

Understanding China's Trademark System: How FIEs Can Safeguard Their Brands

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) Obtaining of Trademark Exclusive Rights

- a) Term: 10 Years (Renewable)
- b) Range: approved registered trademark and commodities/services
- c) Protection (against):
 - Similar trademark registration
 - Use of identical/similar trademarks on the same/similar commodities/services
 - Manufacture or sale of commodities with unauthorized trademark
 - Forgery or unauthorized manufacturing of labels of other's registered trademark or sale of forged or unauthorized labels of other's registered trademark
 - Change of a registered trademark without the consent of the trademark registrant, and sale of commodities bearing the changed trademark in the market
 - Other harmful behaviors



- 2) Gaining of Brand Awareness
 - a) Convenient for consumers to identify genuine products
 - b) Enhance the market competitiveness of the brand
 - c) Protect the brand name of an enterprise (Anti-unfair Competition)

3) Pre-requisite for Getting Certain Licenses

- a) Product quality/sanitary inspection
- b) Sell products on commercial platform
- c) Bar code application
- d) Government authority's supervision on the quality of commodities and services (AMR & Customs)



- 4) Intangible Assets with Economic Value
 - a) Trademark Transfer
 - b) Trademark Licensing
 - c) Trademark Pledge
 - d) Compensation in infringement case (considerable)
 - Actual loss of trademark owner
 - Actual gains of the infringer
 - Multiples of the licensing fee (reasonable)
 - 1-5 times the determined amount (malicious infringement)









1) Trademark Type & Form

- a) Trademark Type
 - Commodity and service marks:





3-D Trademark

Graphic Trademark

• Collective marks:



Text Trademark

Certification marks:



Graphic Trademark



Graphic and Text as Combination



Graphic and Word as Combination







2) New Application

- a) Registration Route
 - Madrid international application
 - Directly apply in China under NICE Classification Agreement (first-to-file)
- b) Basic Requirements
 - Agent: mandatorily required for overseas entity/individual
 - Foreign company/organization: Qualification Certificate with Translation
 - Foreign individual: Passport copy with translation in Chinese
- c) Authority
 - China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA)
- d) Procedure
 - Directly apply in China (next page)
- e) Timeline
 - 6-9 months (3-6 months from application date to preliminary approval or rejection notice)

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3) Appeal for Review Against Refusal

- a) Registration Route
 - Directly in China
- b) Basic Requirements
 - Agent: mandatorily required for overseas entity/individual
 - Documentation: statement letter with convincible evidence
 - ✓ First-to-use principle
 - Popularity (docs from trademark applicant or third party)
- c) Authority

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Trademark Review and Adjudication Board of CNIPA



4) Reply to Objection

- a) Registration Route
 - Directly in China
- b) Basic Requirements
 - Agent: mandatorily required for overseas entity/individual
 - Documentation: reply letter with convincible evidence
 - ✓ The idea of design, originality, and use status (popularity)
 - ✓ Corporate profile (entity applicant)
 - \checkmark Honors obtained or ranking obtained in the industry
 - ✓ Contracts and invoices with the trademark on
 - ✓ Media reports or picture advertisements for external publicity
 - ✓ Color drawing of product appearance
 - \checkmark Evidence of the earliest use of the trademark
 - ✓ Other evidence materials that can prove the popularity of the trademark products
- c) Authority
 - Trademark Review and Adjudication Board of CNIPA



5) Reply to Cancellation

- a) Registration Route
 - Directly in China
- b) Basic Requirements
 - Agent: mandatorily required for overseas entity/individual
 - Documentation: reply letter with convincible actual use evidence (for the recent 3 years)
 - ✓ Sales contract/service agreement and relevant invoices
 - Product inspection report
 - Import and export declaration form
 - ✓ Promotional brochure
 - Third party's advertisement material, exhibition
 - ✓ Others with the trademark on
- c) Authority
 - Trademark Review and Adjudication Board of CNIPA



6) Reply to Invalidation

- a) Registration Route
 - Directly in China
- b) Basic Requirements
 - Agent: mandatorily required for overseas entity/individual
 - Documentation: reply letter with convincible evidence (legality)
- c) Authority
 - Trademark Review and Adjudication Board of CNIPA

d) Procedure



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How can foreign individuals or entities enforce their trademark rights in China

1) Customs Filing

A. Necessity:

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

B. Requirements:

a) 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.

