Annual Development Report on China's Trademark Strategy 2016

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

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Preface

The year 2016 is the first year of the13th Five-Years Plan, the year of further deepening the business system reform, and also the icebreaking year of trademark registration and management reform. During the year, the Departments of Administration for Industry & Commerce and of Market Supervision at all levels have seriously implemented the guiding principles of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (hereinafter referred to as CPC) and the third, fourth, fifth and sixth plenary sessions of the 18th Central Committee of CPC, followed the decisions and deployments of the Leading Party Group of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (hereinafter referred to as SAIC), deeply implementedthe State Council's reform requirements for streamlining administration, delegating power and improving services, devoted great efforts to push forward the trademark registration facilitation reform, effectively strengthened the trademark supervision enforcement, and played an active role in promoting the economic development by brands and in establishing the Leading Country of Trademarks and Brands, which have all made great achievements.

——**Accelerating the trademark registration facilitation reform.** Following with the continuous promotion of the business system reform, the reform bonus was effectively released while the market's vitality was effectively stimulated. There were 3,691,000 trademark registration applications filed in 2016, 28.35% more than the year before, hitting a new record. The Opinions on Strongly Promoting the Reform of Trademark Registration Facilitation was released by SAIC on July 14, 2016. The opinions oriented on resolving the problems encountered in trademark registration and management, taking trademark registration facilitation as the main line, and focused on reforms to broaden filing channels, simplify the trademark registration formalities, optimize the trademark registration procedures, improve examination mechanisms and strengthen the trademark credits supervision and management. By the end of 2016, several reform measures have become effective. First,the trademark application channelsare broadened. 15 filing acceptance windows and 30 acceptance points for trademark right mortgage recording were set up throughout the country. Second, the application formalities are simplified and the procedures are optimized. The period of granting the Acceptance Notification of Trademark Registration Application has been shortened to 3 months, the trademark registration certification modes are changed so that high quality services are provided to the applicants. Third, the trademark examination mechanismsare improved. Some trademark examination proceduresare entrusted and all the service sector jobs are outsourced. The Trademark Examination Collaboration Guangzhou Center was established. The CTMO actively carried out the sole examiner

system, rationally deployed the examiners, took several measures to ensure the statutory examination period, and shortened the examination period. 2,999,500 applications'examinations were completed in 2016, and 125,200 review cases were concluded. By the end of 2016, to be calculated accumulatively, there were 22,094,000 trademark applications, 14,509,000 registrations, and 12,376,000 valid registrations.

——**Implementing the Trademark and Brand Strategy in depth.** First was strengthening the top level design of trademark and brand strategy. The economic development of China has come into a new normal. The Party Central Committee and the State Council paid high attention to the brands. The SAIC accurately comprehended the new situation and new characteristics, deepened the trademark strategyand developed it to the trademark and brand strategy, drafted the Opinions on Deeply Implementing Trademark and Brand Strategy and Promoting Chinese Brands Building after soliciting the opinions of different sectors of the society. Second, strengthening the guidance and support for the implementation of local trademark and brand strategy. The SAIC and Guangdong Provincial Government signed the Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement on Establishing Leading Province of Trademark and Brand on Dec 1, 2016. The SAIC gave approval to set up the National Trademark and Brand Innovation and Venture (Guangzhou) Bases in Guangzhou on the same day. The third was strengthening research on trademark and brand. The CTMO actively pushed forward the promotion and application of research report of "Relationship between Trademark and Economic Development", accelerated the establishment of evaluation system on the trademark's and brand's values.

—— **Continuously strengthening the trademark enforcement.**Followed the centralized deployment of the SAIC, the Departments of Administration for Industry & Commerce and of Market Supervision at all levels focused on strengthening trademark administrative enforcement, fighting against IPR infringements and counterfeits by taking the high recognition trademarks, geographical indications (hereinafter referred to as GIs) and foreign trademarks as key points, so as to strengthen the trademark exclusive right protection, which effectively protected the fair and competitive market environment. In 2016, 28,000 cases about IPR infringements and counterfeits were investigated with a total amount of RMB 350 million Yuan involved. 717 counterfeits manufacture or sale dens were destroyed. 293 cases were transferred to the judicial authorities, with a total amount of RMB 160 million Yuan involved. Meanwhile, the SAIC continuously improved the long term mechanism to fight against infringements and counterfeits, put forward the trademark administrative enforcement information sharing platform building to improve the trademark supervision by the means of information technology, integrate both online and offline supervision and constantly strengthen the supervision on agents, promoted transregional and trans-department coordination in trademark law enforcement, perfected the linkage between administrative enforcement and criminal judicial procedures to improve the supervision force by cooperation.

——**Enhancing capability of innovation and utilization of trademarks and brands.** First, the trademarks and brands globalization were improved actively, and the international exchange

and cooperation were deepened in the trademark field. The CTMO held the 125th Anniversary of the Madrid International Trademark System, promoted the trademark international protection and globalization development, improved the promotion and training on trademark International Registration, provided the guidance to the local trademark International Registration. In 2016, there were 3014 international applications filed by domestic applicants (one registration with multiple designated Contracting Parties), 29.8% more than the previous year, ranking the fifth in the Madrid Union. Second was to instruct enterprises to capitalize trademark rights, which helped small and medium-size enterprises (hereinafter referred to as SMEs) to resolve financing difficulties by trademark exclusive rights mortgage. In 2016, there were 1410 trademark exclusive rights mortgage recorded, which financed 64.988 billion Yuan for enterprises. Third was to continue the promotion of "Using Trademarks to Enrich Farmers"and taking GIs as measures in poverty alleviation. The SAIC carried out the grassroots research on the utilization and management of GIs and Trademarks on Agriculture Products, improved the guidance to the local GIs'application and protection. There were accumulatively 3,374 GI Trademarks registered by the end of 2016.

——**Continuously improving trademark public services.** First, the services provided in Trademark Registration Hall, Zhongguancun Branch and Guangzhou Branch of CTMO, local trademark reception windows were continuously improved with severe working discipline, working procedure normalization and high quality services. Second, continuously improved the public services on China Trademark Website, enlarged the proportion of on-line application, made efforts to provide efficient and convenient services for trademark registration. There were 3.001 million applications filed online, accounting for 81.29% of the total applications for the last year. Third, SAIC strengthened the propaganda and the response to public opinions, broadened the publicity channels to ensure the reform information to be delivered to the broad masses. CTMO produced the cartoon version of the Guidance for Trademark Registration Application for the public freely.

——**New accomplishments achieved in trademark infrastructure.** First, the Standards on Trademark Examination and Review had been revised. A group was set up for revising the Standards on Trademark Examination and Review in CTMO and TRAB. Based on consulting the different opinions, the Group completed the revision in 2016 and released it in Jan 2017. Second, the Scope of Trademark Archived Files and Retention Schedule and Retention Schedule for Trademark Documents Materials had been revised to ensure the good development of archives management. Third was strengthening the research on goods/services classification, clearing the goods/services database by classes and by stages. Fourth was strengthening the trademark information-based construction. The online application access was improved by enlarging the Server memories.

In addition, new progress was made in the administration of trademark agencies, trademark legislation, international exchange and cooperation, and trademark team building, which provided strong supports to promote the reform and development of China's trademarks.

To comprehensively display the new achievements of trademark work, the developments of

trademarks and brands strategy, further strengthen public awareness for trademarks, well instruct local trademark administration, and improve enterprises' abilities in trademark utilization and brand innovation, following the instructions of Minister Zhang Mao and Vice Minister Liu Junchen of SAIC, CTMO and TRAB compiled the Annual Development Report on China's Trademark Strategy (2016) (hereinafter referred to as Annual Development Report (2016)).

The Annual Development Report (2016) consists of 14 chapters, starting with "Trademark Registration Facilitation Reform". It systematically records the new progress and achievements in 2016 made by Departments of Administration for Industry & Commerce and of Market Supervision at all levels, in terms of trademark application and registration, trademark administrative enforcement, Geographical Indications and agricultural products trademarks, trademark review and adjudication, trademark legislation, trademark agents, local trademark progress, international registration and overseas right protection, international exchange and cooperation, trademark promotion, trademark infrastructure building and information-based construction, and trademark team building. Major and important events are collected in the field of trademark and statistical analysis of various trademark data is also conducted.

As an important reference and comprehensive annual report to show the implementation of trademark strategy in China, the Annual Development Report (2016) is authoritative, informative and practical. It aims to provide further understandings on trademarks for the public, to instruct local trademark work, to guide enterprises to build trademark awareness and brand value concept, and to make great contribution in promoting the development of brand economy and advancing the comprehensive reform.

Great appreciations are extended to the General Affairs Office, the Comprehensive Department, and all relevant departments and bureaus and directly affiliated units of SAIC, as well as Departments of Administration for Industry & Commerce and of Market Supervision at all levels for their unreserved supports and contributions.

Any suggestions and comments are welcome.

Trademark Office / Trademark Review and Adjudication Board

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Chapter I Trademark Registration Facilitation Reform

In 2016, to implement the State Council's reform deployments on streamlining administration, delegating powers and improving services, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) focused on public concerns such as the limited application channel, the lack of smooth service, oriented in problems, widely collected local, enterprises' and experts' opinions, explored pertinent reform measures to answer public concerns, provide excellent services and stimulate market vitalities. On July 14, 2016, it formulated the Opinions of SAIC on Strongly Implementing Trademark Registration Facilitation Reform, which promoted each reforms and made remarkable achivements.

I. Expanding Trademark Application Channels to Facilitate Applicants

(1) Entrusting local departments to accept trademark applications. To facilitate applicants applying trademark applications at the nearst places, Trademark Office changed the traditional way of accepting applications in centralized center, actively entrusted local AICs and Market Supervision departments to accept applications. Upon comprehensive research, two application pilot sections respectively in Ya'an of Sichuan and Taizhou of Zhejiang started the operations on July 5 and 6 of 2016. On September 28, Trademark Office approved 13 departments to set up application windows and all of them operated on November 1. To ensure the windows' successful operations, Trademark Office took several methods, such as drafting Provisional Regulations on Entrusting Local AICs and Market Supervision Departments to Accept Trademark Applications to clarify the windows' duties

▲ On July 5, 2016, Cui Shoudong and Yan Shi, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office participated in the opening ceremony for Ya'an Trademark Application Pilot Section.

and approval procedures, formulating training and checking rules to ensure man powers and material resources, checking application files and fees of the windows to timely rectify operations, implementing monthly report to grasp the windows' situations. In 2016, the local windows accepted 3440 trademark applications in total, which facilitated applicants to apply applications at the nearest places.

▲ On June 22, 2016, the National AIC system Trademark Pledge Financing Experience Exchange and Training was organized in Taizhou, with responsible staffs from 31 provincial level AICs and 25 local AICs which established the Pledge Recording Sections, and from People's Bank of China, China Banking Regulatory Commission and other relevant department from Zhejiang province. Liu Junchen, vice minister of SAIC was present at the training and delivered a speech.

(2) Estalishing regional trademark pledges recording sections. To facilitate enterprises with trademark pledges recordings and promote the solving of financing difficulties, Trademark Office, under the foundation of 2015 local trademark pledges pilot sections, expanded the pilot areas to 30 AICs and Market Supervision departments among 24 provinces in 2016. It also formulated Work Specifications for Registered Trademark Pledges Recording Pilot Sections, to strenghten administrations on local sections, and ensure their standardized and effective operations. In 2016, 1410 pledges were recorded nationally, increasing 20%, which helped to finance 64.99 billion yuan, For the pilot sections, they recorded 439 pledges, accounting for 31% of the total number, and helped to finance 8.99 billion, accounting for 14.9%, which reflected the sections rooted in regional economic structural charaters, flexibly supported SMEs to get small loans by pledges and practically helped them to solve the financing difficulties.

(3) Actively promoting online applications.Trademark Office made efforts in planing, researching and discussing to active cover the online applications from previously agents to all applicants and expand transactions. For a better online application preparation, Trademark Office went to State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) for investigations, widely collected opinions, actively implemented software requirements, supervised its developments. All preparations went smoothly, and the online application system would be available in the first quarter of 2017.

II. Simplifying and Optimizing Procedures to Provide Applicants Excellent Services

(1) Simplifying procedures and reducing time limit for Issuing notice of acceptance. To answer public concerns, Trademark Office reformed work methods to solve the long time waiting for Notice of Acceptance. It currently adjusted procedures, increased staffs, publicized the accepted goods/services except for those already in the List of Similar Goods/Services, announced trademark formality examination standard, which reduced the time limit for issuing Notice of Acceptance from 6 months to

3 months.

(2) Changing the way of proving trademark registration and simplifying relevant documents and procedures. Trademark Office volutarily explored and optimized trademark registration procedures and simplified application documents to provide efficient services for applicants. It abolished previous document for Issuing Trademark Registration Certification, simplified relevant procedures. For the transactions directly applied in trademark registration hall or local application windows except the change in ownership, it stopped to request the copy of operator's ID card.

(3) Improving the Issuing method and content of trademark registration certificates. To facilitate applicants, Trademark Office changed previous way of issuing Trademark Registration Certificates. Started from the first day of 2017, for the applications directly filed or filed online, after the approval for registration, the Certificates would be issued directly to the applicants, instead of Notice for Getting Trademark Registration Certificates, in order to improve efficiency and satisfy the public.

(4) Gradually promoting the full electronization for trademark registration procedure. It made trademark database available for the whole AIC system in July 2016. Since then, internal divisions of the system could use the database to enhance trademark supervisions. It also improved China Trademark Web by improving service, and strengthening update frequencies for practicability.

(5) Comprehensively improving trademark application windows' services. Trademark Office formulated the Guide on Frequent Questions for Trademark Applications and requested the staffs to study, understand and utilize relevant knowledge for improving services. It also arranged instructors to provide timely services, standardized service languages and set up Suggestion Box in the registration hall to improve windows' services.

III. Improving Trademark Examination Mechanism and Increasing Examination Efficiency

(1) Partiallly entrusted trademark examinations and totally outsourced service work. To further reduce examination time, ensure the legal time limit, Trademark Office comprehensively implemented the Opinions of SAIC on Improving Trademark Examination Mechanism and Increasing Examination Efficiency (SAIC/HR [2014] No.73), and signed Entrusting Agreement and Outsourcing Agreement with Trademark Examination Cooperation Center (TECC). It on April 1,2016, transferred formality and substantive examinations on trademark applications, modifications, change in ownerships, renewals, licences, cancellations for non-use of trademark for three consecutive years to TECC.

(2) Establishing TECC outside beijing. To further reduce examination time, Trademark Office actively promoted pilot TECC outside Beijing. On December 1, 2016, Trademark Examination Cooperation Guangzhou Center (TECC Guangzhou) was established and began trademark examinations entrusted by Trademark Office.

(3) Actively promoting sole-examination system to ensure legal time limit. Currently,

▲ On December 1, 2016, Zhang Mao, minister of SAIC (second from left), Zhu Xiaodan, Governor of Guangdong Province (second from right), Liu Junchen, vice minister of SAIC (first from left) and Ren Xuefeng, Party Secretary of Guangzhou (first from right), unvailed TECC Guangzhou together.

