Gangnan District	53	59	316	-	1
		Tantang District	36	26	217	-	0
		Guiping City	425	261	1391	-	3
		Pingnan County	379	250	1332	-	1
	Yulin City	Yulin City	1468	990	6343	0	12
		Yuzhou District	176	193	1338	-	0
		Beiliu City	169	191	1086	-	2
		Xingye County	90	95	539	-	0
		Rong County	136	87	719	-	0
		Luchuan County	106	75	478	-	0
		Bobai County	107	108	598	-	0
	Qinzhou City	Qinzhou City	562	337	1754	0	1
		Qinnan District	72	40	134	-	0
		Qinbei District	28	12	120	-	0
		Lingshan County	142	128	533	-	0
		Pubei County	96	63	373	-	0
	Beihai City	Beihai City	671	316	2522	0	2
		Haicheng District	54	44	370	-	0
		Yinhai District	13	14	109	-	0
		Tieshangang District	24	9	54	-	0
		Hepu County	129	93	500	-	0
	Fangchenggang City	Fangchenggang City	335	258	1126	0	0
Gangkou District		84	105	342	-	0	
Fangcheng District		50	69	312	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Fangchenggang City	Dongxing City	176	80	399	-	0
		Shangsi County	13	4	73	-	0
	Chongzuo City	Chongzuo City	262	147	952	0	0
		Jiangzhou District	40	10	90	-	0
		Pingxiang City	61	38	207	-	0
		Fusui County	29	36	181	-	0
		Daxin County	32	24	178	-	0
		Tiandeng County	10	6	59	-	0
		Ningming County	9	16	75	-	0
		Longzhou County	18	12	86	-	0
		Baise City	Baise City	448	421	1616	2
	Youjiang District		26	71	158	-	0
	Tianyang County		58	63	179	-	0
	Tiandong County		22	27	168	-	0
	Pingguo County		61	56	330	-	0
	Debao County		26	15	79	-	0
	Jingxi County		23	30	94	-	0
	Napo County		5	11	38	-	0
	Lingyun County		27	8	82	-	0
	Leye County		11	19	91	-	0
	Xilin County		19	58	86	-	0
	Tianlin County		8	19	88	-	0
	Longlin Ge Autonomous County		22	7	30	-	0
	Hechi City	Hechi City	704	402	2006	10	0
		Jinchengjiang District	30	19	77	-	0
		Yizhou City	69	69	354	-	0
		Nandan County	20	32	139	-	0
		Tian'e County	10	6	49	-	0
		Fengshan County	47	31	133	-	0
		Donglan County	13	4	53	-	0
Bama Yao Autonomous County		200	96	549	-	0	
Du'an Yao Autonomous County		48	36	121	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province			Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Hechi City	Dahua Yao Autonomous County	25	18	79	-	0
		Luocheng Melao Autonomous County	52	41	141	-	0
		Huanjiang Maonan Autonomous County	39	28	122	-	0
	Laibin City	Laibin City	346	183	869	0	0
		Xingbin District	27	31	158	-	0
		Heshan City	20	11	53	-	0
		Xiangzhou County	29	33	150	-	0
		Wuxuan County	21	19	105	-	0
		Xincheng County	9	11	77	-	0
		Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County	83	34	130	-	0
	Hezhou City	Hezhou City	366	166	865	4	0
		Babu District	72	64	292	-	0
		Zhaoping County	74	41	178	-	0
		Zhongshan County	40	13	94	-	0
		Fuchuan Yao Autonomous County	34	15	72	-	0
Hainan Province	Hainan Province		10510	4946	31662	14	46
	Haikou City	Haikou City	4421	2615	20572	1	41
		Longhua District	584	146	719	-	0
		Xiuying District	140	136	971	-	2
		Qionghai District	166	203	991	-	1
		Meilan District	379	183	971	-	2
	Sanya City	1028	513	2501	1	1	
	Sansha Ciyt	2444	0	0	0	0	
	Wenchang City	237	172	895	1	0	
	Qionghai City	331	195	1117	0	1	
	Wanning City	132	154	651	0	0	
	Wuzhishan City	96	45	294	0	0	
	Dongfang City	64	79	356	0	0	
Danzhou City	158	131	684	1	0		
Lin'gao County	84	144	343	2	0		
Chengmai County	430	166	1453	2	3		
Ding'an County	85	197	595	2	0		

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid
	Tunchang County	53	55	212	1	0
Hainan Province	Changjiang Li Autonomous County	62	100	232	0	0
	Baisha Li Autonomous County	48	75	332	0	0
	Qiongzong Li and Miao Autonomous County	142	55	264	2	0
	Lingshui Li Autonomous County	36	45	322	0	0
	Baoting Li and Miao Autonomous County	46	75	354	0	0
	Ledong Li Autonomous County	184	88	388	1	0
		Chongqing City	46001	33960	148152	193
Chongqing	Yuzhong District	4020	2531	12831	0	12
	Dadukou District	638	442	2373	1	9
	Jiangbei District	4568	2990	11585	0	21
	Shapingba District	2391	1379	9157	0	19
	Jiulongpo District	4128	2985	14497	1	21
	Nan'an District	2972	1809	9195	0	12
	Beibei District	979	1622	5678	2	12
	Yubei District	4786	2693	13260	0	9
	Banan District	1068	926	5424	3	9
	Wanzhou District	1680	1529	5517	9	12
	Fuling District	1459	1108	5269	11	4
	Qianjiang District	455	494	1210	0	0
	Changshou District	605	464	2295	3	0
	Jiangjin District	1394	933	4342	4	5
	Hechuan District	1206	1099	4475	12	6
	Yongchuan District	956	756	3149	10	2
	Nanchuan District	466	557	1372	12	0
	Qijiang County	449	817	2501	3	0
	Tongnan County	405	352	1382	0	0
	Tongliang County	714	725	2165	4	0
Dazu District	435	634	2405	3	1	
Rongchang County	529	356	1980	7	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Chongqing	Bishan County	777	725	3012	4	2	
	Dianjiang County	962	474	1580	6	1	
	Wulong County	214	250	680	5	0	
	Fengdu County	325	259	1134	11	1	
	Chengkou County	95	68	293	7	1	
	Liangping County	584	683	2744	8	1	
	Kai County	788	577	2502	5	1	
	Wuxi County	209	184	560	5	0	
	Wushan County	411	121	567	2	1	
	Fengjie County	341	299	1103	3	1	
	Yunyang County	403	347	1429	5	0	
	Zhong County	471	584	1571	2	0	
	Shizhu Tujia Autonomous County	205	355	1044	3	1	
	Pengshui Miao and Tujia Autonomous County	327	366	1062	22	0	
	Youyang Tujia and Miao Autonomous County	313	225	780	6	0	
	Xiushan Tujia and Miao Autonomous County	233	246	626	7	0	
	Hi-tech Development Zone	11	11	185	0	0	
	Economic and Technical Development Zone	163	116	645	7	1	
	Northern New District	2037	793	3204	0	1	
	Sichuan Province	Sichuan Province		73864	46523	259281	144
Chengdu City		Chengdu City	43431	24756	145207	14	216
		Qingyang District	2157	2163	12036	-	4
		Jinjiang District	1625	1752	8861	-	12
		Jinniu District	2195	2223	12783	-	11
		Wuhou District	4454	4361	21267	-	28
		Chenghua District	1722	1325	5508	-	2
		Longquanyi District	462	562	3728	-	4
		Qingbaijiang District	410	215	1628	-	3
		Xindu District	1083	1062	6687	-	5
		Wenjiang District	490	695	3980	-	7
		Dujiangyan District	626	398	2657	-	1
		Pengzhou City	410	507	2557	-	2