C. Procedure:





2) Establish Comprehensive Intellectual Property Protection System

- a) Training for all employees (especially those have chance touching IP) the professional knowledge of IP, including how to build up the protection sense.
- b) 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?
- c) Monitor other competitor's IP status to see if there is any chance to take proactive defending actions?
- d) 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.
- e) Take actions to fight against any infringement by competitors and/or any other participants of the target market.



3) Solutions of Dealing with Intellectual Property Infringement

A. Administrative solutions

- a) Objection:
 - Applicable situation: in case a trademark is preliminarily approved and announced by the China Trademark Office, within 3 months
 - Applicant qualification:
 - Applicant who's the prior trademark right holder or interested party
 - Applicant whoever thinks the trademark's approval is illegal
- b) Cancellation
 - Applicable situation: in case a trademark is registered but the owner hasn't used it for 3 years since its registration date
 - Applicant qualification: anybody
- c) Invalidation
 - Applicable situation: the registered trademark violated the provisions of the Trademark Law of China
 - Applicant qualification: anybody



3) Solutions of Dealing with Intellectual Property Infringement

- B. Lawsuit
- a) Applicable situation: when the administrative measures failed (normally) or directly apply for contractual disputes resolving lawsuit
- b) Applicant qualification: Applicant whose IP right is infringed by others
- c) Pros:
 - May get large amount of compensation
- d) Cons:
 - High compensation
 - Time consuming
 - Larger evidence providing burden



3) Solutions of Dealing with Intellectual Property Infringement

- C. Other Measures
- a) Negotiate with the infringer to take the trademark right back
- b) Report to administrative government authority (Administration for Market Regulation, Customs)
- c) Push the platform to supervise its contractual seller (stop infringing, remove the product)







Costs associated with trademark registration and enforcement

Costs associated with trademark registration and enforcement

ltem	Applicable Situation	Government Fee	Note
New application	New application	RMB 300/TM	10 goods/services under 1 Class of NICE
Trademark transfer	Purchase trademark from others	RMB 500/TM	
Trademark renewal	12 months (before expiration)	RMB 500/TM	+ RMB 250/TM (within 6 moths after expiration date)
Appeal for review against refusal	Trademark application is rejected	RMB 750/TM	
Objection	Raise objection against others' trademark	RMB 500/TM	No charge for replying to objection
Cancellation/Invalidation	Cancellation/invalidation against others' trademark	RMB 500/TM	No charge for replying to cancellation/invalidation
Trademark Licensing Agreement filing	License trademark use right to others	RMB 150/TM	Normally to be borne by the licensee
Customs filing	Goods importing & exporting	RMB 800/TM	







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Special notice for foreign individuals or entities when registering a trademark in China

Special notice for foreign individuals or entities when registering a trademark in China



- Register translation in Chinese (phonetically) as trademark
- □ Register domain name as trademark
- Register trademark before entering Chinese market
- Use a professional and qualified agency when registering



- Properly use the trademark on the product and its specifications, brochure, price sheet, etc.
- Properly use the trademark on transaction documentation, sales/service contract, invoice, receipts, etc.
- Properly use the trademark on the publicity materials via a third media party or exhibition



- Pay more attention to IP protection when cooperating with others, e.g. setup IP Agreement, or strong IP terms in the Cooperation Agreement
- Save the evidence showing the cooperation well
- Engage professional agencies to take action against the infringement



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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