69% of trademark examinations were conducted in the way of sole-examination. Five transactions of International Registraion Division including the Madrid applications, oppostions on Madrid International Registrations, the translations of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) decisions were also conducted solely. Since July 1, oppositions on national registrations were also promoted comprehensively the way of sole-examination.

(4) Constantly improving quality management and supervision mechanism. Trademark Office formulated Opinions on Strengthening Instructions to TECC on Examinations, which strengthened transaction instructions and quality managements on TECC to ensure examination quality. It also established onsite instruction mechansim and negotiation mechanism on hard cases, made efforts in correction management, time limit management, examination quality management and staffs training.

Chapter II Trademark Strategy Implementation

The year 2016 was the beginning for the thirteenth five years plan, SAIC deeply implemented the spirits of the 18th Congress of CPC and its third, fourth, fifth and sixth plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, seriously carried out the spirits of the General Secretary Xi Jinping's speeches, focused on the overall plan for promoting economic, political, cultural, social and ecological progress, and the strategic blue prints for making comprehensive moves to finish buidling a moderately prosperous society, deepen reform, advance the law-based governance of China and strengthen the Party's self-discipline,targetted at supply side structural reform, made efforts in trademark registration facilitation reform, comprehensively implemented trademark and brand strategy, which promoted a breakthrough for trademark and brand buildings and provided strong supports for ecnomic restructures and updates.

I. Taking Reforms to Deepen the Development of Trademark and Brand Strategy

(1) Strengthening top design for trademark and brand strategy. Since the issue of Opinions on Implementing National IP Strategy Outline and Accelerating Trademark Strategy Implementation in 2009, China had made great achivements in trademark development and realized the periodical target for trademark strategy. Currently, the economy went into new normal, the CPC central committee and the State Council paid great attentions on brand development. SAIC accurately held the new situations, and deepened and developped trademark strategy into trademark and brand strategy. It also organized seminars in Beijing, Jiangsu, and Yunnan to widely collect public opinions, and drafted Opinions on Deeply Implementing Trademark and Brand Strategy and Promoting Chinese Brands Building.

▲ On August 30, Trademark Office organized "Trademark and Brand Strategy Implementation Work Meeting" in Kunming of Yunan.

(2) Strengthening the instructions and supports to local trademark and brand strategy

▲ On December 1, 2016, Liu Junchen (front left), vice minister of SAIC and Xu Ruisheng (front right), vice governor of Guangdong province, respectively on behalf of SAIC and Guangdong goverment signed the Strategic Cooperation Framework on Trademark and Brand Strong Province Builing between SAIC and Guangdong Government. Zhang Mao (back middle left), minister of SAIC, Zhu Xiaodan (back middle right), governor of Guangdong province, and Ren Xuefeng (back fourth from right), secretary of CPC Guangzhou Committee, jointly witnessed the signing of the Framework.

implementation. In 2016, SAIC made overall plans, innovated working methods, coordinated regional economic and public features, and promoted the trademark and brand strategy in local areas. It enhanced the cooperation with provincial governments, such as the signing of Strategic Cooperation Framework on Trademark and Brand Strong Province Builing between SAIC and Guangdong Government, the approval of National Trademark and Brand Innovation and Enterpreneurship (Guangzhou) Base. It also actively organized and participated in Trademark and Strategy Forum and a series of investigations, such as the "One Belt and One Road" forum on Communication and Cooeration for Trademark and Brand Building during the 20th Silk Road International Exposition and the 20th Investment and Trade Forum for Cooperation between East and West China, the 2016 China International Trademark Festival and North China Brand High-level Forum.

(3)Standardizing the development of trademark and brand services. It strengthened supervisions on trademark agents, supported and encouraged self-disciplines of trademark and brand services. It also promoted the formulation of a series of regulations, such as Provisional Methods on Credit Supervision to Trademark Agents, Code of Ethics for Trademark Agents by China Trademark Association (CTA), Code of Servcies for Trademark Agents by CTA, Methods on Credit Information Management to CTA's Trademark Agents Members.

(4) Strengthening trademark and brand studies. It actively promoted the promotion and utilization of report on the project of "Relations between Trademarks and Economic Development", which had been printed 5000 times and submitted to the public for review. It at the same time, speeded up the building of trademark and brand value evaluation system. China Trademark and Brand Research Center established a project team on brand evaluation indicators, and formed the Interim Report on Trademark and Brand Evaluation Indicators System, and constituted the evaluation system. The Center also drafted China's Trademark and Brand Development Report, Trademark and Brand Value List (Top 100) on 2016 Quoted Companies in Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchange Markets, and Top 10 Brands for 10 Industries.

II. Actively Promoting the Implementation of National IP Strategy

(1) Implementing CPC central committee and the State Council's deployments, effectively playing the active roles of IP system on instructing innovation and development. In March 2016, the State Council agreed with the mechanism of the State Council's IP Strategy Implementation Ministerial Meeting. As one important member for the mechanism, SAIC promoted the issuing of documents to strongly promote the breakthrough for IP development such as the Notifications of the General Affairs Office of the State Council on Major Points for the Work on Cracking down IP Infringments and Counterfeits in 2016, Notifications of the General Affairs Office of the State Council on Task Assignments for the Several Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Building of IP Strong Country under New Situations, Notifications of the General Affairs Office of the State Council on Issuing IP Comprehensive Adminsitration Reform General Pilot Plan, Notifications of the State Council on National IP Protections and Utilizations for the Thirteenth Five Year Plan Period.

To Implement Several Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Building of IP Strong Country under New Situations, SAIC formualted relevant supporting opinions to focus on trademark and brands, enhanced the protections on trademark rights, strengthened trademark utilizations, improved trademark and brand qualities and benefits and enlarged trademark and brand international influences.

(2) Strengthening cooperation with other ministries to jointly promoting the trademark and brand strategy implementation for all industries. SAIC made great efforts to fulfill its obligations and to strengthen ministerial cooperation to promote the trademark and brand strategy implementation among different industries. It participated in the formulation of Servicing Economic Innovation and Development Outlines (2016-2025), China Brands Development Strategy, assigned professional staffs to be engaged in the project of Route Studies on Creating China's Famous Independent Brands. It comprehensively implemented the Assignments on Implementing CPC Central Commitee and the State Council's Opinions on Comprehensively Promoting Agricultural Reclamation Reform.In order to implement Made in China 2025, and promote manufacturing industry's development, it issued the Assignments of SAIC and Trademark Office of SAIC on Implementing "Made in China 2025" Outline, Strengthening Brand Building and Purifying Market Environments in 2016.

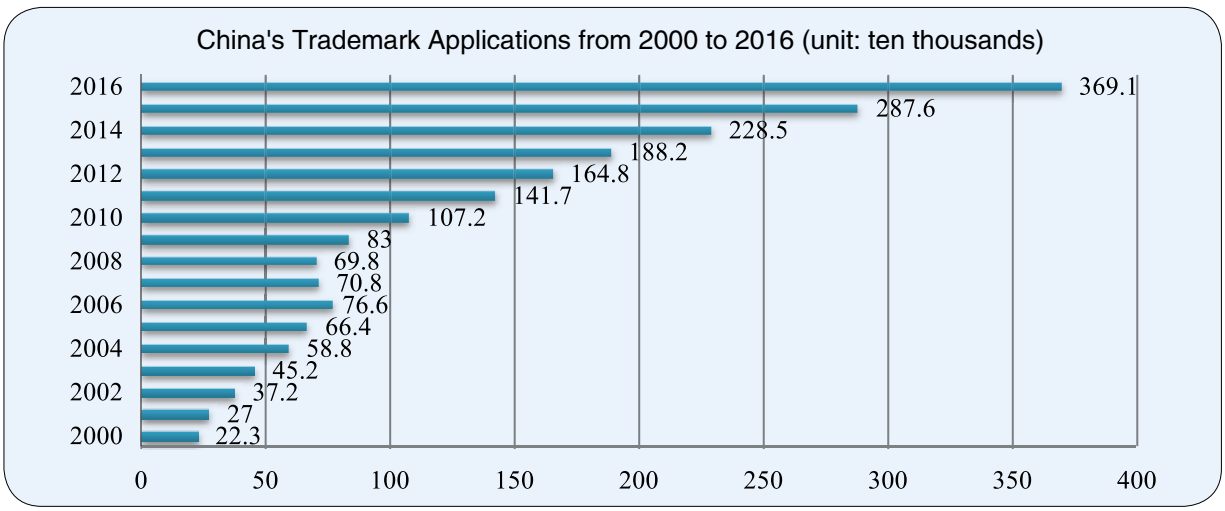
(3) Actively promoting IP comprehensive administration reform under the unified market supervision framework. To play pilot departments' functions on exploration and instruction for IP comprehensive administration reform, SAIC took several methods, actively promoted and participated in the formulation of General Plans on IP Comprehensive Administration Reform, organized its internal departments' meetings on IP comprehensive administration reform to study local situations and to deploy implementations. It also strengthened therotical studies, conducted on-site investigations, researched pilot areas, organized information promotions to promote AICs and Market Supervision Departments' IP comprehensive administration reform under the unified market supervision framework.

Chapter III Trademark Application and Registration

2016 was the year of promoting the reform of commercial system continuously by the SAIC. The reform bonus was released effectively. The market's vitality was stimulated. The market entity's independent innovation and trademark consciousness were continuously strengthened. The trademark application was increased at a high rate. The SAIC gave great impetus to the reform for the facilitation of trademark registration, broadened the trademark application channels, optimized the trademark registration processing, perfected the mechanism of trademark examination, provided quality services for trademark application acceptance and registration examination.

I. Information About Trademark Application and Registration

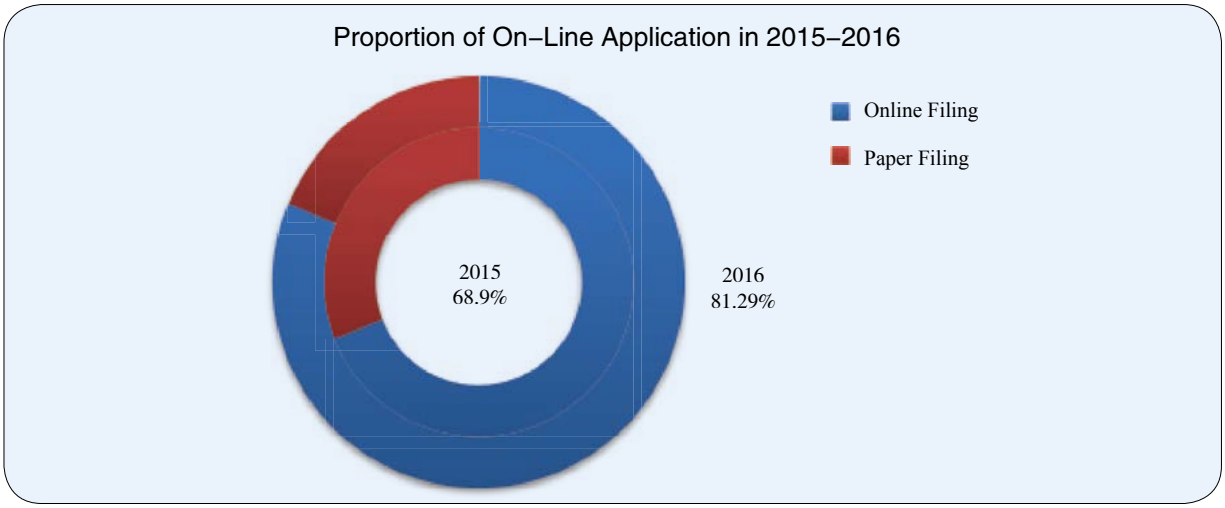
In 2016, the amount of trademark applications kept at a consecutively high growth rate. The amount of trademark applications was 3,691,000, 28.35% higher than that of last year, ranking the first in the world for consecutive 15 years. 3,526,800 applications were domestic applications, which accounted for 95.54% of the total annual registration applications.



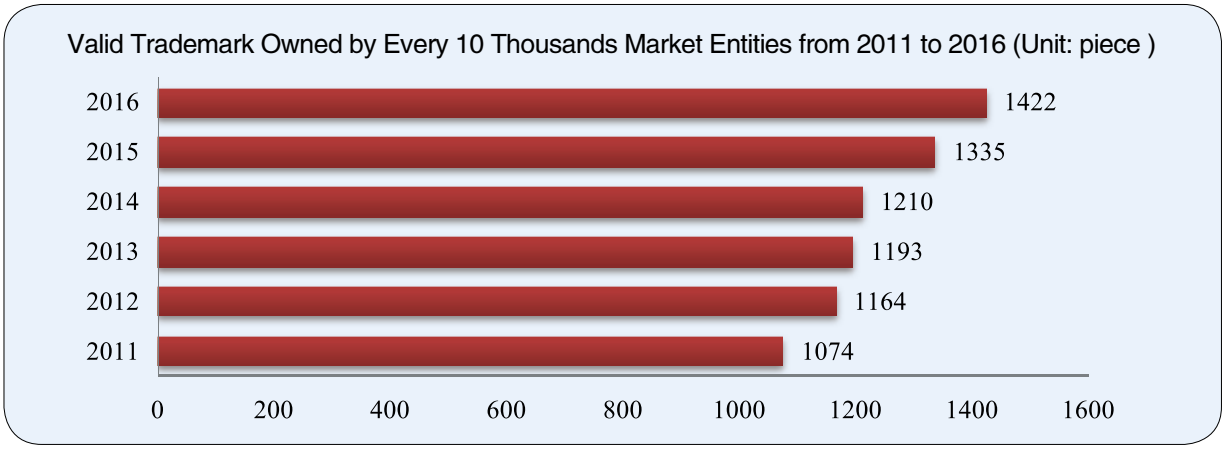
By the end of 2016, there were 22,094,000 trademark applications in total, trademark registrations of 14,509,000, and valid registered trademarks of 12,376,000.

In 2016, the on-line applications reached 3.001 million, 81.29% of the total applications, 4.4

times paper applications, and increased 12.39% comparing with the year 2015 (the on-line applications were 68.9% of the total applications in 2015).



The average valid trademarks of every 10 thousands market entities rose from 1,074 in 2011 to 1,422 in 2016, increased by 32.4%, increased by 6.51% compared with the year before. By the end of 2016, on average, every 7.1 market entities had a valid trademark.



In 2016, the CTMO received 57,274 applications for opposition, with a decrease of 3.12%; 130,969 for renewal, with an increase of 0.84%; 222,601 for modifications of registered items, with an increase of 5.48%; 164,714 for assignment, with an increase of 15.5%; 48,631 for annulment and cancellation, with an increase of 26.71%; 16,262 for recording trademark license contracts, with a decrease of 5.6%; and 52,191 for Madrid Trademark International Registration applications for territorial extension, with an decrease of 15.35%.

In 2016, the CTMO examined 2,999,519 trademark applications. The average examining period was kept within 9 months. The CTMO approved 2,254,945 applications for registration, with an increase of 1.28%; preliminarily approved 1,792,612 applications, with an increase of 23.17%; refused

and partially refused 1,206,907 applications, with an increase of 36.58%.