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Sichuan Province	Chengdu City	Qionglai City	456	387	3138	-	7
		Chongzhou City	509	478	3226	-	10
		Jintang County	258	242	1348	-	0
		Shuangliu County	899	1092	6869	-	6
		Pi County	543	770	4251	-	8
		Dayi County	338	402	2317	-	2
		Pujiang County	128	122	1108	-	0
		Xinjin County	188	378	2268	-	4
	Guangyuan City	Guangyuan City	640	509	2990	20	0
		Lizhou District	106	174	934	-	0
		Yuanba District	23	39	187	-	0
		Chaotian District	7	16	114	-	0
		Wangcang County	43	37	330	-	0
		Qingchuan County	21	43	262	-	0
		Jiange County	65	48	310	-	0
		Cangxi County	68	102	444	-	0
	Mianyang City	Mianyang City	3227	2337	12527	5	22
		Fucheng District	348	392	1766	-	1
		Youxian District	170	161	788	-	1
		Jiangyou City	209	270	1353	-	1
		Santai County	160	228	958	-	0
		Yanting County	91	90	524	-	0
		An County	210	314	1834	-	2
		Zitong County	84	84	416	-	0
		Beichuan Qiang Autonomous County	81	112	533	-	0
		Pingwu County	123	34	266	-	0
	Deyang City	Deyang City	2820	1484	10021	-	28
		Jingyang District	205	153	865	3	0
		Shifang City	458	195	1612	-	0
		Guanghan City	454	328	2253	-	4
Mianzhu City		377	301	2585	-	14	
Luojiang County		56	115	381	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Sichuan Province	Deyang City	Zhongjiang County	286	174	910	-	2
	Nanchong City	Nanchong City	2458	1664	8711	2	1
		Shunqing District	187	228	1319	-	1
		Gaoping District	88	138	728	-	0
		Jialing District	123	133	610	-	0
		Langzhong City	325	277	1765	-	0
		Nanbu County	254	288	1530	-	0
		Yingshan County	142	120	551	-	0
		Peng'an County	64	9	80	-	0
		Yilong County	169	151	736	-	0
		Xichong County	207	230	904	-	0
	Guang'an City	Guang'an City	1961	2805	6676	7	1
		Guang'an District	261	710	2193	-	0
		Huaying City	116	278	748	-	0
		Yuechi County	213	541	1059	-	0
		Wusheng County	222	457	1068	-	0
		Linshui County	258	510	1192	-	1
	Suining City	Suining City	1659	750	5413	2	4
		Chuanshan District	236	174	939	-	0
		Anju District	83	100	385	-	0
		Pengxi County	126	114	487	-	0
		Shehong County	216	163	2242	-	3
		Daying County	279	71	442	-	0
	Neijiang City	Neijiang City	1134	815	4526	3	3
		Shizhong District	80	141	890	-	1
		Dongxing District	124	132	806	-	1
		Weiyuan County	109	147	576	-	0
		Zizhong County	137	159	816	-	0
		Longchang County	226	200	1227	-	0
	Leshan City	Leshan City	2067	913	6715	7	11
Shizhong District		309	267	1611	-	1	
Shawan District		125	27	190	-	0	

