

How to Protect your Intellectual Property in China: A Comprehensive Guide

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Table of Contents

- 1. Overview
- 2. Why is it so important to protect your IP in China
- 3. How to protect your IP in China

Section 1

Overview



Intellectual Property Advisory Service

With Dezan Shira and Associates, you are engaging directly with an Asia-wide strategic IP advisory services firm. In our third decade of operations in Asia, we offer a deep understanding of its various business and regulatory environments, provide comprehensive market entry services, as well as advisory and filing services for trademarks, copyrights, and patents.

IP Advisory

- IP portfolio management and exploitation
- Appealing trademark refusals
- IP dispute management and strategy
- IP enforcement
- Copyright registration
- Patents intelligence
- IP protection for online business
- Customs recordation of IP rights
- Customized training and workshops

Trademark Services

- Trademark strategy
- Trademark registration
- Trademark renewal
- Trademark prosecution
- Cancellation against registered trademark
- Trademark invalidation
- Trademark assignment
- Trademark licensing management

Market Entry Intelligence

- IP research
- Competitive landscape research
- Regulatory landscape research
- Supply chain mapping
- Country comparison and location selection





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TRADEMARK

5.761 Million Trademark filings in China in 2020

7553 Trademark filings under the Madrid Protocol from China in 2020

149,000 TM Opposition Cases, YoY increase of 64.7%

PATENT

530,000 Patents for Invention Granted in China in 2020

2.377 Million Patents for Utility Model Granted in China in 2020

2.213 Million Valid Patents for Invention Granted in China (excluding HK, MC and TW) by End of 2020

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (GI)

- 10 Filings for Products with Protected GI Received in 2020
- **6** Filings for Products with Protected GI Approved in 2020
- 1,052 Enterprises Approved to Use the Special Indication for GI
- **765** GI Trademarks Filings Approved
- **2,391** Products with Protected GI Approved by End of 2020
- 9,479 Enterprises in Total Approved to Use the Special Indication for GI by End of 2020
- **6,080** GI Trademark Filings in Total Approved by End of 2020



IP PROTECTION & USE

Over **42,000** patent infringement disputes handled in the national intellectual property system in 2020

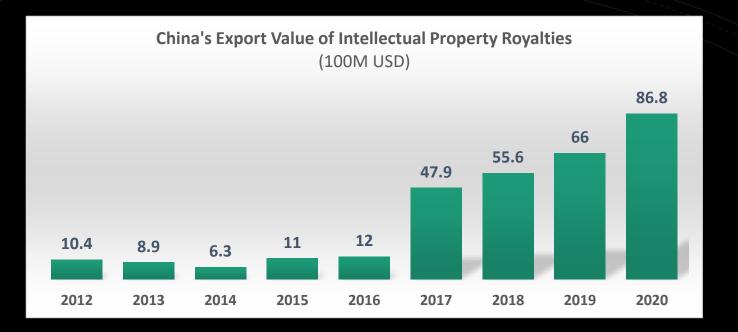
12,039 patent and trademark pledge financing projects in 2020, a YoY increase of 43.8%

218 billion RMB total amount of pledge financing, a YoY increase of 43.9%

PCT international patent filings from China increased by 16.1% year-on-year

Madrid international trademark registration filings from China increased by 17.9% year-on-year

China's export of intellectual property royalties from Jan. to Nov. 2020 was USD 8.68 billion, a YoY increase of 31.5%





REGULATIONS AND LAWS

Throughout the year,

- 4 laws and regulations related to IPR were revised and promulgated
- Patent Law of the People's Republic of China
- Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China
- Amendment to Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (11)
- Provisions on the Transfer of Suspectable Criminal Cases by Administrative Organs for Law Enforcement
- 6 judicial interpretations related to IPR protection were promulgated more than 20 policy documents related to IPR were promulgated
- 2 national IP standards were promulgated