In 2016, the CTMO reviewed 48,850 applications for oppositions; processed 198,757 applications for modification of registered items, with an increase of 12.8%; processed 168,935 applications for assignment, with an increase of 28.98%; processed 139,860 renewal applications, with an increase of 3.25%; 39, 689 applications for annulment and cancellation, almost the same with last year; recorded 18,211 trademark licensing contracts, with a decrease of 41.02%; approved and registered 585 special marks, put 2,565 official marks on record; examined 64,458 Madrid territory extension applications, with an increase of 13%.

In 2016, the CTMO approved registration of 394 GI collective marks and certification marks. By the end of 2016, the registered GI collective marks and certification marksreached 3,374, among which 85 are foreign marks. The total amount of approved and registered trademarks of agricultural products was 2,429,600 accumulatively.

II. Annual Analysis on Trademark Application and Registration

The top five most specified classes were Class 35 (397,978), Class 25(259,986), Class 9 (236,929), Class 30 (219,515), and Class 29 (167,631), in which the top four remained the same as the year before, but the fifth one had been changed from Class 42 to Class 29. The statistics indicated that business services, clothing, apparatus and instruments, foods were the main fields specified in trademark applications filed by domestic applicants.

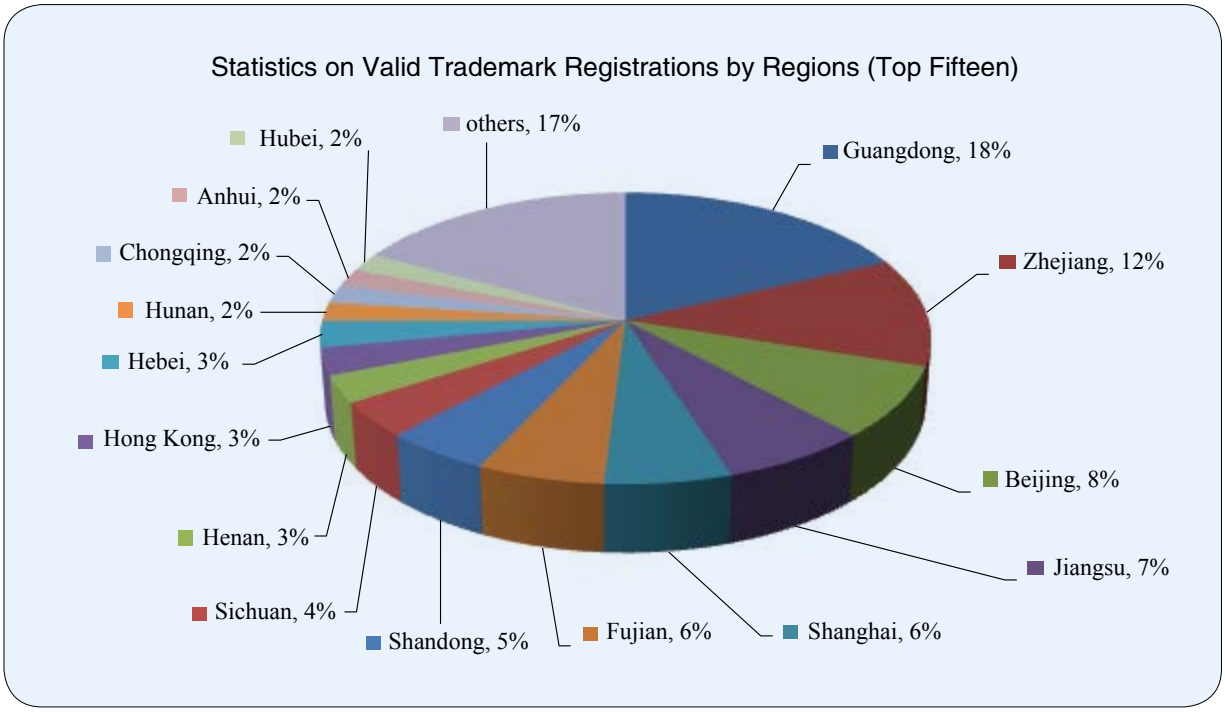
Top five most specified classes in the trademark applications filed by foreign applicants (including the Madrid trademark applications for territorial extension) were Class 9 (14,361), Class 3 (Class 11,439), Class 35 (11,346), Class 25 (9,522) and Class 5 (8,092), the same with the year before. Apparatus and instruments, cosmetics and detergents, business services, clothing and drugs were still the most specified classes in the applications filed by foreign applicants.

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest number of domestic applications were Guangdong (689,434), Beijing (372,387), Zhejiang (327,572), Shanghai (257,616), and Jiangsu (209,900), altogether accounting for 52.65% of the total domestic applications. Provinces with over 40,000 applications include Shandong, Fujian, Henan, Sichuan, Hebei, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing, Hong Kong, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Jiangxi, Yunan, Heilongjiang, with two more provinces (municipalities) than last year.

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest year-on-year increase are Gansu (increase 77.59%), Qinghai (increase 64.82%), Jiangxi (increase 48.41%), Anhui (increase 46.55%), Guizhou (increase 46.21%). The applications of 12 western provinces amounted to 737,826, with a year-on-year increase of 104.69%.

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest number of domestic valid registered trademarks are Guangdong (2,043,798), Zhejiang (1,315,742), Beijing (893,743), Jiangsu (743,670), Shanghai (697,251).

The top five provinces (municipalities) with the largest number of international valid registered trademarks are Guangdong (4,962), Zhejiang (4,710), Shandong (2,487), Jiangsu (1,852) and Fujian (1,611).



Countries or regions with the largest number of foreign trademark applications (including Madrid trademark applications for territorial extension) were USA (34,677), Republic of Korea (20,515), Germany (14,526), Japan (14,419), United Kingdom (11,418), France (8,744), Italy (6,415), Australia (5,930), Switzerland (5,420), and Netherlands (3,027). The trademark applications from the above ten countries accounted for 76.03% of the total foreign applications in China (see trademark statistics for detailed number).

III. Continuous Innovation on Trademark Examination

The CTMO comprehensively implemented Opinions on Pushing Forward Reform of Trademark Registration Facilitation by SAIC, accelerated the reform of trademark registration facilitation, perfected the mechanism of trademark examination, and improved the efficiency of trademark examination. The CTMO carried out the sole examiner system actively, continuously enlarged the proportion of sole examiners of Trademark Examination Collaboration Center, and shortened the examination period. The CTMO did reasonable evaluation on the examination quality of Trademark Examination Collaboration Center, determined the sampling ratio, analyzed and corrected the examination problems without delay. The CTMO explored the ways to establish examination guidance and training system so as to strengthen the site instruction for Trademark Examination Collaboration Center, provided systematic training for new recruits and experienced examiners. The Trademark

Examination and Review Standards was revised and issued at the end of 2016.

The CTMO always strengthened the protection of trademark exclusive rights and made it as the key point of opposition examination, released Measures to Optimize Opposition Procedures for Convenience of Applicants, which further improved facilitation of the parties involving in the opposition procedures, reduced the parties' burdens and raised administrative efficiency. The CTMO made more efforts to prevent malicious registering actions, took the measures of review in advance, joint review, etc, concluded several cases with special social impact, which reflected high review level and would provide experience for reference. After the implementation of the new Trademark Law, the CTMO started the examination on the opposition grounds and the opponent's qualification, which made the amount of opposition applications decrease. The CTMO received 57,274 applications filed for opposition, with a decrease of 3.13%; reviewed 48,850 applications filed for oppositions. The proportion of accepted oppositions was raised obviously, which effectively protected legitimate interests of prior holders, and improved the good market competition order. By actively implementing the trademark registration facilitation reform, the opposition management divisionshad fully carried out the sole examiner system to improve the review efficiency and ensure to complete the review tasks within the statutory period.

▲ A Meeting between CTMO and Beijing Intellectual Property Court was held in Beijing on Oct 28, 2016. Legal problems and the understanding of relevant laws' application in trademark opposition issues were discussed in the meeting. Chen Wentong, the Deputy Director General of CTMO, hosted the meeting, Song Yushui, the Vice-President of the Court, took part in the meeting with his colleagues.

IV. Trademark Public Services Improved Quickly

In 2016, under the guidance of "Party Building Dominates, Reform Prevailsand Implementation Matters", the CTMO took the opportunity of facilitation reform, focused on trademark and brand strategy implementation, thoroughly pushed the reform of trademark registration management, and continuously improved the trademark public services. First, shortened the period of granting the Acceptance Notification of Trademark Registration Application, optimized the formal examination workflow, revised the on-line application procedures, and raised work efficiency. The period of granting the Acceptance Notification of Trademark Registration Application was shortened from 6 months to 3 months. Second, published the acceptable list of terms of goods and services. 3,220 acceptable terms of goods and services were published on the China Trademark Website in batches, which was useful for

the applicants. Third, established the filing acceptance windows and achieved good results. It broadened the filing channels, provided great convenience for the applicants, and inspired people's enthusiasm to do business creatively and drove innovation. Forth, improved the service provided at trademark acceptance windows. 189,700 applications of all kinds were received in Trademark Registration Hall and Branch Office in Zhongguancun Independent Innovation Model Park in 2016. 120,000 persons were given reception for consultation. Fifth, 30 acceptance points for trademark right pledge recording were approved for establishment, which helped the small-sized enterprises to resolve their financing difficulties.

Chapter IV Trademark Administrative Enforcement of Law

In 2016, the national industrial and commercial and market supervision departments at all levels earnestly implemented the deployment of the State Council and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, fully exerted their functions with the focus highlighted, and further enhanced the trademark administrative law enforcement efforts.The fight against infringement of intellectual property rights and manufacture of fake and inferior goods was vigorously promoted, which effectively regulated the market order, and built a good environment for the protection of intellectual property rights, making a positive contribution to promote the sound and rapid development of economy and society.

I. Deepened Administrative Protection of Trademark Exclusive Rights

(1) Enhance effectiveness of handling trademark infringement cases. In 2016, 32,000 cases of trademark administrative crimes were investigated and dealt with in the whole system, involved more than RMB 450 million Yuan, and 293 cases were transferred to the judiciary. The SAIC deployed, organized and coordinated a number of cross-regional, large-scale, strongly-protested-by-public trademark infringement cases, such as "China Gold", "Tongren Tang", "Shaolin Pharmacy", " Qing-Feng Steamed Dumpling Shop","Black Duck Zhou" cases, with which the infringement of the exclusive right to trademarks were legally banned and has achieved great social influence. Nanjing Trade and Industry Bureau investigated trademark cases in which Taobao sellers counterfeited "Nike"、"New Balance" shoes and so on, involving the value of 4 million Yuan. Hubei industrial and commercial sectors promoted the "Ordering" crackdown, carrying out"Baiyun Side", "Jingshan Bridge Rice" and other special counterfeiting operations. Shanxi

▲ On March 28, 2016, "Disney" trademark rights protection meeting was organized in Shanghai.

Province industrial and commercial sectors carried out the protection of "Yanchang Petroleum" trademark to clear the alleged infringement of "Yanchang" trademark by 23 petrol stations. Guangdong industrial and commercial departments strengthened the protection of trademarks involved with the Canton Fair, and timly dealted with 267 cases of trademark infringement complaints according to the law.

(2) Organized a series of special rectification action for protection of trademark exclusive rights. On March 28, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce held a meeting on the protection of the exclusive right of registered trademarks of Disney to promote the protection of "Disney" trademark all around the country. During this period,the industrial and commercial departments of Shanghai registered a total of 112 cases of infringement of Disney trademark. In addition, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce actively coordinated and cooperated with the Beijing Olympic Winter Games and Beijing World Park to protect the intellectual property rights, and deployed special rectification actions against the illegal use of "Liangjiahe" trademark advertising and other activities. Zhejiang industrial and commercial sectors, in line with the G20 Hangzhou International Summit, held a special action to protect the special mark of the summit; Guizhou carried out the fight against fake famous wines; Chengdu industrial and commercial sectors cracked down on "Apple" trademark and dealt with 33 cases.

(3) Effectively maintained the order of fair competition in the field of trademark rights. To insist on fighting against malicious trademark registration behavior, a quick trial channel was brought into use to reject, disapprove or annual the cases with malicious registration suspicion. A total of more than 8,000 pieces of cases were dealt with, which involved registration of attaching to others' trademarks and goodwills and malicious monopoly of public resources, and big amount of or repeated registration of others' trademarks, and other cases about disrupting the trademark registration management order.

II. The Fighting Against Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights and Manufacturing of Fake and Inferior Goods Received Remarkable Results

(1) Promote fight against infringement and counterfeiting. Essential of Crackdown on Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights and Manufacture and Sale of Fake and Shoddy Goods in Whole Country in 2016 was formulated and issued to promote the implementation of banning infringement and counterfeiting cases. Actively participated the performance appraisal work organized by the national anti-infringement-and-counterfeiting leading group, and went to Zhejiang and Shanghai for on-site assessment, and organized a part of local assessment work. In 2016, the whole system investigated and dealt with more than 28,000 cases of infringement and counterfeiting cases, involving the amount of 350 million Yuan; smashed fake goods manufacturing and selling dens 717; 293 suspected criminal cases were transferred to the judicial authorities according to the law, involving the amount of 160 million Yuan. The fight against infringement and counterfeiting achieved significant

▲ Market Supervision Department of Jinshan District of Shanghai investigated the use of Disney trademark in goods, services and relevant performance events to strictly combat illegal actions that infringed the trademark right. Staffs in the pictures were investigating the suspected bag.

results.

(2) Effectively strengthen online market supervision. Actively promoted the integration of online and offline regulation, organized 2016 online market supervision and special actions to fight against online trademark infringement and sales of fake and shoddy goods, false online propaganda, making of fake orders for false reputation and other illegal acts. During the inspection, there were about 1.918 million online shops were inspected, about 19,500 webpages were ordered to rectify, about 13,400 illegal online cases were investigated and dealt with, which received obvious effect. The investigation on the online sales of counterfeit high-profile trademarks and foreign trademark goods was enhanced to crack down online abuse, fraudulent use and forge of trademarks of agricultural products and geographical indications. Shanxi, Ningxia and Heilongjiang respectively strengthened the protection on "Fen Wine" trademark, and promoted the integration of online and offline regulation, organized 237 cases in 2016 for network market supervision.

(3) Actively promoted overseas image of made-in-China ("Breeze" Action). Organized the local officers to intensively deal with violations of "Emei" registered trademark to protect the legitimate rights and interests of diesel engines export enterprises. The industrial and commercial departments in Sichuan Province, in conjunction with enterprises, actively carried out cross reginonal right maintenance and detained more than 1,000 units of infringing diesel engines that were ready to export. Xinjiang industrial and commercial departments set up a right maintenance billboard in the main markets at the border and port areas to safeguard the interests of foreign consumers. The overseas right maintenance mechanism was further improved. In 2016 the State Administration for Industry and Commerce signed six cooperation documents in the field of intellectual property with the departments of 5 countries (regions) and the World Intellectual Property Organization, especially signed the Cooperation Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal, Israel, the Czech Republic and other countries, which will be a strong impetus for cooperation on intellectual property rights with the countries in the "One Belt and One Road"regions. At the request of the foreign embassies in China, such as the United States, Britain, France and Italy, 21 cases of trademark cases were dealt with according to law, which appropriately responded to foreign concerns.