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		Province	Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid
Sichuan Province	Leshan City	Wutongqiao District	83	60	745	-	1
		Jinkouhe District	5	6	83	-	0
		Emeishan City	248	177	1573	-	4
		Jianwei County	79	65	388	-	2
		Jingyan County	62	67	398	-	1
		Jiajiang County	122	119	813	-	1
		Muchuan County	27	32	203	-	0
		Ebian Yi Autonomous County	14	11	108	-	0
		Mabian Yi Autonomous County	71	31	190	-	0
	Yibin City	Zigong City	1235	1138	5308	2	10
		Ziliujing District	104	165	800	-	0
		Daan District	236	260	864	-	4
		Gongjing District	26	48	314	-	0
		Yantang District	42	76	331	-	0
		Rong County	160	218	927	-	0
		Fushun County	259	221	1352	-	1
	Luzhou City	Luzhou City	2660	1829	9190	4	16
		Jiangyang District	310	420	1964	-	0
		Naxi District	247	135	644	-	2
		Longmatan District	276	259	1232	-	0
		Lu County	330	328	1512	-	0
		Hejiang County	120	104	575	-	0
		Xuyong County	86	90	365	-	0
		Gulin County	186	159	847	-	4
	Yibin City	Yibin City	1831	1198	7471	8	18
		Cuiping District	337	342	1420	-	0
		Yibin County	138	134	695	-	2
		Nanxi District	39	84	495	-	0
Jiang'an County		36	6	58	-	0	
Changning County		57	64	401	-	0	
Gao County		88	108	468	-	2	
Junlian County		129	99	514	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Sichuan Province	Yibin City	Gong County	41	70	295	-	0
		Xingwen County	80	71	301	-	0
		Pingshan County	37	28	127	-	0
	Panzhihua City	Panzhihua City	644	559	3100	0	5
		Dong District	187	146	832	-	0
		Xi District	117	161	986	-	0
		Renhe District	49	108	525	-	0
		Miyi County	51	88	311	-	0
		Yanbian County	54	27	244	-	2
	Bazhong City	Bazhong City	833	426	2440	14	1
		Bazhou District	176	162	895	-	0
		Tongjiang County	63	82	344	-	0
		Nanjiang County	135	43	377	-	0
		Pingchang County	124	122	651	-	0
	Dazhou City	Dazhou City	1411	818	4733	5	2
		Tongchuan District	126	79	700	-	0
		Wanyuan City	54	40	405	-	0
		Da County	206	133	748	-	0
		Xuanhan County	126	71	430	-	0
		Kaijiang County	109	104	444	-	0
		Dazhu County	157	211	947	-	1
		Qu County	186	161	906	-	1
	Ziyang City	Ziyang City	1526	1087	6213	2	11
		Yanjiang District	151	142	894	-	0
		Jianyang City	500	542	2895	-	9
		Lezhi County	66	133	658	-	0
		Anyue County	303	253	1454	-	0
Meishan City	Meishan City	1766	1050	6606	7	9	
	Dongpo District	309	323	2348	-	1	
	Renshou County	283	225	1317	-	0	
	Pengshan County	108	114	762	-	0	
	Hongya County	101	114	726	-	3	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Sichuan Province	Meishan City	Danling County	25	73	377	-	0
		Qingshen County	65	88	477	-	1
	Yaan City	Yaan City	778	755	3203	11	0
		Yucheng District	61	138	817	-	0
		Mingshan County	29	130	618	-	0
		Yingjing County	24	30	232	-	0
		Hanyuan County	44	179	384	-	0
		Shimian County	10	87	307	-	0
		Tianquan County	18	44	195	-	0
		Lushan County	21	75	157	-	0
		Baoxing County	50	47	156	-	0
		Aba Zang and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	Aba Zang and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	552	722	2689	10
	Maerkang County		32	7	71	-	0
	Wenchuan County		49	44	430	-	0
	Li County		88	203	464	-	0
	Mao County		57	144	407	-	0
	Songpan County		21	79	219	-	0
	Jiuzhaigou County		93	25	312	-	1
	Jinchuan County		69	41	93	-	0
	Xiaojin County		55	24	133	-	0
	Heishui County		15	69	147	-	0
	Rangtang County		2	3	16	-	0
	Aba County		25	23	140	-	0
	Ruoergai County		20	33	75	-	0
	Hongyuan County	20	27	182	-	0	
	Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture	Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture	401	354	1691	2	0
		Kangding County	76	94	441	-	0
		Luding County	22	17	198	-	0
		Danba County	14	28	135	-	0
		Jiulong County	10	50	324	-	0
Yajiang County		0	3	55	-	0	
Daofu County		9	41	80	-	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Sichuan Province	Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture	Luhuo County	31	7	59	-	0
		Ganzi County	9	4	15	-	0
		Xinlong County	0	2	16	-	0
		Dege County	1	14	29	-	0
		Baiyu County	16	1	58	-	0
		Shiqu County	0	0	4	-	0
		Seda County	0	1	7	-	0
		Litang County	6	4	37	-	0
		Batang County	6	4	30	-	0
		Xiangcheng County	14	5	43	-	0
		Daocheng County	0	79	135	-	0
		Derong County	0	0	1	-	0
	Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture	776	485	2850	16	2
		Xichang City	256	262	1646	-	0
		Yanyuan County	37	35	163	-	0
		Dechang County	16	37	173	-	0
		Huili County	19	7	42	-	0
		Huidong County	31	26	91	-	0
		Ningnan County	7	14	91	-	0
		Puge County	6	4	205	-	1
		Butuo County	20	7	42	-	0
		Jinyang County	3	7	24	-	0
		Zhaojue County	10	5	30	-	0
Xide County		4	10	39	-	0	
Mianning County		25	38	95	-	0	
Yuexi County		11	7	58	-	0	
Ganluo County	5	8	46	-	0		
Meigu County	1	6	23	-	0		
Leibo County	7	5	46	-	0		
Muli Zang Autonomous County	4	7	32	-	0		
Guizhou Province	Guizhou Province	19000	14307	54270	46	23	
Guizhou Province	Guiyang City	7523	5853	23245	2	19	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guizhou Province	Guiyang City	Wudang District	141	212	1217	-	0
		Nanming District	898	1488	4896	-	0
		Yunyan District	1030	1432	5079	-	1
		Huaxi District	538	667	2575	-	0
		Baiyun District	96	256	1152	-	1
		Guanshanhu District	845	534	1128	-	2
		Qingzhen City	207	144	654	-	1
		Kaiyang County	53	99	313	-	0
		Xiuwen County	218	79	361	-	0
		Xifeng County	55	55	239	-	0
	Liupanshui City	Liupanshui City	1026	722	2201	1	0
		Zhongshan District	434	206	675	-	0
		Pan County	196	192	708	-	0
		Liuzhite District	28	100	325	-	0
		Shuicheng County	97	138	271	-	0
	Zunyi City	Zunyi City	4541	3960	13746	10	2
		Huichuan District	247	230	814	-	1
		Honghuagang District	162	315	1179	-	0
		Chishui City	92	67	246	-	0
		Renhuai City	1690	2026	6199	-	0
		Zunyi County	242	247	892	-	0
		Tongzi County	49	86	331	-	0
		Suiyang County	76	64	318	-	0
		Zheng'an County	58	62	233	-	0
		Fenggang County	57	101	324	-	0
		Meitan County	250	121	441	-	0
		Yuqing County	35	20	181	-	0
		Xishui County	131	440	1308	-	0
		Daozhen Gelao and Miao Autonomous County	62	28	96	-	0
		Wuchuan Gelao and Miao Autonomous County	56	40	103	-	0
Anshun City	Anshun City	736	470	2250	5	1	
	Xixiu District	101	146	630	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guizhou Province	Anshun City	Pingba County	111	63	458	-	0
		Puding County	35	47	156	-	0
		Guanling Buyi and Miao Autonomous County	53	50	256	-	0
		Zhenning Buyi and Miao Autonomous County	51	45	226	-	0
		Ziyun Miao and Buyi	67	39	135	-	0
	Bijie City	Bijie City	852	895	3148	3	0
		Qixingguan County	277	197	780	-	0
		Dafang County	70	121	468	-	0
		Qianxi County	81	100	399	-	0
		Jinsha County	56	149	507	-	0
		Zhijin County	43	77	294	-	0
		Nayong County	43	100	221	-	0
		Hezhang County	57	23	238	-	0
		Weining Yi and Hui and Miao Autonomous County	37	84	240	-	0
	Tongren Area	Tongren City	445	590	1882	9	1
		Bijiang County	126	92	476	-	0
		Jiangkou County	13	50	150	-	0
		Shiqian County	20	34	152	-	0
		Sinan County	31	97	277	-	0
		Dejiang County	14	51	127	-	0
		Yuping Dong Autonomous County	17	29	101	-	1
		Yinjiang Tujia and Miao Autonomous County	37	62	190	-	0
		Yanhe Tujia Autonomous County	28	68	201	-	0
		Songtao Miao Autonomous County	24	58	208	-	0
		Wanjiang District	7	16	99	-	0
	Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture	Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture	1166	689	2774	4	0
		Kaili City	360	208	1045	-	0
Huangping County		88	35	145	-	0	
Shibing County		77	23	101	-	0	
Sanhui County		27	17	74	-	0	
Zhenyuan County		76	29	198	-	0	
Cengong County		16	22	64	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Guizhou Province	Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture	Tianzhu County	51	29	128	-	0
		Jinping County	30	18	55	-	0
		Jianhe County	34	9	61	-	0
		Taijiang County	32	13	50	-	0
		Liping County	64	49	161	-	0
		Rongjiang County	45	55	141	-	0
		Congjiang County	30	24	108	-	0
		Leishan County	76	27	178	-	0
		Majiang County	60	35	75	-	0
		Danzhai County	90	96	187	-	0
	Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	1088	677	2824	2	0
		Duyun City	204	120	549	-	0
		Fuquan City	75	34	185	-	0
		Libo County	49	2	68	-	0
		Guiding County	83	126	448	-	0
		Weng'an County	147	66	323	-	0
		Dushan County	120	89	217	-	0
		Pingtang County	60	22	112	-	0
		Luodian County	46	21	145	-	0
		Changshun County	29	25	104	-	0
		Longli County	90	71	249	-	0
		Huishui County	127	88	336	-	0
		Sandu Shui Autonomous County	43	13	87	-	0
	Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	767	434	1915	7	0
		Xingyi City	379	233	1096	-	0
		Xingren County	105	53	293	-	0
		Pu'an County	35	35	92	-	0
		Qinglong County	76	17	79	-	0
		Zhenfeng County	47	24	105	-	0
		Wangmo County	15	19	56	-	0
Ceheng County		18	7	56	-	0	
Anlong County		60	42	138	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Yunnan Province	Yunnan Province	33099	20059	106240	120	107	
	Kunming City	Kunming City	17904	10814	58296	8	66
		Panlong District	1426	1266	4315	-	1
		Wuhua District	910	599	3472	-	9
		Guandu District	1655	1458	5702	-	1
		Xishan District	1327	1082	3910	-	1
		Dongchuan District	65	51	406	-	0
		Anning City	193	186	982	-	0
		Chenggong County	50	206	1770	-	1
		Jinning County	246	153	933	-	0
		Fumin County	45	130	441	-	0
		Yiliang County	85	140	881	-	0
		Songming County	74	112	722	-	0
		Shilin Yi Autonomous County	165	183	972	-	0
		Luquan Yi and Miao Autonomous County	85	83	306	-	0
		Xundian Hui and Yi Autonomous County	60	63	410	-	0
		Qujing City	Qujing City	1449	1110	5552	10
	Qilin District		234	172	830	-	0
	Xuanwei City		235	230	1019	-	0
	Malong County		30	79	238	-	0
	Zhanyi County		36	76	313	-	0
	Fuyuan County		76	101	664	-	0
	Luoping County		69	97	368	-	0
	Shizong County		36	44	273	-	0
	Luliang County		52	108	383	-	0
	Huize County		108	87	526	-	0
	Yuxi City	Yuxi City	2117	1117	6305	6	15
Hongta District		592	572	3126	-	15	
Jiangchuan County		82	52	396	-	0	
Chengjiang County		22	23	194	-	0	
Tonghai County		54	119	776	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Yunnan Province	Yuxi City	Huaning County	37	87	267	-	0
		Yimen County	51	105	336	-	0
		Eshan Yi Autonomous County	63	22	129	-	0
		Xinping Yi and Dai Autonomous County	425	78	350	-	0
		Yuanjiang Hani, Yi and Dai Autonomous County	54	24	144	-	0
	Baoshan City	Baoshan City	781	589	3452	18	2
		Longyang District	140	155	1097	-	0
		Shidian County	33	65	314	-	0
		Tengchong County	222	275	1176	-	0
		Longling County	32	44	352	-	0
		Changning County	37	48	315	-	2
	Zhaotong City	Zhaotong City	1021	524	2172	9	1
		Zhaoyang District	132	185	613	-	0
		Ludian County	51	38	146	-	0
		Qiaojia County	25	21	153	-	0
		Yanjin County	28	39	140	-	0
		Daguan County	20	15	87	-	0
		Yongshan County	44	40	120	-	0
		Suijiang County	6	15	65	-	0
		Zhenxiong County	146	92	268	-	0
		Yiliang County	30	38	283	-	0
		Weixin County	25	15	77	-	0
		Shuifu County	26	20	111	-	1
	Lijiang City	Lijiang City	1249	399	2701	3	0
		Gucheng District	386	242	1639	-	0
		Yongsheng County	78	63	342	-	0
		Huaping County	91	38	259	-	0
		Yulong Naxi Autonomous County	110	32	265	-	0
		Ninglang Yi Autonomous County	9	17	70	-	0
	Pu'er City	Pu'er City	1326	729	3382	10	1
Simao District		314	214	1283	-	0	
Ning'er Hani and Yi Autonomous County		94	31	199	-	1	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Yunnan Province	Pu'er City	Mojiang Hani Autonomous County	100	26	218	-	0
		Jingdong Yi Autonomous County	49	39	211	-	0
		Jinggu Dai and Yi Autonomous County	64	72	299	-	0
		Zhenyuan Yi,Hani and Lagu Autonomous County	31	24	93	-	0
		Jiangcheng Hani and Yi Autonomous County	21	61	164	-	0
		Menglian Dai, Lagu and Wa Autonomous County	32	41	200	-	0
		Lancang Lagu Autonomous County	135	82	433	-	0
		Ximeng Wa Autonomous County	10	89	125	-	0
	Lincang City	Lincang City	876	476	2420	3	1
		Linxiang District	69	92	418	-	0
		Fengqing County	111	68	268	-	0
		Yun County	86	133	800	-	1
		Yongde County	36	21	166	-	0
		Zhenkang County	23	36	87	-	0
		Shuangjiang Lagu, Wa, Bulang and Dai Autonomous County	165	70	287	-	0
		Gengma Dai and Wa Autonomous County	15	23	112	-	0
		Cangyuan Wa AutonomousCounty	11	28	169	-	0
	Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture	Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture	684	418	2785	5	1
		Mang City	125	148	991	-	1
		Ruili City	389	211	1312	-	0
		Lianghe County	15	13	78	-	0
		Yingjiang County	28	30	278	-	0
		Longchuan County	15	11	92	-	0
	Nujiang Lili Autonomous Prefecture	Nujiang Lili Autonomous Prefecture	142	109	509	2	0
		Lushui County	69	51	281	-	0
		Fugong County	12	17	35	-	0
		Gongshan Dulong and Nu Autonomous County	7	12	41	-	0
		Lanping Bai and Pumi Autonomous County	39	29	147	-	0
	Diqing Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Diqing Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	618	272	1330	0	1
		Shangrila County	393	193	1170	-	0
		Deqin County	21	21	45	-	0