Northern America

- 1. United States of America
- 2. Canada

Europe

- 1. Switzerland
- 2. Sweden
- 3. United Kingdom

Northern Africa and Western Asia†

- 1. Israel
- 2. United Arab **Emirates** ↑
- 3. Turkey ☆

Latin America and the Caribbean

- 1. Chile
- 2. Mexico
- 3. Costa Rica

Central and Southern Asia

- 1. India
- 2. Iran (Islamic

- Republic of)
- 3. Kazakhstan

Sub-Saharan Africa*

- 1. South Africa
- 2. Kenya
- 3. United Republic of Tanzania

South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

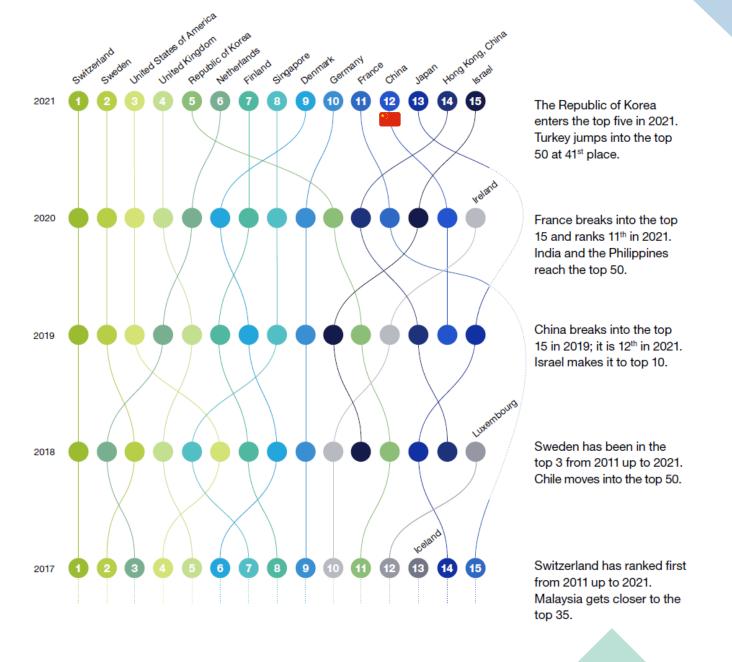
- 1. Republic of Korea↑
- 2. Singapore ↓
- 3. China ☆



Top three innovation economies by region

Source: Global Innovation Index 2021, WIPO

Movement in the Global Innovation Index Top 15, 2017–2021



Source: Global Innovation Index 2021, WIPO.

FUTURE PLANS FOR IP IN CHINA

China to develop the IP framework for new technologies: China released development plan of IPR (2021-2035)

What caught our eye:

"[We will] accelerate the legislation of IPRs in new fields and business forms such as big data, artificial intelligence, and genetic technology."

Goal of the Plan

- By 2025 the IPR market will be more valuable, brand competitiveness will significantly be enhanced, patent-intensive industries will account for 13% of the GDP, abend the patent industry will account for 7.5% of the GDP.
- Build a sound legal system, management system, and policy system on IPR protection.

Get Smart

Beijing is stating its intention to develop the IP framework that will underpin the next generation of technological innovation. Next-gen IP legislation will also underpin the data economy by allowing companies and individuals to buy and sell data assets and machinegenerated works, knowing that ownership of those assets is legally clear.

Section 2

Why is it so important to protect your IP in China



1. Definition of IP under China Civil Code

- ➤ Intellectual property is a proprietary right enjoyed by a holder in accordance with law in respect of the following objects:
- Works
- Inventions, utility models and designs
- Trademarks
- Geographical indications
- Trade secrets
- Layout designs of integrated circuits
- New varieties of plants
- Other objects specified by the law

2. Legal Characteristics of IP

Three characteristics

- Regionality
 - Rights acquired under the laws of a country can only be valid within the territory of that country and protected by the laws of that country unless an international convention or bilateral or multilateral agreement is signed.
- Exclusivity
 - Only the right holder can enjoy, others without the permission of the right holder shall not exercise its rights.
- Validity
 - The laws of each country stipulate a certain period of time for intellectual property rights, after which the rights automatically terminate.
 - Validity of each category:
 - Copyright: 50 years (General)
 - Patent: 20 years (Invention); Utility model (10 years); Design (15 years)
 - Trademark: 10 years

3. Challenges without having IP Protected

If you operating in Chinese Market without Getting IP Protected...