(4) Focused on regulation of unfair competitions, including counterfeiting, false propaganda and other violations of intellectual property rights. Focused on online unfair competition, intensive regulations were carried out for cases of counterfeiting and false advertising with great social concern. In the first three quarters of 2016 more than 1,200 cases about infringement of intellectual property rights and unfair competition were investigated and dealt with,involved more than 18 million Yuan. The Coordination Mechanism for Investigation and Dealing-with of Major Counterfeiting Unfair Competition Cases" was drafted, while the law enforcement standards were unified. An Euro-China seminar on anti-unfair competition was held to promote international exchanges and enhance law enforcement level.

(5) Actively promoted establishment of a working mechanism to fight against infringement and counterfeiting, which shall adapt to the reform of commercial system. Accelerated the construction of national enterprise credit information publicity system, and promoted the recording of f trademark registration information, trademark infringement and counterfeiting, illegal trademark agencies and other information for publicity. Basing on 38 departments jointly-signed Cooperation Memorandum on Joint Supervision and Discipline of Unreliable Enterprises, information sharing and dishonesty disciplinary were actively promoted with the cooperation of departments. In 2016, the average daily visits of the state enterprise credit information publicity system reached 61.0553 million, with an average daily quota of 27.777 million. By the end of November, the total number of visits reached 29.7 billion, and the total number of inquiries was 13.658 billion. By promoting the opening of trademark database, the local industrial and commercial and market supervision departments were instructed to use trademark database information to strengthen trademark supervision. The data statistics of trademarks and infringement and counterfeiting cases was further improved as well.

(6) Revision of laws and regulations. Cooperated With the State Council Legislative Affairs Office, actively promoted the revision of "Anti-Unfair Competition Law". Actively promoted the legislation of "Implementation Regulations on Consumer Protection Law ", which has been submitted to the State Council. Enacted the Temporary Measures for Online Advertising Management, Quality Supervision and Management Approach in Commodity Circulation Field and other rules were formulated and issued so as to privide law protection for the supervision at the whole length.

(7) Strengthened fighting against infringing advitising and enhanced responding to public opinions. The quarterly notification work system was established to report infringement and counterfeiting cases in industrial and commercial system. The investigation and dealing-with of counterfeiting and counterfeiting cases in various regions were spreaded and exchanged, and good experience in anti-infringement-and-counterfeiting work was spreaded with regard to typical case examples. Propaganda work was carried out during the April 26 National Intellectual Property Week. The Annual Development Report of China Trademark Strategy (2015) was compiled and published.

The theme of intellectual property publicity week and typical cases of trademark infringement were spreaded through special magazines, columns or WeChat. In 2016,we received media-related interviews 45 batches, involving sales of fake goods by online platforms, agricultural counterfeiting, trademark infringement,etc. Nearly a hundred of information related to anti-refingement and anti-counterfeiting work was sent to the State Council webpage, the Chinese government webpage and Today's Topics, etc.

III. Further Strengthened Trademark Administrative Law Enforcement Mechanism

(1) Keep promoting cross-regional trademark enforcement cooperation. Actively explored new areas and new directions in regional cooperation related to trademark administrative law enforcement, effectively enhanced the law enforcement capability and provided service for regional economic development. In October,November and December 2016,the regional cooperation forums were held respectively in Tianjin, Hefei, Guangzhou, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Delta region, Yangtze River Delta region, Pearl River Delta region on the subject of trademark administrative law enforcement to further promote the trademark administrative law enforcement regional cooperation, strengthen the law enforcement and promote information sharing.

(2) Actively explored and promoted supervision, regulation and law enforcement by using big data .We carried out the construction of information sharing platform for trademark administrative law enforcement, and used information means to strengthen trademark supervision and strengthen the cooperation of trademark cases and sharing of information. The development of trademark administrative law enforcement information sharing platform has been initially completed by the General Information Center, and was put into trial operation in November 2016. We explored the use of big data, cloud computing and other means of information to strengthen trademark supervision, and further enhanced the regulatory effectiveness. By consulting with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce Network Supervision and using the national e-commerce third-party network trading platform, the online trademark infringement case clues were collected and transferred.

(3) Actively promoted construction of contact information database for trademark registration. The national well-known trademarks, famous trademarks, geographical indications and foreign trademark rights contact information were collected and shared for local industrial and commercial departments and provided data support for carrying out trademark administrative law enforcement activities. Perfected the construction of information sharing platform for trademark administrative law enforcement, and strengthened the supervision of trademarks by using information means.

(4) Strengthened construction of trademark supervision and law enforcement capability. A system-wide trademark administrative law enforcement training class was held by the General Administration Institute. More than 90 trademark supervision officers participated in the week-long training, targeted the study of the frontier protection of trademark issues, in particular, the trademark

administrative law enforcement related issues, with the aim of enhancing the law enforcement officers' professional theoretical level and their ability to solve practical problems. Supported the local industry and commerce and market supervision departments to carry out training on trademark law enforcement, and sent instructors for training for Yunnan, Guangxi, Henan, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangdong, Heilongjiang, Xinjiang and other provinces and municipalities.

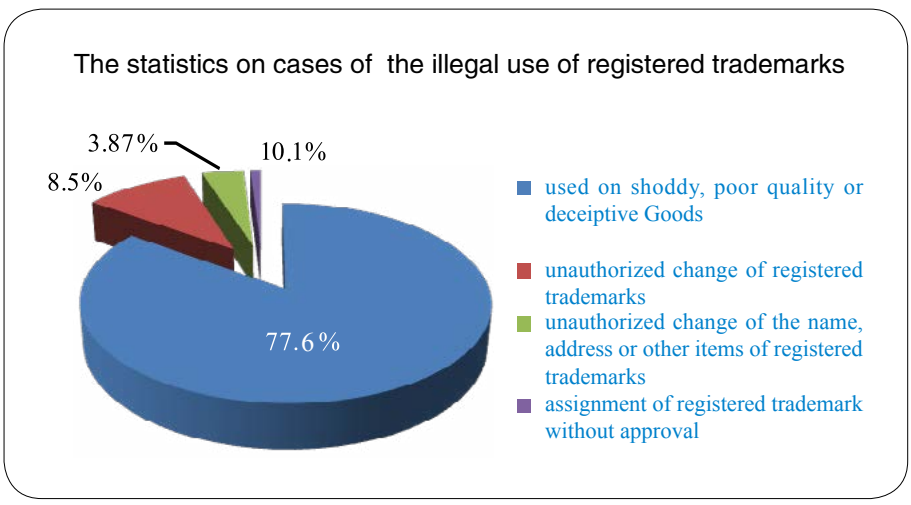
IV.Data Analysis of Trademark Infringement Cases Inspected and Dealt With by Industrial and Commercial Departments all Around Country

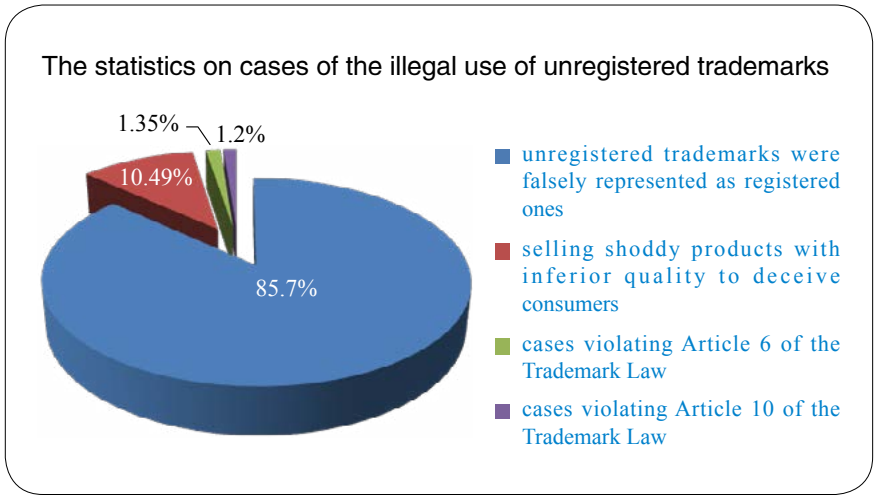
In 2016, the national industrial and commercial and market supervision departments at all levels investigated and dealt with 3565 common trademark infringement cases, involved 95.32 million Yuan, the number of cases increased by 6.8% over the previous year, of which 723 cases were complaints, accounting for 20.3% of the total. 56 cases were related to foreign trademarks, accounting for 1.57% of the total. 28189 trademark infringement counterfeit cases were investigated and dealt with, involved 350 million Yuan, the number of cases increased by 3% over the previous year, of which 978 cases were complaints, accounting for 34.54% of the total, 6214 cases were related to foreign trademarks, accounting for 22% of the total,

Among the common trademark infringement cases investigated and dealt with in the whole year, 388 cases were illegal use of registered trademarks. Among them, the cases of shoddy, poor quality and consumers-deceived goods were 301, accounting for 77.6% of registered trademark cases, which were main types of trademark violations and focus of investigation. 33 cases were involved with changing registered trademarks at will; 15 cases were changing registered trademark registrant names, address or other registration matters at will; and 39 cases were transfer of registered trademarks at will.

Among the case of common trademark infringement investigated and dealt with in the whole year, 2811 cases were illegal use of unregistered trademarks. Among them, 2408 cases were faked registered trademark, accounting for 85.7% of the illegal use of unregistered trademarks.

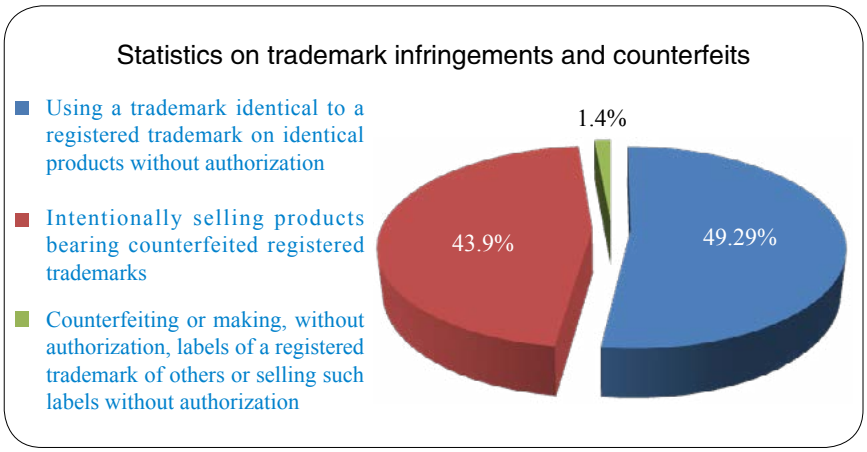
Among the infringement and counterfeiting cases in the whole year, 4670 cases were counterfeit trademark cases. The main types include the use of the same trademark as the registered trademark on the same commodity without the permission of the trademark owner and the sale of goods that are known to be counterfeit registered

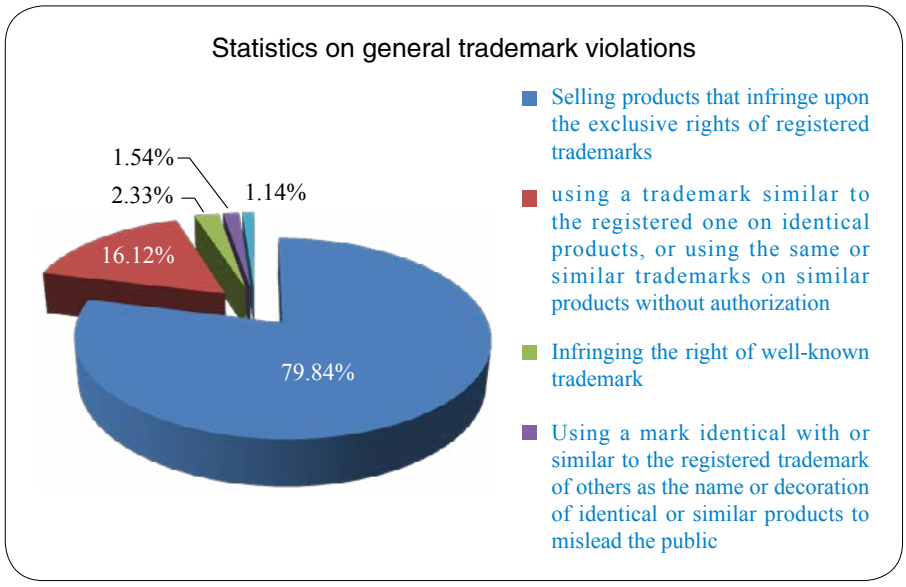




trademarks, which respectively are 2302 and 2050 cases, accounting for 49.29% and 43.9% of the total number of counterfeit trademark cases. There were 318 case invovled forged, unauthorized manufacture of other people's registered trademark logos or sales of counterfeit, unauthorized manufacture of registered trademark logos.

Among the infringement and counterfeiting cases investigated in the year, there were 23,519 common trademark infringement cases. Among them, "sales of goods infringing a registered trademark" is still the main type of trademark infringement cases, with a number of 18,549 cases, accounting for 78.87% of all infringement cases. 3792 cases were the types of using similiar trademarks on the same products or using same or similar trademarks on the similar products without the consent of the registered holders,accounting for 16.12%. 548 cases were infringement of well-known trademark rights, accounting for 2.33%. 363 cases were the types of using the same of similar trademarks of others as the name





of commodity or for decoration and misleading the public, accounting for 1.54%. 169 cases were causing damage to otheres' registered trademark exclusive rights.31 cases were deliberately providing ware housing, transportation, mailing, concealing facilities for infringement actions. 21 cases were infringement of geographical indications. 29 cases were violation of special mark ownership. 17 cases were changing the tradmark of commodities without consent of trademark owners and bringing them to market.

Chapter V Geographical Indications and Agricultural Products Trademarks

In the year of 2016, China's administrations for industry and commerce at all levels, together with market supervision and management departments, meticulously cultivated the trademark brands of high-quality agricultural products to raise rural living standards, and probed into geographical indications to take targeted measures to alleviate poverty, under the guidance of Opinions on Carrying out New Concept and Speeding up Modernization of Agriculture to Achieve Goals of a Well-off Society in an All-round Way released by the Central Government and the State Council, as well as Opinions on Speeding up Construction of Leading Country of Intellectual Property Rights in the New Situation released by the State Council. Meanwhile, they tried every effort to strengthen the protection and cooperation among domestic and international well-known geographical indications in order to contribute to their globalized development. These efforts have been widely recognized by CPC committees and governments at all levels.

I. Earnestly Undertook the Responsibility for Examination and Approval of Geographical Indications and Agricultural Products Trademarks

In 2016,the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce,based on supporting the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, continued to adhere to the policy of "Green Channel". The applications and registrations for geographical indications were arranged independently and censored in advance. The office further simplified the application procedures for geographical indications, standardized and accelerated the examination and approval process in order to build a solid foundation for the brand construction of agricultural products trademarks and to raise rural living standards by trademarks.