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Yunnan Province	Diqing Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Weixi Lili Autonomous County	115	48	86	-	0
	Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture	Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture	1069	751	3677	13	3
		Dali City	217	351	1729	-	0
		Xiangyun County	28	3	60	-	0
		Binchuan County	70	59	293	-	0
		Midu County	37	29	193	-	0
		Yongping County	27	24	106	-	0
		Yunlong County	21	27	84	-	0
		Eryuan County	45	38	231	-	0
		Jianchuan County	20	72	153	-	0
		Heqing County	49	40	216	-	0
		Yangbi Yi Autonomous County	11	13	63	-	0
		Nanjian Yi Autonomous County	87	28	181	-	0
		Weishan Yi and Hui Autonomous County	20	40	196	-	0
	Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture	733	646	2917	5	7
		Chuxiong City	181	219	1093	-	3
		Shuangbai County	30	22	68	-	0
		Mouding County	22	77	237	-	0
		Nanhua County	21	74	222	-	0
		Yaoan County	14	12	102	-	0
		Dayao County	40	79	232	-	0
		Yongren County	18	18	73	-	0
		Yuanmou County	15	31	138	-	0
		Wuding County	45	23	143	-	0
	Lufeng County	45	57	347	-	0	
	Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture	1077	931	4913	19	4
		Mengzi City	91	199	847	-	0
		Gejiu City	180	81	967	-	2
		Kaiyuan City	58	100	488	-	1
		Luchun County	28	16	88	-	0
		Jianshui County	99	96	447	-	0