Without Copyright Registration: lack most convincible evidence for ownership in disputes



Without Patent Registration: cannot be protected by Chinese Patent Law (if someone produces, uses or sells the products per the patent content in China, it is not an infringement.)



Without Trademark Registration: no exclusive right, has risk of being deemed as infringing others' trademark right

Case Study

Copyright



Party B (CHN)

> Patent:



Registered in Europe V Selling products in China



> Trademark



Registered by Party A in Australia

Registered by Party B in China

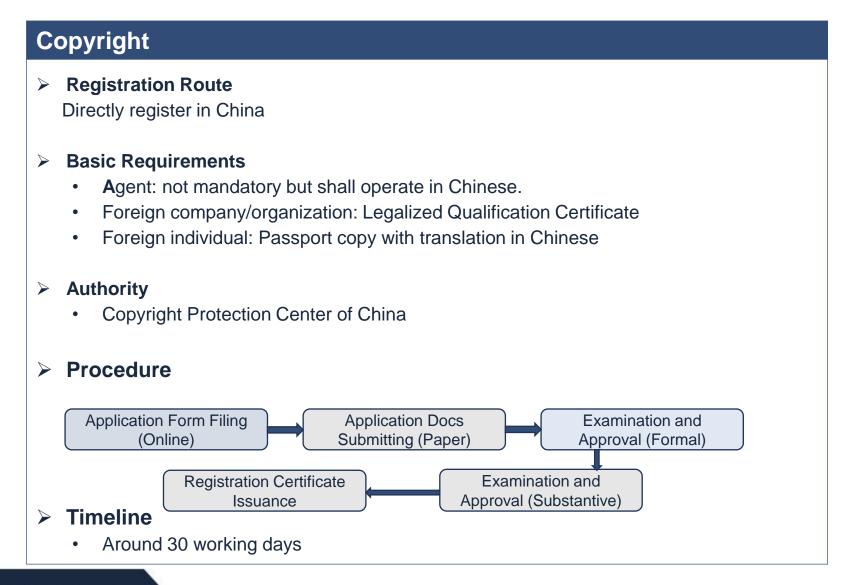
Section 3

How to protect your IP in China



Part 1. IP Registration in China

IP Registration: 1) Copyright



IP Registration: 2) Patent

Patent

Registration Route

- PCT international application
- Directly apply in China

Basic Requirements

- Agent: mandatorily required
- Foreign company/organization: Qualification Certificate
- Foreign individual: Passport copy with translation in Chinese

> Authority

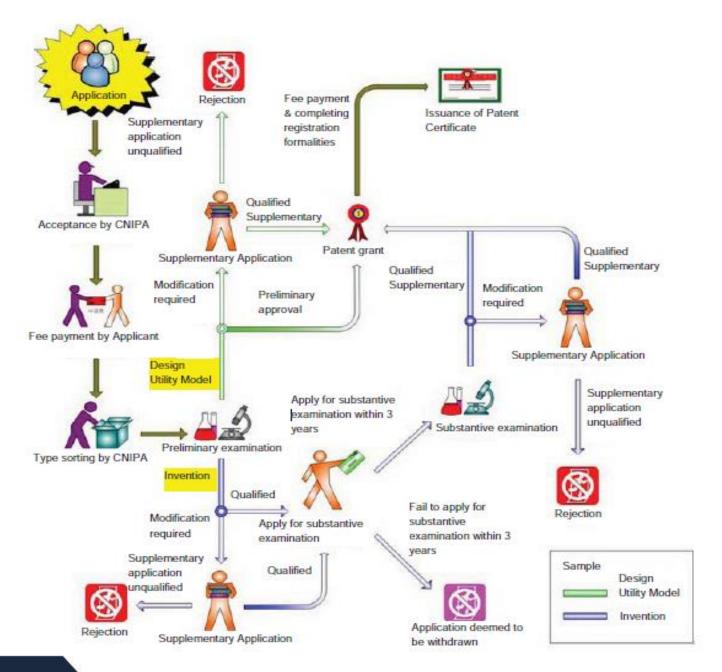
China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA)