There were 394 collective marks and certification marks ratified and registered last year. By the end of 2016, the total number of registered collective marks and certification marks of geographical indications had come up to 3374. The registrations in the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities all showed an increase. 11 provinces and municipalities (two more than in 2015) possessed more than 100 marks (489, 311,292, 252, 201,200,151,117,104, 100 and 211respectively in the provinces of Shandong, Fujian, Hubei, Jiangsu, Zhejiang,Sichuan, Yunnan, Hunan, Liaoning, Anhui, and Chongqing).

II. Further Enhanced Use, Management and Protection of Geographical Indications and Agricultural Products Trademarks

In 2016, in order to address such problems as excessive registration, in sufficient use, poor management as well as less protection, the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce made concerted efforts with the departments within the the system and also worked with the other ministerial departments to analyze and probe into the use, management and protection of geographical indications and agricultural products trademarks after registration.

In order to share experience in geographical indications with some provinces and municipalities, the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce held the conferences respectively in Yinchuan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Weihai City, Shandong Province on July 21 and August 19 last year. Particularly, a forum on the protection of "Zhongning Wolfberry" was organized at the same time. 46 deputy provincial officials responsible for industry and commerce, market supervision and management as well as trademark business, came to exchange the related situations of the use, management and protection of geographical indications. During the conferences, they visited the production places of "Zhongning Wolfberry" and "Rongcheng Kelp" to observe and study how the trademarks have boosted local economy. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the General Administration of Customs, the General Administration of Quality Supervision,Inspection and Quarantine, Beijing Higher People's Court and Beijing Intellectual Property Court all sent representatives to the conferences in which they introduced the protection of geographical indications, industrial clusters and regional brands which had developed within their respective departments. Under these conditions, the ministerial collaboration for the registration and protection of geographical indications was further promoted.

At the invitation of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives, China Association for Individual Workers, China Trademark Association as well as Jiangsu Province, Hunan Province, Xinjiang Autonomous Region and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region,the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce carried out administrative guidance on the use, management and protection

▲ On August 19, the Trademark Office organized a regional GI work experience exchange meeting in Weihai of Shandong.

of geographical indications and agricultural products trademarks, raised brand awareness among local party committees and governments, grassroots cadres of industry, commerce and market supervision, as well as obligees of geographical indications and agricultural products trademarks. Meanwhile, the Trademark Office also improved the use efficiency of geographical indications and agricultural products trademarks, thereby promoting the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers.

III. Vigorously Enhanced Trademark Use to Enrich Farmers and use of Geographical Indications and Took Targeted Measures to Alleviate Poverty

In the year of 2016, the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, under the guidance of Opinions on Speeding up the Construction of Leading Country of Intellectual Property Rights in the New Situation, specified task breakdown, actively performed the leading duty for the work of trademarks to raise rural living standards. According to the work schedule arranged by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) for trademarks and brands to alleviate poverty, the Trademark Office took the initiative to collaborate with such related units as Poverty Alleviation Office of the State Council, and also made an innovative exploration on how geographical indications and trademarks could help take targeted measures to alleviate poverty.

▲ From September 21 to 22, 2016, Liu Junchen, deputy director general of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce investigated and researched how geographical indications and trademarks helped the local governments deal with targeted poverty alleviation in Ningde, Fujian Province.

From September 1 to 6, the advanced seminar on enhanced use of geographical indications and accelerated green development in poverty-stricken areas was held at Administration Institute of the State Administration of industry and Commerce. It was the only one SAIC project that made the list of 2016 Advanced Seminar Plan of Knowledge Updating Project for Professional and Technical Personnel. This plan was drawn up by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security. 69 professionals working for the registration and protection of geographical indications inindustrial and commercial market supervision departments at all levels, judicial departments, Bureau of Reclamation under the Ministry of Agriculture, the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives and other agricultural departments as well as China University of Political Science and Law and other research institutes, took part in the seminar which was presided by the experts in the realm of geographical indications. The lecturers included Professor Li Shunde from Chinese Academy of

Social Sciences, Director Chen Hongbo from the Poverty Alleviation Office of the State Council,the leading official responsible for the agricultural products and geographical indications of the Ministry of Agriculture,the judge from Beijing Intellectual Property Court, and the representatives from local industrial and commercial systems.

From November 1 to 4, the joint research group, under the leadership of Trademark Office of State Administration of Industry and Commerce, and Department of Policies and Regulations of the Poverty Alleviation Office of the State Council, went to Ningde City, Fujian Province to investigate and research the related situations of "Gutian Tremella", "Tongjiang Sea Bass","Fuding White Tea", "Ningde Pseudosciaena Crocea" and other geographical indications and trademarks, helping the local governments deal with targeted poverty alleviation. Meanwhile, the joint research group summed up the six main experience in how Ningde completed targeted poverty alleviation by using geographical indications and trademarks.

IV. Continued to Increase Efforts to Publicize Geographical Indications and Agricultural Products Trademarks

In the year of 2016, the Trademark Office continued to consolidate the existing publicity platforms, and tried every best to enrich the forms of publicity for the work of geographical indications and agricultural products trademarks, enhancing the social attention on geographical indications and agricultural products trademarks, with great efforts.

In cooperation with Journal of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference(CPPCC), the Trademark Office compiled and published the special issue of "CPPCC•Geographical Indications along One Belt and One Road", in which most of the pages were used to introduce the history and current situations of the geographical indication products along One Belt and One Road and transmit to readers Chinese traditional cultures hidden behind those products. This special issue was distributed to eight seats of CPPCC National Committee, the press center of the National People's Congress and the Chinese Political Consultative Conference, as well as the seat of Beijing NPC delegation.

Jointly sponsored by China Association of Individual Workers and the Trademark Office of the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, the Fifth National Geographical Indication Trademark Photo Contest was hosted by Brilliance Magazine,appraising and electing one special award, three first prizes, five second prizes and ten third prizes. At the start of the contest, training classes were organized, and the publicity for the knowledge on geographical indications was broadcasted as well.

In cooperation with Journal of Business Administration (semimonthly),the Trademark Office devoted the cover story to the subject of trademark registration and protection of geographical indications. The story focuses on the registration, application, management and protection of national geographical indication trademarks, and intensively displays the general development situation of national geographical indications by observing from various angles and assembling work experience from different places.

V. Actively Conducted Research on Geographical Indications and Agricultural Products Trademarks

In 2016, by closely centering on the overall situation of the party and the nation, the main tasks for industry and commerce as well as market supervision,the Trademark Office strengthened efforts to make theoretical research, actively conducted practical research on geographical indications and agricultural products, thus playing a certain role for decision-making of superior authorities.

The Trademark Officecarried out the subject research on the New Global Trend of Geographical IndicationDevelopment and China's Choices of Negotiation Strategies, meanwhile entrusted China University of Political Science and Law with the research on bilateral and multilateral trade agreements as well as the development trend of geographical indications of China's major trading partners, thus providing strategic support for China to conduct negotiations on geographical indications with foreign countries.

From July 27 to 28, the State Administration of Industry and Commerce and the United States Patent and Trademark Office jointly held the seminar tour on China-US geological indication protection in Sichuan Province, China, probing into the China-US protection systems,laws and policies of geographical indication products, the related protection practices of geographical indication products in addition to other correlated subjects. Moreover, the experts, from the State Administration of Industry and Commerce and the United States Patent and Trademark Office, went to the enterprises whose geological indication products, typically PixianCounty Watercress and Mengding Mountain Tea, debriefing on the introductions to the situations of those geographical indications as well as explaining publicizing to these companies such contents as the related legal systems of China-US geographical indications. Generally speaking, this tour achieved good results.

From August 24 to December 20, the Trademark Office sent staffs to the members of China Edible Fungi Association and Beijing Xinfadi Agricultural Products Wholesale Market for investigation and survey, which marked the commencement of "2016 Learning Programto Improve Work Ability".

Chapter VI Trademark Review and Adjudication

In 2016, under the strong leadership of the Party of State Administration for Industry and Commerce,the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) thoroughly studied and implemented the guiding principles of the 18th CPC Congress and its third, fourth, fifth and sixth plenary sessions of the 18th CPC Central Committee, explored new ideas, took the initiatives to work, overcame difficulties,significantly improved the facilitation of trademark review and adjudication, kept on improvingthe quality of adjudication of cases, and finished all tasks successfully.

I. Completed the Review and Adjudication Tasks within Legal Time Limit

In 2016, the bonus of business system reform continued to be released, all kinds of market players were developing, and the applications oftrademarks for review and adjudication increased rapidly. In 2016, 156,100 applications were submitted for review, with a year-on-year growth of 32.77%, hitting an all-time high, including 130,600 reviews for refusal cases, which has increased 31.27% year-on-year; and 25,500 complex cases were involved with both parties, which has grown 40.94% year-on-year.Facing the increasing number of application cases, the strict legal limit, the substantial cut back of the personnel of review and other multiple pressures, the TRAB scientifically allocated the manpower, digging the potential of handling cases, ensuring the quality of case review, substantially increased the efficiency of the case review.A total of 125,200 cases were reviewed, the number not only increased 15.85% compared with 2015, but also has grown a 6.49% compared with the number of admissibility in 2015. The total dynamic balance of acceptance and conclusion was achieved, which further shortened the review time.There were 104,200 reviews for refusal cases, which has increased 15.6 % year-on-year; and 21,000 complex cases were involved with both parties, which has grown 17.1% year-on-year. At present, except a small number of cases that need to suspend or extend the review for legal reasons, most of cases have been strictly concluded in accordance with the requirements of time limit,and the legal responsibilities were sufficiently fulfilled.

（1）Refined target and balanced the progress of case review. Further improved the objectives and tasks breakdown, distributed responsibility to specific departments and staffs to fully mobilize the enthusiasm in work. Optimized the case reviewing process,operated the integrated review system, adjusted the mode of filing for the case of withdrawl for repeated review and the case of refusal for registration, and improved the efficiency of review. Adhered to the implementation of monthly reporting system, timely tracked and analyzed the situation of the workload and the changed number of

pending, so as to have a comprehensive grasp of the progress of the cases. Designated special attention to the time limit of the case, investigated the cases near the time limit one by one, urging the conclusion as soon as possible, and strived to avoid the situation of exceeding the time limit. Sorted out the pending cases to determine the standard and the application procedures of the suspension of reviewing case, promoted the complete solution of cases backlog.

（2）Further strengthened quality management and supervision.Refined the responsibility to examination and revision of group leader, examination and signature of division director, and verification of deputy director, for strictly controlling the process of reviewing and strengthening quality management. Improved the performance appraisal and management, strengthened the sense of responsibility of the review personnel, to ensure the quality of case review. Reinforced the norms guidance, improved the quality of adjudication documents to ensure "not missing the keys, and reasoning with reference". Strengthened theanalysis and feedback of administrative litigation cases, timely found and prevented the possible error and problems in the process of reviews, to promote all-round quality and enhance the level of review.

（3）Coordinated to improve professional information system.Overcome difficulties like the lack of personnel and professional team in the process of promoting the information technology, took the initiative in close cooperation with the information centerand the R&D company by timely finding the problems and timely feedbacking to R&D personnel, and promoted the system functions, optimization and upgrading, which not only improved the stability of the system, but also enhanced the management level and improved work efficiency.

II. Innovated Initiatives, Optimized Service, and Actively Promoted Facilitation of Trademark Review

In 2016,the monthly average application amount of trademark review cases reached 12,300, with a huge work pressure for window reception and case handling.The TRAB strived to overcome the difficulties of lacking staff and heavy tasksby actively listening to and responding to service needs and taking a number of measures to improve services.

（1）Vigorously promoted open and oral reviews.Through random selection, monthly gave publicity to part of trademark review decisions and adjudications, formulated Measures of Oral Review of Trademark Review and Adjudication Cases, and increased the transparency of the review work to accept social supervision.

（2）Optimized window services, built platform to facilitate public service. Further strengthened"three windows" of case acceptance, consultation reception and electronic platform, to provide convenient and thoughtful servicesfor the public. Timely revised and improved the window service standards, the concernedparties' reception system, consulting and inquiry system, and the working rules, etc. so as to serve the parties concerned and the public by meetingrigid system requirements and strict system implementation.

（3）Strengthened exchanges, focused on guidance and instruction.Responded to parties concerned and public consultation, answered with patience and enthusiastic attitude. Innovated interaction methods by increasing consultation phone numbers, setting up a special consultation post, enriching the site functions to provide online consultation, Q & A service, supervision and complaints, mailbox and other services. Adhered to analysis of public opinions to keep aware of what the public need. Timely released typical cases, strengthened the demonstration and guidance for authorization and confirmation of rights to improve service quality.

（4）Deepened exchange and consultations, widely collected opinions and suggestions. Smoothed communication channels, improved the normal and multi-level communication and communication mechanism, took the timely response to social concerns as an important driving force to promote the development of innovation. Successively in June and October,two forums were organized with the trademark agencies.In October a forum was held for provincial and municipal trademark officers, in which they studied the improvement of the protection of trademark rights. The TRAB listened and accepted the opinions, and after the meeting summed them up, analyzed one by one, and effectively implemented in the work.

▲ On June 16, 2016, in order to conscientiously implement the deployment of Comprehensively deepen the reform of trademark registration and management system of the party organization of SAIC, to further improve the trademark review work and to improve the convenience, the TRAB held forum with the trademark agencies. The officials of TRAB and more than 10 representatives of the trademark agencies participated in the discussion.

III. Unified Standards, Confirmed Orientation, and Strived to Improve Administrative Work According to Law

Continued to promote the standardization and legalization of trademark review and adjudication work, and further improved the administrative capacity and level of trademark review and adjudication work by improving the standards of review, strengthening the judicial connection and intensifying the training and communication. In 2016, there were 5,345 cases for first trial, which has reduced by nearly 30% compared with the previous year.

（1）Issued new trademark review standards. On the basis of repeatedly soliciting opinions from all sides, in the light of the trademark review practices over the past years, especially the implementation of the new Trademark Law, carefully revising the amendment,the TRAB has

promulgated the Trademark Review and Adjudication Standards with the approval of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. The part of review standards has added standards for the rush registration of prior used trademarks of others from the specific involved person, standards for registered trademark that becomes the common name on the approved goods, and thestandards for determination of the involved party,and a part of standards were adjusted and enriched.

（2）Constantly deepened communication and connection with judicial sectors. A seminar of administrative cases of trademark authorization and trademark right was held with Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court and the Beijing Intellectual Property Court, discussing the understandings and applications of some legal provisions, and problems of proceedings involved intrademark review and adjudication andadministrative litigation of trademark authorization and trademark right, as well as other controversial application of laws in the practices.There formed the Answer to A Number of Questions in Application of Trail Standards of Administrative Cases of Trademark Authorizationand Trademark Right, to promote the smooth connection with the application of law, and the connection of standards of reviews fromthe trademark administrative right to judicial review.An agreement was reached with Beijing Intellectual Property Court on the application of simple procedures to review the trademark rejected administrative cases, to simplify the procedures of defense, proof and cross examination, evidence exchanges, delivery and other work according to the law, to explore the rapid trial mechanism,to promote speedy resolution of administrative disputes in rejection review of trademark applications. At the same time, for cases at the closing stage and the phased key issues, a key information communication mechanism was established between the two parties. And actively participated in various types of seminars organized by the courts at all levels, conducting extensive and in-depth discussions on the application of the Trademark Law, as well as similar issues in related goods and services in List of Similar Goods and Services.