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Yunnan Province	Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Shiping County	37	37	231	-	0
		Mile County	84	145	418	-	0
		Luxi County	71	128	647	-	0
		Yuanyang County	36	35	204	-	0
		Honghe County	41	22	179	-	0
		Jinping Miao, Yao and Dai Autonomous County	21	30	121	-	0
		Hekou Yao Autonomous County	58	21	175	-	0
		Pingbian Miao Autonomous County	16	20	96	-	0
	Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	783	476	2477	6	0
		Wenshan City	265	238	1252	-	0
		Yanshan County	81	34	302	-	0
		Xichou County	19	11	44	-	0
		Malipo County	40	15	69	-	0
		Maguan County	34	27	89	-	0
		Qiubei County	62	22	327	-	0
		Guangnan County	117	91	256	-	0
		Funing County	49	38	138	-	0
	Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture	Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture	1000	655	3059	3	3
		Jinghong City	384	422	1622	-	1
		Menghai County	459	159	1080	-	1
Mengla County		82	49	289	-	0	
Tibet Autonomous Region	Tibet Autonomous Region		1824	906	4548	14	4
	Lasa City	Lasa City	1237	666	3043	1	4
		Chengguan District	58	15	67	-	0
		Linzhou County	5	3	7	-	0
		Dangxiong County	7	2	85	-	1
		Nimu County	42	8	20	-	0
		Qushui County	17	15	61	-	0
		Duilongdeqing County	17	7	75	-	0
		Dazi County	30	12	59	-	0
Mozhugongka County	6	7	18	-	0		

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Tibet Autonomous Region	Naqu Prefecture	Naqu Prefecture	23	30	85	4	0
		Naqu County	3	24	35	-	0
		Jiali County	0	0	2	-	0
		Biru County	2	2	3	-	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	0	0	3	-	0
		Baqing County	0	0	1	-	0
		Nima County	2	0	1	-	0
	Changdu Prefecture	Changdu Prefecture	39	6	77	0	0
		Changdu County	3	1	21	-	0
		Jiangda County	1	3	14	-	0
		Gongjue County	0	0	8	-	0
		Leiwuqi County	0	0	2	-	0
		Dingqing County	11	0	1	-	0
		Chaya County	0	0	3	-	0
		Basu County	0	0	5	-	0
		Zuogong County	0	0	1	-	0
		Mangkang County	10	0	6	-	0
		Luolong County	0	0	2	-	0
		Bianba County	0	0	0	-	0
	Linzhi Prefecture	Linzhi Prefecture	226	54	412	4	0
		Linzhi City	70	9	52	-	0
		Gongbujiangda County	3	0	3	-	0
		Milin County	4	2	59	-	0
		Motuo County	10	0	16	-	0
		Bomi County	50	3	11	-	0
		Chayu County	2	1	60	-	0
		Lang County	1	0	12	-	0
	Shannan Prefecture	Shannan Prefecture	149	101	400	2	0

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Tibet Autonomous Region	Shannan Prefecture	Naidong County	9	14	45	-	0
		Zha'nang County	5	0	24	-	0
		Gongga County	0	0	7	-	0
		Sangri County	0	1	3	-	0
		Qiongjie County	1	8	16	-	0
		Qusong County	6	1	8	-	0
		Cuomei County	0	6	8	-	0
		Luozha County	6	1	8	-	0
		Jiacha County	6	8	21	-	0
		Longzi County	0	4	10	-	0
		Cuona County	2	0	4	-	0
		Langkazi County	2	5	9	-	0
		Rikaze Prefecture	Rikaze Prefecture	128	43	272	3
	Rikaze City		32	28	128	-	0
	Nanmulin County		2	0	9	-	0
	Jiangzi County		6	1	16	-	0
	Dingri County		21	3	42	-	0
	Sajia County		0	0	3	-	0
	Lazi County		1	5	13	-	0
	Angren County		4	1	1	-	0
	Xietongmen County		1	1	5	-	0
	Bailang County		0	1	7	-	0
	Renbu County		2	1	13	-	0
	Kangma County		0	0	1	-	0
	Dingjie County		0	0	3	-	0
	Zhongba County		1	0	2	-	0
	Yadong County		6	0	4	-	0
	Jilong County	3	0	2	-	0	
	Nielamu County	2	1	10	-	0	
Saga County	0	0	0	-	0		
Gangba County	0	0	0	-	0		
Ali Prefecture	Ali Prefecture	20	4	185	0	0	