Procedure

Directly apply in China

> Timeline

- Invention: 2-4 years
- Design and Utility Model: 3-6 months



IP Registration: 3) Trademark

Trademark

> Registration Route

- Madrid international application
- Directly apply in China under NICE Classification Agreement

Basic Requirements

- Agent: mandatorily required
- Foreign company/organization: Qualification Certificate with Translation
- Foreign individual: Passport copy with translation in Chinese

Authority

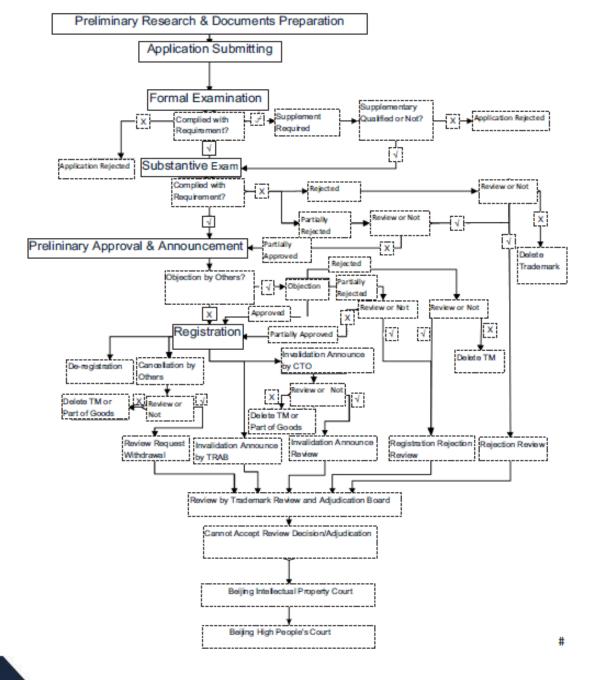
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Procedure

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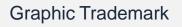
• 7-10 months (4-6 months from application date to preliminary approval or rejection notice)



Types of Trademark in China:

- Commodity and service marks:







3-D Trademark

TMALL天猫

Text Trademark

Types of Trademark in China:

- Collective marks:



Graphic Trademark



Graphic and Text as Combination

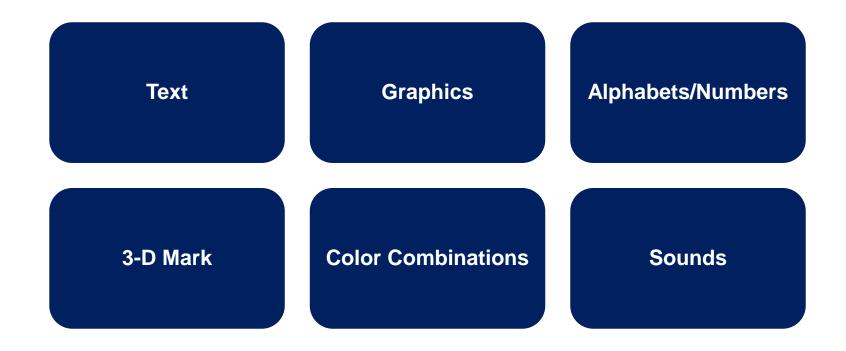
Types of Trademark in China:

- Certification marks:



Graphic and Word as Combination

Forms of Trademark in China:



Special Issues in Trademark Registration 1) Logo & Text

- ➤ How to decide whether to register text and graphic mark respectively or as combination?
- 1. CTO's examination rule: separate each element in combination
- 2. Standard use requirement: use exactly as registered in CTO
- Cost consideration





Special Issues in Trademark Registration

2) Trademarks in Chinese

- > Why Chinese trademark matters?
- 1. CTO's examination standard: phonetically (registered by others)
- 2. Goods export requirement: with Chinese label (infringe others' trademark)