▲ On September 9, 2016, TRAB held the "Trademark Review and Administrative Litigation Professional Seminar", and conducted extensive and in-depth exchanges on the application of law in cases of trademark authorization and trademark right, as well asresponding and coordination with Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court, and Beijing Intellectual Property Court. The Department of Laws and Regulations, Trademark Office, Trademark Examination and Coordination Center of SAIC sent staffs to participate in this professional seminar.

（3）Continued to do a good job in trademark legal knowledge publicity and training. Officeres were sent to Guizhou, Yunnan and other places to give special training courses to the local governments and enterprises about the implementation of new Trademark Law and to deliever

▲ From October 23 to 28, 2016, TRAB held the special training courses for the promotion of administrative protection capability of the national industrial and commercial market supervision and management departments in the School of Administration of SAIC of Shenzhen. Zhao Gang, director of TRAB, attended the training classes and delivered speeches.99 officers engaged in trademark management from industrial and commercial administration departmentsand market supervision and management departments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities attended the training.

trademark legal knowledge. Taking the opportunity of April 26 Intellectual Property Rights Day, 20 typical trademark review cases were timely released, to improve the social awareness of the trademark law. The trademark oral review demonstrations were held successively in Guiyang Trademark Strategy Seminar, Kunshan China International Trademark Festival, and Shenzhen 2016 Special Seminar of Local Party and Government Leading Cadres of Industrial and Commercial Administration, expanded the influence and credibility of trademark review work.The special training courses were organized for the promotion of administrative protection capability of the national industrial and commercial market supervision and management departments in the School of Administration of SAIC, in which lectures and communications were given focused on the field of trademark right determination and practical operation, and visits were paid to Huawei Company for its intellectual property rights development and protection experience.

IV. Deepened Communication, Strengthened Cooperation and Effectively Carried out Administrative Reconsideration Work

In 2016, the TRAB received a total of 849 administrative reconsideration applications, decreased by 10% compared with previous year; concluded 974 administrative reconsideration cases, with an increase of 26.7% over the previous year. On the other hand, TRAB strengthened communications and coordination with the Trademark Office to promote settlement between the Trademark Office and the parties concerned for a rapid resolution to administrative disputes; on the other hand, TRAB gave full play to the supervision function of the administrative reconsideration system, to protect the reasonable demands of the parties according to the law, and timely adjusted the provisions or practices with defects or deficiency in trademark registration application procedures.

First, continued to enhance the supervision on the trademark registration authorities. Strengthened the relief of the rights of the parties concerned, supervised the legalization and standardization of the work of the trademark registration authorities, in order to provide protection for the facilitation of trademark registration. Secondly, continued to strengthen the tracking to the implementation of

administrative reconsideration decision. To learn the follow-up implementation of the administrative reconsideration decisions, in particular the implementation of cases that revoked the Trademark Office's decisions, ensured that the administrative reconsideration functions were effectively played. Thirdly, further standardized the administrative reconsideration procedures. Completed the administrative reconsideration correction procedures, and improved the efficiency of administrative reconsideration.

V. Innovated Initiatives, Completed Mechanism, and Effectively Maintained Fair Competition Order in the Field of Trademark Rights

Adhered to combine the maintenance of the legitimate rights and interests of the parties concerned and the banning of the malicious trademark cybersquatting behaviors, resolutely curbed and combated unfair competitions in the field of trademark rights, to maintain the market order with fair competition.

（1）Deepened study of legal theory of trademark review. Organized to carry out special subject researchon "malicious trademark cybersquatting behavior and corporate credit supervision", analyzed and summed up characteristics and rules of malicious trademark cybersquatting cases, explored the comprehensive use of credit constraint mechanism, with a strong punishment for discouragement and encouragement to the independent innovation, provided theoretical support and intellectual support to exercise oversight over the field of protection of trademark administrative rights when they are being handled and after they have been handled, as well as to to create a fair competitive market environment.

(2) Continuously innovated and strengthened statistical analysis and application of results of malicious cybersquatting cases.At the same time of effectively curbing and combating unfair competition in the field of trademark rights, TRAB carried out the factor analysis ofthe multiple regions of cases related, goods areas, the characteristics of infringement, analyzed cases of foreign-relatedtrade mark review and adjudication, explored the share and exchange of relevant data and the Main Body Credit Information Publicity System of Market, and strengthened the use of results, and actively promoted the construction of good faith society.

（3）Standardized identification and protection of well-known trademarks. The cases related to well-known trademarks were takenas a regular work, with timely research and discussion. Highlighting the well-known trademarks on the basis of on-demand principle, only the cases that do have the need to expand the protection were identified, for those do not need to be identified or lack of trademark originality or should not be extended for protection, TRAB would notify or determined them not reached the well-known names. In 2016, in the process of trademark dispute processing, in accordance with the law, 96 well-known trademarks were identified and protected, effectively safeguarding the fair competition order in the field of trademark rights.

（4）Improved and made good use of case mediation and reconciliation mechanism. Encouraged reaching a settlement between parties concerned by themselves or through mediation, and

better played a role in promoting social harmony and stability.

VI. Strengthened Exchanges, Deepened Cooperation, and Strived to Create a Business Environment of Internationalization, Legalization and Facilitation

Paid close attention to the new trends and new currents in the protection of intellectual property rights in the world, properly handled the hot and difficult issues of foreign-related trademark rights protection, did a good job in foreign-related trademark review cases, and actively participated in multilateral and bilateral exchange activities in trademark areas, drawing on international advanced experiences.

In the first place, adhered to the principle of national treatmentin the case review, equally protected trademark interests of theforeign parties concerned, and strived to establish a good image of China's protection of intellectual property rights. Secondary in the next place, participated many reception for delegations from the United States, the European Union, African English-speaking countries, etc.communicating the outstanding issues of trademark intellectual property rights protection, answering doubts of the focus cases, enhanced understanding and consensus. Thirdly, co-sponsored trademark protection seminas with the European Union, United States and other countries, sent staffs to the United States, Japan, the European Union, South Korea and other countries and regions to study, and further displayed China's new progress and new achievements in trademark rights protection.

Chapter VII Trademark Legislation

In 2016, the Trademark Office of SAIC actively advanced the construction of trademark legislation, implemented the new Trademark Law and the Implementation Regulations of Trademark law, normatively accomplished responding to the trademark litigation and the administrative reconsideration cases, completed successfully the amendment to Rules of Trademark Examination and Trial, and provided solid legal protection for the implementation of the trademark strategy.

I. Provided Good Legal Services For Trademark Application Facilitation Reform

▲ On July 8, 2016, experts' seminar on canceling the restriction to the natural person's trademark application was held by CTMO.

Comprehended thoroughly the important instruction of" insisting on promoting the reform by the law, perfecting the law structure in the reform, achieving significant reform being based on the law, law-making proactively meeting the demands for reform and development of economy and society" by President Xi Jinping; understood accurately the reform spirit, did the research on many legal issues in the reform measures, such as the trademark reform draft and measures, speeding up the issuing notice of accepting applications, establishing the local trademark application window and on-line application, canceling the certificate of trademark registration, and putting forward legal suggestions in time. On the draft of canceling the certificate of trademark registration, CTMO asked suggestions from Beijing Intellectual Property Court, invited some legal scholars, delegations from companies and agencies to the experts' seminars on canceling the restriction to the natural person's trademark application, Trademark Law, Administrative Procedural Law and other significant problems, provided legal support for the major decisions.

Without delay, CTMO published the Notice on Simplifying Trademark Application Materials

and Procedures, and released the announcement that, whether the goods or services in the trademark application by individual businesses are within the business scope approved by their licenses or not do not need to be reviewed, so the applicants could be aware of the trademark acceptance procedures conveniently. Meantime, to meet the needs of trademark facilitation reform practice, Suggestions on Boosting Trademark Application Facilitation Reform was published in the name of SAIC.The documents as the Regulations of Trademark Pledge Registration Acceptance Points, Notice on Meriting Names of Trademark Application Windows and Other related Affairs were released in the name of CTMO, which provided good legal services for trademark application facilitation.

▲ On May 29, 2016, the workshop on Trademark Law and Administrative Procedural Law's applicable problems was held by CTMO.

II. Clearing of Matched Regulations and Regulatory Documents Related to Trademark Law

To carry out the reform spirit of simplifying administration and delegating power and optimizing services, the CTMO checked the regulations related to trademark registration and management currently in effect; annulled Measures for the Implementation of International Registration of Marks under Madrid Agreement (published by SAIC on 17th April 2003) and Regulations of Trademark Agencies (published by SAIC on 17th April 2003). Meantime, based on the Notice on Clearing of Regulations and Documents of Administrative Departments issued by General Office of State Council (General Office' Notice [2016] 12), 14 documents were annulled, which were no good to "stabilizing the growth, promoting the reform, adjusting the structure and benefiting the public".

III. Endeavored to Build More Fair and Reasonable International Trademark Rules

Participated actively in the rule making and enhanced the right of speaking and influence in the international trademark field. For 15 times, the CTMO has taken an active part in international negotiations, such as regional comprehensive partnership agreement, Chinese GCC FTA, CJK FTA, CG FTA, China and the Eurasian Economic Union Trade and Economic Cooperation agreement.Research was done on the related items,which provided counter proposals and background materials.Officials were sent to join the related meetings.Aimed to preserve our rights and interests of our country,we endeavored to build a fairer environment for the Chinese brand Going-out strategy. We worked well on responding to the 6th WTO Intellectual Property Deliberation to China, researched and raised the ideas to the question list by the other trade partners.

IV. Focusd on Responses to Administrative Review Cases to Improve Law-based Administration

This year, 747 administrative review cases were conducted, including 105 first and second trials of administrative lawsuits. The main categories of administrative lawsuits were trademark applications that were not accepted, objection requisitions were not accepted; applications for trademark assignment, renewal, change and certificate of trademark registration were not accepted, and others.The CTMO adapted actively to the demands for prevention and defusing of social conflicts, improved the level of legislation construction by responding to administrative reviews and administrative lawsuits. First, enhanced the communication and improved the law-based administrative capability. Enhanced the communications with law departments and administrative review departments, handled well the examination standard by people's court and TRAB in administrative review cases, and took the standard as the guide for administrative law enforcement, standardized the administrative behaviors, laid emphasis on the legal procedures. By reinforcing the communications with the courts on the complicated cases, the practice of trademark administration was fully displayed and the opinions and suggestions of people's court were accepted appropriately. Second, perfected the system and defused the lawsuits at the beginning. Strengthened the research and solutions on the common problems in administrative reviews and lawsuits; improved the level of CTMO legislation constructions. By dealing with the specific cases, conducted the researches on the common problems, unified the related standards, and defused the conflicts at the beginning. In the administrative reviews, the CTMO proactively with drawed 369 pieces and resumed examination, accounting for 49.3% of all.

V. Completed Successfully the Amendment to Rules of Trademark Examination and Trial

Since the implementation of the new Trademark Law, the CTMO and the TRAB attached great importance to the amendment to Rules of Trademark Examination and Trial, established the drafting group respectively, and indicated clearly the leading offices and conveners. After several consultations, the first draft was finished in 2015, and then many drafting group meetings and examination regular meeting were held, and the draft was corrected accordingly. To fully collect the suggestions from the industry on the Rules of Trademark Examination and Trial(draft for public review), Supreme People's Court, Beijing Superior People's Court, Beijing Intellectual Property Court, some AIC and market supervision departments, Trademark Examination Cooperation Center, China Trademark Association(entrusted to get suggestions from trademark agents) were requested for reviewing the draft.

After collecting suggestions from all parties, the Rules of Trademark Examination and Trial (draft for approval) was released, which will be published to the public in 2017 after being approved

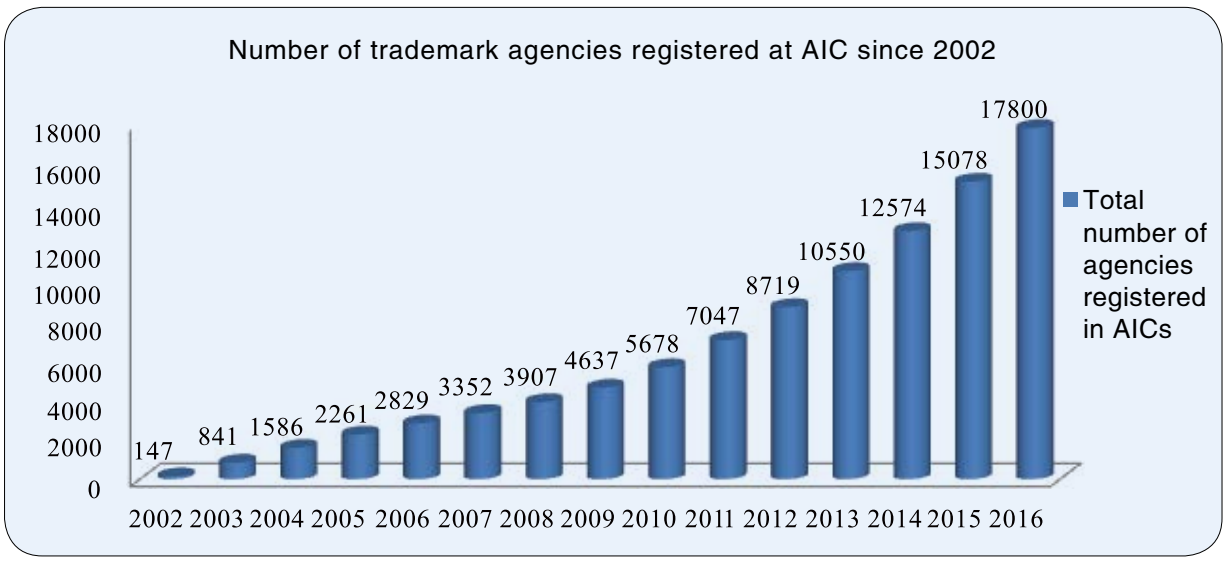
by SAIC. The Main amendments are as follows: 1. voice trademark object was added in the new Trademark Law, voice trademark examination rules were added accordingly; 2.the applicable rule was added for the audit opinion paper in the examination practice; 3.the change of rules caused by the amendment to Article 10 of Trademark Law; 4. trademark agencies' trademark applications out of their services area were forbidden by the new Trademark Law, the applicable rules to Item 4, Article 19 were added accordingly; 5. examination time limit was set by the new Trademark Law, the applicable rules to Article 50 were added accordingly; 6. the trail rules to Item 2, Article 15 were added; 7. the standards of concerned parties were added; 8.deleted and added some cases, enriched and perfected the content of Rules of Trademark Examination and Trial.