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Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Tibet Autonomous Region	Ali Prefecture	Ger County	3	0	152	-	0
		Pulan County	10	0	6	-	0
		Zhada County	0	0	0	-	0
		Ritu County	0	0	0	-	0
		Geji County	0	1	1	-	0
		Gaize County	0	0	1	-	0
		Cuoqin County	0	0	2	-	0
Shaanxi Province	Shaanxi Province		38903	28496	130237	61	138
	Xi'an City	Xi'an City	25949	19505	88645	1	106
		Weiyang District	1190	923	4206	-	0
		Lianhu District	1497	1000	4428	-	1
		Xincheng District	723	630	3455	-	2
		Beilin District	1343	989	4939	-	3
		Baqiao District	280	441	1715	-	0
		Yanta District	1439	1718	8144	-	3
		Yanliang District	115	160	807	-	0
		Lintong District	140	154	1064	-	1
		Chang'an District	594	536	2814	-	0
		Lantian County	103	94	674	-	0
		Zhouzhi County	214	151	911	-	0
		Hu County	197	145	845	-	0
		Hi-Tec Industrial Development Zone	5862	9956	34683	-	0
		Eco-Tec Development Zone	199	44	266	-	0
		Gaoling County	128	40	233	-	0
		Yan'an City	Yan'an City	1103	531	2679	15
	Baota District		146	179	884	-	0
	Yanchang County		25	14	112	-	0
Yanchuan County	24		25	230	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shaanxi Province	Yanan City	Zichang County	29	22	69	-	0
		Ansai County	7	20	88	-	0
		Zhidan County	22	34	152	-	0
		Wuqi County	16	6	74	-	0
		Ganquan County	38	7	131	-	0
		Fu County	31	51	158	-	0
		Luochuan County	64	37	151	-	0
		Yichuan County	23	31	94	-	0
		Huanglong County	22	19	56	-	0
		Huangling County	117	16	97	-	0
	Tongchuan City	Tongchuan City	351	217	1062	3	0
		Yaozhou District	59	53	388	-	0
		Yijun County	8	10	52	-	0
		Wangyi District	35	23	167	-	0
		Yintai District	17	83	213	-	0
	Weinan City	Weinan City	1892	976	6814	5	2
		Linwei District	145	118	776	-	0
		Huayin City	41	28	398	-	0
		Hancheng City	104	68	538	-	0
		Hua County	87	31	212	-	0
		Tongguan County	31	29	188	-	0
		Dali County	167	107	761	-	0
		Pucheng County	292	133	1354	-	0
		Chengcheng County	39	49	357	-	0
		Baishui County	34	163	459	-	2
		Heyang County	93	43	237	-	0
		Fuping County	143	147	908	-	0
	Xianyang City	Xianyang City	2867	1688	8620	3	10
		Qindu District	407	335	1423	-	0
		Yangling District	13	26	161	-	0
		Weicheng District	174	356	991	-	1
		Xingping City	255	97	524	-	0

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shaanxi Province	Xianyang City	Sanyuan County	130	121	767	-	0
		Jingyang County	195	168	736	-	1
		Qian County	101	52	278	-	0
		Liquan County	84	41	292	-	0
		Yongshou County	16	22	78	-	0
		Bin County	76	19	140	-	0
		Changwu County	63	21	71	-	0
		Xunyi County	60	40	125	-	0
		Chunhua County	33	24	101	-	0
		Wugong County	118	49	326	-	0
	Baoji City	Baoji City	2108	1205	6391	5	14
		Jintai District	139	98	546	-	1
		Weibin District	329	324	1184	-	2
		Chencang District	69	133	561	-	0
		Fengxiang County	179	99	494	-	0
		Qishan County	118	98	402	-	0
		Fufeng County	67	73	449	-	0
		Mei County	173	107	491	-	1
		Long County	35	54	305	-	0
		Qianyang County	26	9	93	-	0
		Linyou County	61	23	53	-	0
		Feng County	45	43	201	-	0
		Taibai County	88	31	430	-	0
	Hanzhong City	Hanzhong City	1155	552	3530	11	4
		Hantai District	153	122	811	-	0
		Nanzheng County	60	58	397	-	1
		Chenggu County	76	59	372	-	0
		Yang County	68	52	395	-	0
		Xixiang County	80	64	449	-	0
		Mian County	177	34	389	-	0
Ningqiang County		44	67	225	-	0	
Lueyang County		34	39	132	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shaanxi Province	Hanzhong City	Zhenba County	66	21	81	-	0
		Liuba County	5	3	51	-	0
		Foping County	6	1	11	-	0
	Yulin City	Yulin City	1729	2610	6889	8	1
		Yuyang District	255	860	1737	-	1
		Shenmu County	207	456	1386	-	0
		Fugu County	67	285	672	-	0
		Hengshan County	37	161	428	-	0
		Jingbian County	108	71	276	-	0
		Dingbian County	89	66	307	-	0
		Suide County	79	37	214	-	0
		Mizhi County	46	105	385	-	0
		Jia County	36	31	119	-	0
		Wubao County	17	15	67	-	0
		Qingjian County	42	26	135	-	0
		Zizhou County	48	33	128	-	0
		Ankang City	Ankang City	826	550	2038	5
	Hanbin District		193	197	535	-	0
	Hanyin County		53	67	187	-	0
	Shiquan County		46	49	160	-	0
	Ningshan County		7	13	42	-	0
	Ziyang County		50	40	144	-	0
	Langao County		29	34	228	-	0
	Pingli County		42	37	134	-	0
	Zhenping County		62	12	47	-	0
	Xunyang County		42	60	188	-	0
	Baihe County		20	12	57	-	0
Shangluo City	Shangluo City	616	347	1642	5	1	
	Shangzhou District	34	41	248	-	0	
	Luonan County	45	82	317	-	0	
	Danfeng County	31	2	10	-	0	
	Shangnan County	47	59	296	-	1	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Shaanxi Province	Shangluo City	Shanyang County	76	53	299	-	0
		Zhen'an County	28	40	231	-	0
		Zhashui County	69	62	200	-	0
	Yangling Agricultural Hi-tech Industry Demo Zone		291	239	1520	0	0
Gansu Province	Gansu Province		8600	4224	27576	57	10
	Lanzhou City	Lanzhou City	4166	1639	12740	2	7
		Chengguan District	1519	1094	8126	-	4
		Qilihe District	372	228	1803	-	1
		Xigu District	62	59	669	-	0
		Anning District	126	114	693	-	0
		Honggu District	9	19	93	-	0
		Yongdeng County	52	45	278	-	0
		Gaolan County	71	24	129	-	0
		Yuzhong County	63	37	411	-	0
	Jiayuguan City		52	72	479	0	0
	Jinchang City	Jinchang City	106	78	628	0	1
		Jinchuan District	25	27	134	-	0
		Yongchang County	56	29	210	-	0
	Baiyin City	Baiyin City	524	240	1534	2	0
		Baiyin District	50	67	356	-	0
		Pingchuan District	22	30	126	-	0
		Jingyuan County	71	45	294	-	0
		Huining County	61	35	193	-	0
		Jingtai County	57	61	434	-	0
	Tianshui City	Tianshui City	385	339	1936	7	0
		Qinzhou District	49	112	622	-	0
		Maiji District	71	60	439	-	0
Qingshui County		9	29	104	-	0	
Qin'an County		32	39	339	-	0	
Gan'gu County		30	48	187	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Gansu Province	Tianshui City	Wushan County	20	23	105	-	0
		Zhangjiachuan Hui Autonomous County	22	16	58	-	0
	Wuwei City	Wuwei City	471	209	1099	4	0
		Liangzhou District	136	102	473	-	0
		Minqin County	73	39	197	-	0
		Gulang County	36	37	88	-	0
		Tianzhu Tibet Autonomous County	17	22	74	-	0
		Jiuquan City	Jiuquan City	309	245	1439	2
	Suzhou District		86	86	415	-	0
	Yumen City		18	30	157	-	0
	Dunhuang City		26	52	370	-	0
	Jinta County		19	17	119	-	0
	Guazhou County		14	41	113	-	0
	Subei Mongolia Autonomous County		7	7	17	-	0
	Akesai Kasak Autonomous County		1	0	15	-	0
	Zhangye City	Zhangye City	395	207	1226	5	0
		Ganzhou District	107	88	396	-	0
		Minle County	31	35	208	-	0
		Linze County	49	15	95	-	0
		Gaotai County	17	11	94	-	0
		Shandan County	27	24	106	-	0
		Su'nan Yugu Autonomous County	3	12	65	-	0
	Qingyang City	Qingyang City	422	215	1059	5	0
		Xifeng District	93	75	366	-	0
		Qingcheng County	30	13	84	-	0
		Huan County	15	5	98	-	0
		Huachi County	4	31	75	-	0
Heshui County		6	7	44	-	0	
Zhengning County		16	9	48	-	0	
Ning County		27	36	195	-	0	
Zhenyuan County		27	32	123	-	0	
Pingliang City	Pingliang City	372	159	1007	7	0	