圣弗斯药房

聖弗司

Special Issues in Trademark Registration

3) How to choose a category for your trademarks properly

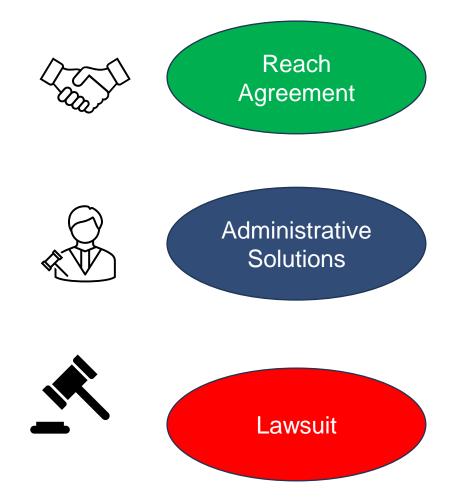
> How to choose goods/services under NICE Classification appropriately?

- 1. NICE Classification: 45 Classes of Goods & Services (1-34 Goods, 35-45 Services)
- 2. Real use and protection need: goods & relevant services
- a) Choose too much (non-use within 3 years after registration, might be cancelled by others)
- b) Choose not enough (insufficient protection range)
- c) 10 items under each sub-class

Part 2. Strategies for Fighting against IP Infringement



Channels when IP Infringements occur



Administrative Solutions

1. Objection:

- Applicable situation: in case a trademark is preliminarily approved and announced by the China Trademark Office, within 3 months.
- 2) Applicant qualification:
 - Applicant who's the prior trademark right holder or interested party
 - Applicant whoever thinks the trademark's approval is illegal

2. Cancellation

- Applicable situation: in case a trademark is registered but the owner hasn't used it for 3
 years since its registration date.
- 2) Applicant qualification:
 - Anybody

3. Invalidation

- 1) Applicable situation: the registered trademark violated the provisions of the *Trademark Law of China*
- 2) Applicant qualification:
 - Anybody

Lawsuits

- > Applicable situation:
 - When the administrative measures failed
- > The qualifications of an applicant:
 - Applicant whose trademark right is infringed by others
- Pros and Cons:
 - √ High compensation
 - × Time consuming
 - × Larger evidence providing burden

Part 3. IP Protection System

Establishing a Comprehensive IP Protection System

Application for registration and/filing in competent authority in China

Setup thorough IP protection system internally

Make good use of the current IP protection action of China to fight against any IP infringement

Filing the IP rights with Customs

Suggestions of setting up a sound IP protection system

- Training for all employees (especially those have chance touching IP) the professional knowledge of IP, including how to build up the protection sense.
- 2. Assign a dedicated personnel to collect and integrate the IP related data, make up the control sheet tracking the status of the IP: to be applied for? in registration process? registered? time to renew? any opposition received from others?
- 3. Monitor other competitor's IP status to see if there is any chance to take proactive defending actions?
- 4. Well coordinate with the other departments including marketing team, business development team and business operation team to assess the registration necessity in any country/region and get the registration started as early as possible.
- 5. Take actions to fight against any infringement by competitors and/or any other participants of the target market.

Filing the IP rights at China Customs

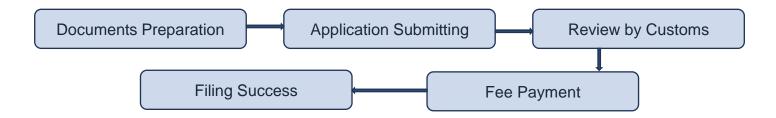
1. Necessity:

- Prerequisite for the customs to take active protection measures;
- Help customs to find infringing goods;
- The economic burden of intellectual property right holders is relatively light;
- Can have a deterrent effect on the infringer.

2. Requirements:

 Applicants shall either be the IP owner (of which, for trademark and patent, its IP registration shall be done in competent authority of China, for copyright, its country of origin shall be member of Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works), for application process, shall engage in qualified agent in China.

3. Procedure:



4. Timeline: 1.25-1.5 months

Key Takeaways



The importance of registration IP in China: proactively, comprehensively and properly



Special issues of IP protection: set up protection system, monitor both yours and others' status



Familiar with current IP laws & regulations: make good use of administrative measures to fight against IP infringement



Seek for professional and localized advisory service



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