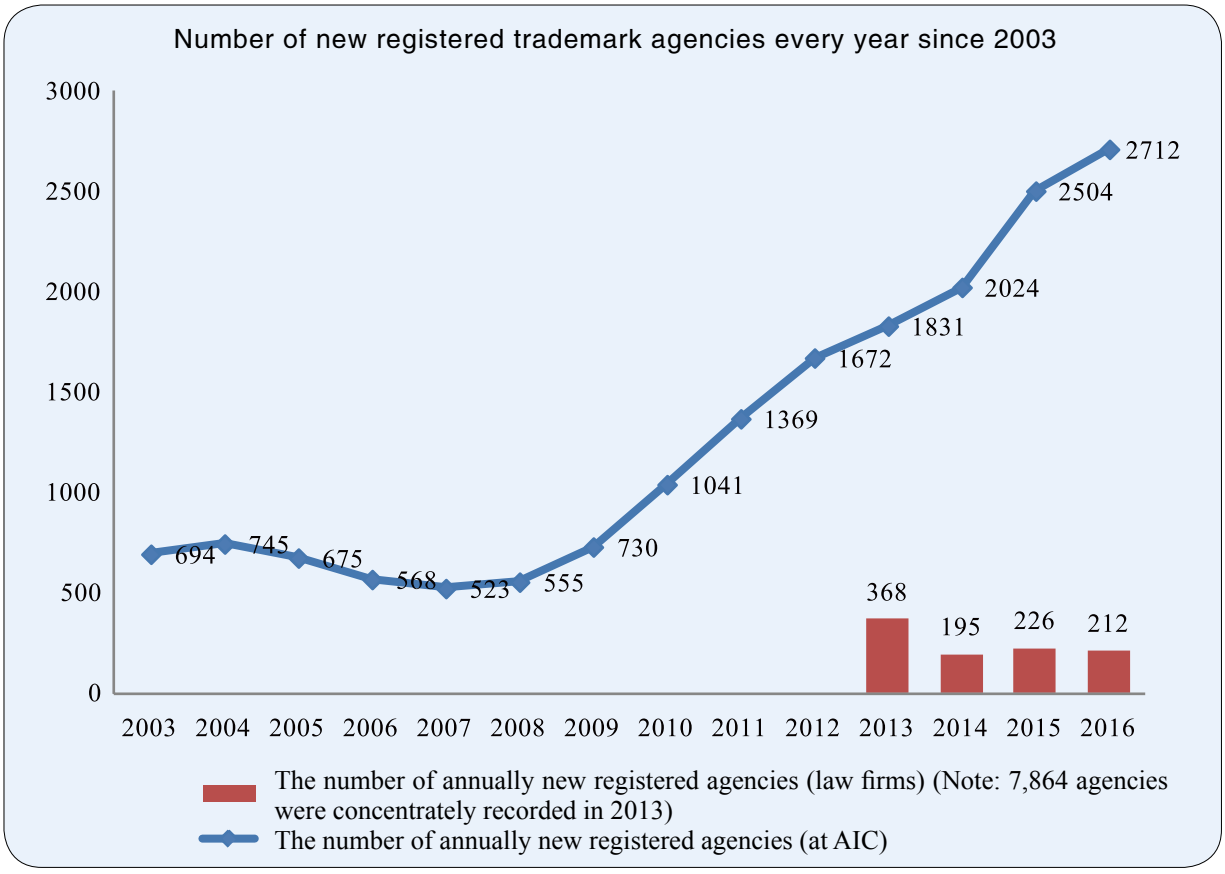
Chapter VIII Trademark Agents

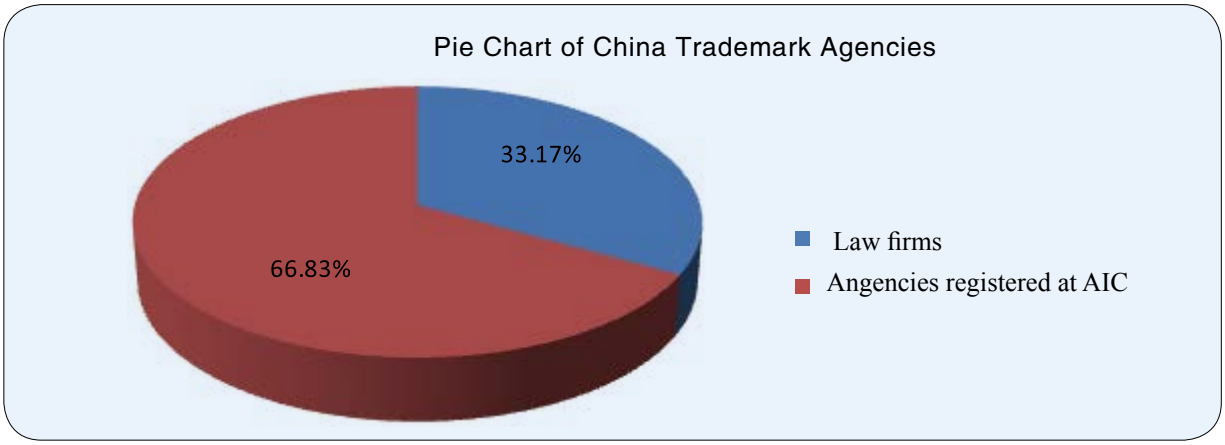
In 2016, the trademark agency industry in china continued to develop rapidly. The amount of trademark agencies maintained rapid growth, and the supervision over the trademark agencies was further strengthened. The bidding work of an information platform for the credit of trademark agencies and the international filing function was completed and the construction work was started. The legislative courses of Provisional Methods on Management of Trademark agencies' credit information was officially launched. Trademark agencies were constantly enhancing their level of self-discipline and services. The international coperation continued to get closer.

I. Basic Information about Trademark Agencies

During the year of 2016, there were 26,635 trademark agencies in China, among which 8,835 were law-firms. 2,712 trademark agencies and 226 law firms were newly registered at AIC, 212 law-firms were newly increased. The number of trademark agencies had sustained a rapid increase since 2003.







II. The Administration of Trademark Agencies Continued to Improve

(1) The automation level of filing of trademark agencies was improved

Under the background of promoting innovation to facilitate trademark registration, as sub-projects of the projects"Trademark Office Online Service System", the"information platform for credit of trademark agencies" and "international filing system for trademark agencies" were set up and the bidding work was finished by July, 2016. The development and testing of the related programs have already started. The supervision work of trademark agencies would step onto a higher stage. At the

same time, trademark agencies would be able to submit and change information of filings, which would be an important facilitation measure for trademark registration.

(2) Facilitating the legislation process of two trademark agency management regulations

After SAIC publishing the"Provisional Methods on Management of List of Serious Offense and Breaking Faith Enterprises", the construction of Information platform for the credit of trademark agencies started, while the software and hardware environment, servicing for enhancing the supervision of trademark agencies credit, approximately matured. In November, 2016,the legislation process of "Provisional Methods on Management of Trademark agencies' credit information" was officially launched, which was listed in the first gear of legislative programs of SAIC.

(3) Conclusion of the special rectification action on agent market of trademark registration

In 2016, SAIC concluded the special rectification action on agent market of trademark registration deployed in the fourth quarter of 2015. Following the deployment, the departments of Administration for Industry & Commerce and of Market Supervision at all levels worked out the program of work and specific measures, in accordance with aims and requirements of special action, as well as the local practicalities. They proposed clear objectives and priorities, and also strengthened the organization and leadership. Thanks to the clear deployement of manpower and strengthening guarantee measures, the development of the special rectification action was working smoothly, and remarkable results were achieved. Through this activity, the situation of local trademark agencies was made clear and a number of cases were investigated. The agent market of trademark registration was effectively regulated.

III. Remarkable Accomplishments Were Achieved With Respect to the Self-discipline of the Trademark Agencies

(1) Strengthening the system construction of self-discipline

During 2016, based on sufficient survey, three professional committees under Agent Branch of China Trademark Association completed the drafting of "Industry Moral Standards of Trademark Agencies of China Trademark Association", "Service Specifications of Trademark Agencies of China Trademark Association" and "Methods on Credit Management of Trademark Agencies as Membersof China Trademark Association".

▲ From November 25 to November 26, 2016, China Trademark Association held the pre-examination training in Guangzhou.

(2) Holding the trademark agent business training and examination

"Regulations on Further-education of Trademark Agents in Branch", issued by China Trademark Association, proposed

requirement on the time limitation to the annual professional training of trademark agencies. From 2016, China Trademark Association would publish the training plan for the year at the beginning of each year. In 2016, China Trademark Association held the second training examination in Beijing, Guangzhou and Chengdu, and agents from more than 1,200 association members took the examination.

(3) Carrying out international trademark agency communication activities

As an observer of SCT committee within WIPO, the China Trademark Association repeatedly organized trademark agents to take part in meetings held by WIPO, and also organized regular bilateral activities with foreign trademark industry organizations such as INTA, Marques, and Japan Patent Attorney Association. INTA had already held forums during the China International Trademark & Brand Festival for two years in a row. In 2016, INTA held the"CHINA UPDATE" forum during its annual meeting for the first time. Besides, the cross-strait trademark workshop, alternatively held between the mainland and Taiwan, became a rising concern among the cross-strait agencies.

▲ In the morning of October 29, 2016 , INTA Forum Trademark Valuation and Financing was held in the meeting room in Kunshan conference and exhibition center. This forum was undertaken by INTA, and Ronaldvan Tuijl, Chairman of INTA, attended and addressed the event.

(4) Enhancing the promotion of trademark agency industries

In 2016, the China Trademark Association held the"Excellent Trademark Agency Cases of the Year", and the response was overwhelming. At the end of October,"Trademark Leading Figures of 2016" was held during the China International Trademark & Brand Festival. Directors from 47 trademark agencies were honored by the China Trademark Association for their integrity management and outstanding achievements.

Chapter IX Local Trademark Progress

In 2016, the departments of administration for industry, commercial and market supervision authorities at all levels across the country seriously carried out the spirits of the Party's 18th National Congress and the third, fourth, fifth and sixth plenary sessions of the Party's 18th National Congress, according to the spirit of reform to streamline administration and delegate more powers to lower-level governments and to society in general, to optimize the services provided, on the basis of trademark registration, administration, utilization, protection and service, deeply implemented the trademark and brand strategy, enforced guidance and service and improved trademark services; strengthened trademark supervision, law enforcement, created a better environment for the brand development, and made more contribution to the transformation from "Chinese Products" to "Chinese Brands" and boosting the economic development leaded by brand.

I. Deeply Implemented Trademark Strategy, Boosted Local Economic Development Leaded by Brand

The departments of administration for industry, commercial and market supervision authorities at all levels fully recognized the importance of boosting the economic development by implementing trademark and brand strategy, combining the need of developing local economy, established and improved the policy guarantee, fully played the demonstration and leadership roles, served and instructed the market players to cultivate their own brands. A good environment was formed in which party committees and governments at all levels supporting, different department promoting and market players actively participating.

Beijing put forth effort to establish and complete the work structure of trademark and brand strategy in which enterprises were the main players, market guided, government drove, industries promoted and all society participated in; continuously played the platform function of"Beijing Trademark Strategy Promoting Office", provided all-around,

▲ Hebei AIC awarded the first group of model counties (cities and districts) and model enterprises of implementing trademark strategy.

multi-field and comprehensive policy support for enterprises implementing trademark strategy.

Bearing the idea of changing thinking, creating administration, closing to people's livelihood, serving the economy, Tianjin focused on drafting one demonstration plan, establishing two cooperation mechanisms, establishing and perfecting three network platforms, covering four fields, and guided the implementation of trademark strategy to reach a new high level.

Hebei enforced the demonstration and leadership effort, organized awarding ceremony for model counties (cities and districts) and model enterprises of implementing trademark strategy in Hebei province as well as experience exchanging meeting, honoring model counties (cities and districts) and model enterprises, exchanging experiences and operations in implementing trademark strategy, exploring the model of implementing trademark strategy which can be widely used and be duplicated.

Shanxi AICs closely focusd on the crucial spots and key measures that lead the new normal of economic development, such as "six developments" (namely, innovative development, coordinated development, eco-friendly development, open development, shared development, clean development, safe development), "three breakthroughs" (namely, breakthrough on technological innovation, private economy and financial revitalization) as well as reform of the supply side. Shanxi AICs comprehensively played the function of administrative guidance, guided the market players to register their trademarks and brands, to correctly use trademarks, to effectively manage trademarks and to create self-owned trademarks and brands, and achieved good results.

Jilin improved the policies and regulations for trademark and brand, issued Opinions on Further Carrying forward Trademarks and Brands Building, drafted the blueprinting for trademark and brand development in Jilin province during the 13th Five-year Plan. Jilin also clarified the tasks and measures, set up the working mechanism of cooperating between different departments.

▲ On June 2, 2016, Shuangliao city of Jilin province organized meeting for promoting implementation of trademark and brand strategy, with relative work arranged relatively.

Heilongjiang closely focused on the key industries development planning such as green food industry and so on, took brands cultivation, marketing and protection as mainline, focused on enlarging trademark quantity, increasing trademark value, amplifying trademark influence, made the brand economy the main engine to boost economic development as well as transforming and upgrading.

Shanghai focused on "Three Projects" and aided by the Center of Technological Innovation, further implemented trademark and brand strategy, served and guided enterprises to build their own

trademarks, carried out the project of "Enhancing Enterprises by Brands", supported enterprises to implement trademark and brand strategy. Shanghai carried out the project of "Trademarks Brands Database"; actively took part in building "Brand Center", worked hard regarding setting up spot to receive trademark pledges and trademark applications, as well as building up a trademark examination cooperation center in Shanghai.

Jiangsu strengthened the implementation of trademark strategy, perfected the index system for local trademark development all over the province. Basing on this index system, an index report was drafted and released through press conference. Jiangsu actively implemented the trademark registration facilitation reforming, enforced the code competence, increased added value, and realized expanding of brand by implementing the trademark and brand strategy.

Zhejiang aimed at the spirit of the video conference on the work arrangement for "Zhejiang Operation of Trademark and Brand Strategy in 2016 ", carried out five actions, namely, supporting the superior brands, benefiting farmers and enriching the people, market brands improving, small and micro business brands supporting and keeping market order, fully arranged all kinds of trademark and brand work tasks during the 13th five-year plan.

Anhui implemented five development action plans, quality brands upgrading project, seriously carried out actions to add more kinds, improve quality and create new brands, merged the implementation of trademark and brand strategy into the economic and society development of the whole province. Meanwhile, Anhui actively took part in the formulation of policy regarding the industries, regional economies or comprehensive economies.

Fujian prepared the Annual Development Report on Fujian's Trademark Strategy 2015 which presented the information regarding the trademark development in whole province. Fujian required the AICs and market supervision authorities at all levels in the province to enhance the investigation and analysis of the trademark development in their own region, and to provide the report to the local governments who would take these reports as reference when making the economic development plans.

▲ From the end of July to the end of August, 2016, to thoroughly apply the spirits of provincial brand building meeting, Shandong AIC organized propoganda tour for spreading trademark and brand knowledge in the province, aiming to spread law knowledge, exchange the experience of model enterprises in implementing trademark strategy.