(Cont'd)

		Province	Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid
Gansu Province	Pingliang City	Kongtong District	81	43	282	-	0
		Jingchuan County	17	29	98	-	0
		Lingtai County	22	4	79	-	0
		Chongxin County	9	3	29	-	0
		Huating County	15	6	57	-	0
		Zhuanglang County	12	16	61	-	0
		Jingning County	47	46	198	-	0
	Dingxi City	Dingxi City	478	286	1310	8	1
		Anding District	112	57	239	-	1
		Tongwei County	27	34	104	-	0
		Lingzhao County	37	45	322	-	0
		Zhang County	7	11	35	-	0
		Min County	37	35	132	-	0
		Weiyuan County	17	34	107	-	0
		Longxi County	66	69	324	-	0
	Longnan City	Longnan City	362	173	1096	3	0
		Wudu District	62	47	239	-	0
		Cheng County	13	15	91	-	0
		Dangchang County	17	27	108	-	0
		Kang County	30	10	149	-	0
		Wen County	48	20	133	-	0
		Xihe County	17	12	73	-	0
		Li County	13	8	60	-	0
		Liangdang County	14	3	23	-	0
		Hui County	22	31	217	-	0
	Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture	Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture	317	229	1091	4	0
		Linxia City	57	64	339	-	0
		Linxia County	44	32	153	-	0
		Kangle County	25	14	85	-	0
		Yongjing County	47	46	210	-	0
Guanghe County		21	30	123	-	0	
Hezheng County		19	15	53	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Gansu Province	Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture	Dongxiang Autonomous County	28	16	94	-	0
		Jishishan Baoan, Dongxiang and Sala Autonomous County	19	12	33	-	0
	Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	235	127	766	8	0
		Hezuo City	85	26	147	-	0
		Lintan County	9	16	67	-	0
		Zhuoni County	28	18	65	-	0
		Zhouqu County	14	4	27	-	0
		Diebu County	7	6	172	-	0
		Maqu County	14	9	80	-	0
		Luqu County	9	0	47	-	0
		Xiahe County	20	42	147	-	0
Qinghai Province	Qinghai Province		3480	2094	10829	32	3
	Xi'ning City	Xi'ning City	2233	1235	7626	3	1
		Chengzhong District	234	178	1019	-	0
		Chongdong District	153	124	878	-	0
		Chengxi District	165	136	996	-	0
		Chengbei District	132	110	548	-	0
		Datong Hui and Tu Autonomous County	51	38	317	-	0
		Huangyuan County	10	15	152	-	0
		Huangzhong County	64	79	433	-	0
	Haidong Area	Haidong Area	233	240	1685	8	1
		Ping'an County	24	28	230	-	0
		Ledu County	22	42	282	-	0
		Minhe Hui and Tu Autonomous County	14	23	230	-	0
		Huzhu Tu Autonomous County	34	74	373	-	1
		Hualong Hui Autonomous County	30	18	175	-	0
		Xunhua Sala Autonomous County	42	55	393	-	0
	Haibei Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Haibei Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	157	62	431	10	0
Haiyan County		39	15	58	-	0	
Qilian County		65	15	138	-	0	
Gangcha County		7	9	84	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Qinghai Province	Menyuan Hui Autonomous County	25	20	105	-	0	
	Hainan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Hainan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	143	123	428	4	0
		Gonghe County	55	85	236	-	0
		Tongde County	6	2	15	-	0
		Guide County	28	22	105	-	0
		Xinghai County	15	5	41	-	0
		Guinan County	19	9	28	-	0
	Huangnan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Huangnan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	92	70	225	0	0
		Tongren County	19	24	94	-	0
		Jianzha County	28	8	45	-	0
		Zeku County	11	3	31	-	0
		Henan Mongol Autonomous County	13	34	50	-	0
	Guoluo Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Guoluo Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	50	47	161	1	0
		Maqin County	25	20	57	-	0
		Banma County	4	16	38	-	0
		Gande County	2	5	13	-	0
		Dari County	5	3	12	-	0
		Jiuzhi County	10	3	38	-	0
	Yushu Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Maduo County	0	10	22	-	0
		Yushu Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	111	19	275	2	1
		Yushu County	23	12	184	-	1
		Zaduo County	0	2	17	-	0
		Chengduo County	4	1	42	-	0
		Zhiduo County	2	0	14	-	0
		Nangqian County	11	3	14	-	0
	Qumalai County	12	3	11	-	0	
	Haixi Mongolia and Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Haixi Mongolia and Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	319	271	1473	0	0
Delingha City		76	18	162	-	0	
Germu City		115	196	861	-	0	
Wulan County		28	14	111	-	0	
Dulan County		77	32	201	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Qinghai Province	Haixi Mongolia and Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Tianjun County	12	10	88	-	0
		Lenghu Administration Committee	4	1	13	0	0
		Mangya Administration Committee	4	0	23	-	0
		Dachaidan Administration Committee	1	0	11	-	0
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region		4698	2506	15693	17	19
	Yinchuan City	Yinchuan City	2896	1689	9620	4	10
		Xingqing District	685	579	2418	-	0
		Jinfeng District	275	310	948	-	1
		Xixia District	188	80	472	-	0
		Lingwu City	70	120	523	-	0
		Yongning County	129	141	740	-	1
		Helan County	101	54	385	-	0
	Shizuishan City	Shizuishan City	264	164	1081	1	5
		Dawukou District	69	57	344	-	2
		Huinong District	50	35	213	-	2
		Pingluo County	103	63	431	-	0
	Wuzhong City	Wuzhong City	590	254	1645	4	3
		Litong District	95	56	339	-	0
		Qingtongxia City	109	57	479	-	2
		Yanchi County	63	44	185	-	1
		Tongxin County	57	33	159	-	0
		Hongsibao District	56	28	73	-	0
	Guyuan City	Guyuan City	301	105	699	4	0
		Yuanzhou District	36	28	173	-	0
		Xiji County	20	22	108	-	0
		Longde County	90	7	66	-	0
		Jingyuan County	8	4	52	-	0
Pengyang County		25	23	152	-	0	
Zhongwei City	Zhongwei City	608	291	1551	2	1	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Zhongwei City	Shapotou District	133	89	272	-	0
		Zhongning County	189	137	748	-	0
		Haiyuan County	27	16	93	-	0
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region		17051	11760	64230	59	88	
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Urumqi City	Urumqi City	6571	4545	27282	0	58
		Tianshan District	1809	1331	4582	-	2
		Shayibake District	864	540	1714	-	1
		Xinshi District	746	305	1026	-	1
		Shuimogou District	271	283	849	-	0
		Toutunhe District	87	76	626	-	2
		Dabancheng District	34	17	167	-	0
		Midong District	316	166	941	-	0
		Urumqi County	82	70	391	-	1
	Qaramay City	Qaramay City	282	148	1193	0	0
		Qaramay District	57	29	133	-	0
		Dushanzi District	22	17	204	-	0
		Baijiantan District	8	8	123	-	0
		Urhe District	4	1	31	-	0
	Shihezi City	Shihezi City	212	142	1346	0	3
	Alar City	Alar City	45	71	280	0	0
	Tumushuke City	Tumushuke City	22	23	91	0	0
	Wujiaqu City	Wujiaqu City	23	37	266	0	0
	Kashi Prefecture	Kashi Prefecture	1875	1256	5866	12	0
		Kashi City	777	502	2684	-	0
Shufu County		156	50	232	-	0	
Shule County		97	51	255	-	0	
Yingjisha County		64	39	214	-	0	
Zepu County		40	41	164	-	0	
Shache County		175	128	501	-	0	
Yecheng County		133	109	393	-	0	
Maigaiti County		53	25	171	-	0	
Yuepuhu County	23	23	145	-	0		

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Kashi Prefecture	Gashi County	98	67	233	-	0
		Bachu County	101	63	350	-	0
		Taxkorgan Tajik Autonomous County	15	3	9	-	0
	Aksu Prefecture	Aksu Prefecture	1020	805	4114	14	0
		Aksu City	227	9	27	-	0
		Wensu County	84	74	459	-	0
		Kuche County	150	99	617	-	0
		Shaya County	40	37	221	-	0
		Xinhe County	128	62	311	-	0
		Baicheng County	38	18	229	-	0
		Ushi County	16	12	72	-	0
		Awati County	90	113	517	-	0
		Keping County	16	20	64	-	0
	Hetian Prefecture	Hetian Prefecture	1531	960	3265	4	1
		Hetian City	520	391	1320	-	0
		Hetian County	177	105	313	-	0
		Moyu County	381	204	835	-	0
		Pishan County	105	87	201	-	0
		Luopu County	121	57	234	-	0
		Cele County	61	49	133	-	0
		Yutian County	108	52	187	-	0
	Turpan Prefecture	Minfeng County	6	4	24	-	0
		Turpan Prefecture	281	136	1288	3	2
Turpan City		90	1	12	-	0	
Shanshan County		94	53	399	-	2	
Hami Prefecture	Toksun County	44	18	189	-	0	
	Hami Prefecture	224	197	964	2	0	
	Hami City	147	142	846	-	0	
	Yiwu County	18	1	15	-	0	
Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture	Balikon Hasake Autonomous County	22	33	65	-	0	
	Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture	261	189	941	4	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture	Atushi City	207	141	725	-	0
		Aktao County	31	37	136	-	0
		Ahqi County	4	0	14	-	0
		Wuqia County	19	11	64	-	0
	Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	173	166	1218	1	2
		Bole County	90	99	822	-	2
		Jinghe County	60	36	216	-	0
		Wenquan County	18	28	169	-	0
	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture	1225	709	4816	3	13
		Changji City	543	356	2513	-	2
		Fukang City	84	76	434	-	1
		Hutubi County	177	33	300	-	0
		Manasi County	70	46	433	-	2
		Qitai County	137	87	431	-	1
		Jikesar County	31	38	281	-	0
		Mulei Kasak Autonomous County	51	68	188	-	0
	Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	913	643	4947	8	3
		Korla City	549	364	3040	-	0
		Luntai County	25	17	141	-	0
		Weili County	52	57	195	-	0
		Ruoqiang County	31	32	265	-	0
		Qiemo County	15	17	87	-	0
		Hejing County	75	32	347	-	0
		Heshuo County	49	42	175	-	1
		Bohu County	20	11	179	-	1
		Yanqi Hui Autonomous County	81	71	516	-	1
Yili Kasak Autonomous Prefecture	Yili Kasak Autonomous Prefecture	1072	696	3953	4	5	
	Yining City	268	169	1430	-	3	
	Kuitun City	109	43	377	-	0	
	Yining County	192	53	275	-	0	
	Huocheng County	119	71	518	-	2	
	Gongliu County	26	8	107	-	0	

(Cont'd)

Province		Applications	Registrations	Registrations in force	Geographical Indications	Chinese Applicants registered in Madrid	
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Yili Kasak Autonomous Prefecture	Xinyuan County	96	106	545	-	0
		Zhaosu County	32	35	154	-	0
		Tekesi County	89	23	117	-	0
		Nileke County	35	25	126	-	0
		Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County	83	155	262	-	0
	Tacheng Prefecture	Tacheng Prefecture	343	269	1281	3	1
		Tacheng City	49	2	4	-	1
		Usu City	89	81	334	-	0
		Emin County	48	62	242	-	0
		Shawan County	67	27	194	-	0
		Tuoli County	19	33	121	-	0
		Yumin County	14	3	62	-	0
		Hebukesai Mongol Autonomous County	14	10	76	-	0
	Altar Prefecture	Altar Prefecture	306	164	912	1	0
		Altar City	25	2	3	-	0
		Burjin County	131	13	138	-	0
		Fuyun County	16	28	140	-	0
		Fuhai County	45	18	107	-	0
		Habahe County	26	17	100	-	0
		Qinghe County	18	13	107	-	0
		Jimunai County	10	19	53	-	0
Hongkong SAR		76054	47385	217273	0	6	
Macao SAR		1202	440	3080	0	0	
Taiwan Province		14676	10988	109672	3	287	

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

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