Shandong organized the provincial brand building meeting, issued the Opinions of People's Government of Shandong Province on Promoting Building of Brands, completed the top-level design for the trademark and brand work of the province during the 13th Five-year Plan, took brand building as an key method to promote supply-

side structural reform, required that the fully implementation of trademark and brand strategy must be realized during significant projects and special actions.

Henan seriously implemented the Opinions on implementing of Trademark Strategy (Henan government No. [2013]55) issued by Henan provincial government. Henan witnessed the cross-developing of trademark, and move forward to the leading edge in trademark field. The trademark development in the province got historical breakthrough. The number of registered trademarks ranked 9th in China, and 1st in the six provinces in the middle of China.The influence of Henan trademarks and brands was improved a lot.Many brands went to aboard and became famous all over the world, such as Shuanghui, Yutong, Dongfanghong, Rebecca and so on.

Guangdong completed Report Regarding Brands Development Strategy during 13th Five-year Plan in Guangdong Province, the Challenges and Measures of Guangdong Brands Development Overseas in the One Belt and One Road Strategy and the Research Report of System Innovationfor Trademarks with Sign of TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement)in Guangdong Free-Trade Zone, actively took part in setting up the mechanism for the coperation between the ministries and provincial government to build a leading province with trademark and brand strategy. Meanwhile, Guangdong signed the strategic Cooperation Frame Agreement between State Administration for Industry & Commerce of China and People's Government of Guangdong Province Regarding Building Leading Province with Trademark and Brand Strategy.

Guangxi issued the Opinions of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Regarding the Further Implementation of Trademark and Brand Strategy, set up the joint meeting mechanism between different departments regarding implementing trademark and brand strategy in Guangxi. By strengthening the leadership of government, enhancing the cooperation among different departments, Guangxi deeply implemented trademark and brand strategy, accelerated the project of Strengthening Gui (the abbreviated form of Guangxi) with Trademark and Brand.

Hubei studied out the aim of strengthening the provincewith brands, drafted and issued the Notice Regarding Building the Provincial Demonstration Zone of Modern Service Industry Brands, Notice of Conducting Actions to Upgrade Manufacturing Brands of Hubei in Whole Province, Document about Accelerating Building of Agricultural Products Brands and other documents. The cultivating of brands in the primary industry, the second industry and service industry were launched in whole province.

Chongqing issued the Development Report on Chongqing's Trademark Strategy 2016, provided data reference for the enterprises development and government decision-making, successfully reached an agreement to establish a trademark examination cooperation center of the State Administration for Industry & Commerce of China in Chongqing, built the Cloud-based Base for Chongqing Brands, supported the service industry for trademark developing collectively, improved the ability of serving of trademark.

Sichuan focused on the demand of enterprises to develop their own brands, emphasized the theme of "Year of Trademark and Brand Service", with the thinking of "high starting point, emphasizing on

quality, strengthening protection and promoting openness", made breakthrough in "six aspects of changes" (systemization, famous brand, internationalization, normalization, facilitation, marketization) and pushed forward the implementing of trademark and brand strategy.

▲ On April 25, 2016, Sichuan AIC organized the forum regarding building cultural industry brands in Sichuan together with provincial party committee propaganda department and culture department of Sichuan.

Guizhou made the Plan of Implementing Trademark Strategy 2016, the Key Work in Trademark Administration 2016, the Plan of Implementing Trademark and Brand Strategy by Guizhou AIC during the 13th Five-year plan, and Opinions of Guizhou AIC Regarding Implementing Trademark Strategy. Guizhou helped the market players to improve their ability of registering, using, protecting and managing their trademarks, established a better mechanism for trademark cultivating, developing and protecting.

Yunnan insisted on the ideology of service as priority, working together, administration according to law, emphasized on making classified instructions and step-by-step cultivation for trademarks, developed the foundation for trademark development, strengthened brands cultivating, pushed forward the implementing of Trademark and Brand Strategy. Meanwhile, Yunnan compiled Development Report on Yunnan's Trademark Strategy 2011-2015, which summarized and planned the implementing of trademark and brand strategy in Yunnan.

Tibet government issued Opinions Regarding Implementing of Trademark Strategy, carried out a series of measures to support the development of trademark and brand which marked that the work regarding trademarkand brand in Tibet had reached a new level, and registered trademarks, famous trademarks and geographical indications got great development.

Shaanxi got new achievement in serving local economic development, guided Hanzhong AIC and Tongchuan AIC held meetings to push forward the implementing of Trademark Strategy. Shaanxi gave special administrative guidance to help the Investment & Trade Forum for Cooperation between East and West, Silk Road International Exposition, China Yangling Agricultural Hi-Tech Fair, Shaanxi Free-Trade Zone and others to register trademarks with special meanings, helped local economic development with famous brands, explored new method to take targeted measures in poverty alleviation all over the province.

Gansu focused on the political guidance for trademark and brand building, carried out Opinions regarding Deeply Implementing Trademark and Brand Strategy, arranged the work regarding trademark

▲ On November 5, 2016, the State Service of Intellectual Property and Innovation under the Government of the Kyrgiz Republic signed the Memorandum of Understanding with Shaanxi AIC during the One Belt and One Road Agricultural Products Trademark Building Summit.

building during 13th Five-year Plan.

Xinjiang took the implementing of trademark and brand strategy as an important method to further transfer the advantages of resources, promote economic restructuring and update, took alls measures to further promote implementing of trademark strategy. Urumqi actively encouraged municipal enterprises to enlarge their exporting, awarded the trademark holder who registered trademark in countries and areas of One Belt and One Road a lump sum of 50,000 RMB.

II.Improving Capacity of Trademark Innovation and Utilization, and Supporting the Local Brands to Increase Competitiveness

AICs and market supervision authorities at all levels over the country focused on deepening the supply-side reform, implemented Trademark and Brand Strategy in a greater range and a deeper level. By reforming bravely and innovating actively, AICs and market supervision authorities at all levels fully played the role of trademarks and brands management in developing economy, emphasized the research and guidance for cultivating trademark and brand in recently emerging industries, focused on industrial cluster and local brand building, used geophysical indication for taking targeted measures in poverty alleviation and so on, continuously improved the capacity of trademark and brand utilization.

(1) New achievements in cultivating trademarks and brands

Beijing established and perfected trademark cultivation mechanism, cultivated groups of brands which adapte to high-tech industry and culture innovation industry, actively guided enterprises made their own trademark cultivating plan, cultivated trademarks and brands with different emphasis and different steps, enforced the internal trademark management of enterprises, supported enterprises to develop technology and service innovation and increase the added value of brands.

Shanxi fully carried out a lot of work in the "Winter Actions" of AICs, helped enterprises to register their own trademarks, made sure the work of"intensively applying a number of trademarks" are fulfilled. Shanxi guided enterprises in modern equipment manufacturing industry, high-tech industry, cultural and tourism industry, modern service industry and other industries to register their own trademarks, encouraged exporting enterprises to use Madrid system to register international trademarks.

▲ In 2016, Shanxi AIC carried out "Winter Actions", helping enterprises to register their own trademarks. The picture above showed that Shanxi AIC was helping and guiding enterprises in Taiyuan economic zone.

Jilin emphasized on key enterprises according the key point of governments' task, effectively carried out "Three Documents, Five Entries" trademark administrative instruction methods, and "one trademark for one local AIC at grass root" project. In Baicheng city, there were 10 brand service stations at village or town level regularly conducting training of trademark knowledge. Changchun took great effort on cultivating automobile part brands group, moved forward the "frontline" of trademark registration, actively cultivated trademarks in high-tech industry and service industry.

Heilongjiang took cultivating trademark and brand as the core, focused on key industries, strengthened the supporting for trademarks and brands, took the development of trademarks in pillar industries, such as green food industry, forestry products and so on as priority.

Fujian focused on the cultivating, examining, recommending, identifying and supporting the famous trademarks, put emphasize on cultivating famous trademarks in new generation information technology, biology and new medicine and other strategic recently emerging industries and modern service industry. Zhangzhou AIC put effort on 3 periods, namely, "before register", "during register" and "after register", guided enterprises to establish and complete trademark management system. Xiamen AIC, depended on the red shield network, distributed information of monitoring and warning for trademark renewal regularly, reminded the trademark holders to renewal their trademarks in time to avoid losing their trademark assets.

Jiangxi encouraged enterprises to register their own trademarks and brands, to shift their resource and industrial advantages to brands advantages. By fully filling trademarks' functions in centralizing elements, integrating resources, increasing the added value of products and the enterprise's ability of independent innovation, the core competence of market players and regional economy were improved greatly.

Hubei carried out targeted brands cultivation, fully put effort intothree actions, namely, upgrading the brands of manufacturing industry, transforming the brands of agricultural products and demonstration of model brands in service industry, conducted directive brand cultivation to key industries in the province in a planned way and on a step-by-step basis.

Guangzhou issued Opinions on Schedule of Implementing Trademark and Brand Strategy during the 13th Five-year Plan, revised the Regulation of Determination and Management of Famous

Trademarks in Guangzhou, introduced guiding station of trademarks and brands, put effort into establishing a mechanism in which "government promoting, industries boosting, enterprises taking part in, agencies providing service". A number of Guangzhou self-owned brands being famous not only over the country but also over the world came out preliminarily, which pushed forward the transformation from "Guangzhou products" to "Guangzhou Brands".

Guangxi provided detailed guidance and service regarding trademarks, established guiding and supporting platform with high efficiency, offered all the industrial parks and enterprises in these parks with one-to-one instruction and service in implementing trademark and brand strategy. The opening ceremonies of "Brand Instruction service station for Baise Xinshan Aluminum Industry Demonstration Park" and "Brand Instruction service station for Guiping Mu Le Town Clothes Industry Park"were held.

Hainan focused on guiding and cultivating trademarks, increased the quantity and quality of trademarks, brought new energy into good brands, conducted classified guidance, and supported enterprises to explore the international market.

▲ On October 27, 2016, Sichuan AIC held "Sichuan products go all over the country, Kunshan" activity during the China Trademark Festival. Sichuan Huiji, Pixian Bean Paste Company signed contract with Kunshan enterprises during the Exhibition of Famous Sichan Enterprises and Brands.

Sichuan put great effort on expanding and innovation of new platform and new pattern in building and cultivating brands. "Sichuan products go all over the country, Kunshan" activity got a great achievement during the China Trademark Festival. Guangan AIC carried out four great projects, namely, brand cultivating, brand creating, brand demonstrating and brand protection, took solid steps in building trademarks and brands, took "one, ten, hundred, thousand" projects and implementing Trademark Strategy in industrial parks as key method to build brands.

Chengdu issued the Notice Regarding Establishing Mechanism of Brand Service Station for Small and Micro Enterprises, established mechanism for providing brands guidance, upgrading, marketing and utilization and protection of brands for small and micro enterprises, to realize healthy and sustainable development.

Tibet organized more than 20 enterprises under the regional brand of Lhasa Pure Land to attend the China Trademark Festival, involved Tibetan medicine, Tibetan incense, Thangka, natural drinking water, yak products, special agricultural products in highland and many other industries. The effect of scale and agglomeration was enlarged.

Qinghai guided all cities to carry out trademark cultivation work, released Key Points of

Provincial Trademark Work 2016, supported the Jianzha County of Huangnan Prefecture to build famous brands of culture tourism, successfully accomplished the task of Qinghai Trademark and Product Promotion in Hangzhou.

▲ From May 27 to 29, "Beautiful Qinghai, Colorful Brands – Qinghai Trademark and Product Promotion in Hangzhou" sponsored held by Qinghai government and undertakenby Qinghai AIC, was successfully held in Hangzhou Peace International Convention and Exhibition Center.241 enterprises with their own brands attendedthis promotion, involvedmore than 26 main categories, 2807 kinds of products, more than 1300 kinds of products sold in total with total value of 6.5 million Yuan. During the promotion, 128 projects were signed with total value around 6.677 billion Yuan.

(2) New effects in enriching farmers by trademarks

Tianjin established the public information sharing platform for geographical indication protection in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area, which provided the summary, registration application, registration record and other relevant information of the geographical products and holders (associations) in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area.

Hebei confirmed the research topic regarding the effort of enriching farmers by geographical indications in the province, completed the Provincial Reports Regarding Effort of Enriching Farmers by geographical Indicationsby Hebei AIC, and made great effort in promoting local economic development by using big data. It conducted investigation and gave guidance to enterprises in Fuping county, actively helped under developed regions to develop their own brand economy.

Liaoning actively guided the holders of geographical indication trademarks to promote planning of geographical indication trademarks, perfected the licensing and utilizing regulation of geographical indication trademarks. Yingkou AIC organized seminar regarding the cultivation of geographical indication trademarks, digging the potential of geographical indication trademarks and forming cascade brands effect. Dalian AIC supported Changhai Market Supervision Office, Fishing Association to go to other provinces to study the management experiences, pushed forward to standardize the use of geographical indication trademark Changhai Sea Cucumber.

▲ On April 6, GI mark in Xinjiang work exchange was organized in Changji of Xinjiang.

Jilin continuously promoted

work of enriching farmers by trademarks, issued Several Opinions regarding Accelerating Building of Agricultural Products Trademarks and Brands, guided AICs at all levels in the province aiming at main regional agriculture industries, carried out investigation of agricultural products geographical indication resources, laid the foundation for continuously pushing forward the geographical indication trademark registration.

Jiangsu took northern region of Jiangsu as the focus, conducted investigation about geophysical indication trademarks, boosted the registration and protection of geographical indication trademarks. It held the geographical indication experience exchange meeting of the province, emphasized in propaganda and demonstration, seriously concluded and exchanged experiences relating to geographical indication trademarks, improved the geographical indication trademark work into a new level in the province.

Zhejiang focused on Benefiting Farmers and Enriching People actions, conducted investigation and survey of Lishui Shangeng brand, visited enterprises, platforms, testing institutions and so on in Lishui, Yunhe and other cities or counties, organized special seminar regarding the management, operation, upgrade of Lishui Shangeng brand, guided Lishui to perfect the Implementation Plan for Lishui Shangeng brand building (from 2016 to 2020), made the preparation for carrying out detailed supporting measures.

Fujian issued Several Measures to Push Forward the geographical Indication Works, emphasized the special effort of geographical indication trademark in the work of enriching farmers by trademarks. Ningde AIC got great achievement in using geographical indication trademarks to take targeted measures in poverty alleviation. Xiamen provided guidance to explore geographical indication trademarks.

Jiangxi cultivated a number of agricultural product brands that are well-known all over the country, increased the weight of agricultural product trademarks in all effective registered trademarks, and effectively protected the public resources of geographical indication trademarks.

Shandong got new result in enriching farmer with trademarks. By encouraging people to discover local special products and historical resources, to register geographical indications trademarks, the number of geographical indications trademarks realized breakthrough growth, ranked the first in China.

Guangzhou emphasized on cultivating and developing collective trademarks, adding the value of collective trademarks, increasing the influence of regional brands, pushing forward the restructuring and upgrade of traditional industry. It explored the agricultural product resources, guided village economic organizations to apply for geographical indications trademark, fully exerted the positive effort of geographical indications trademarks in taking targeted measures in poverty alleviation. It improved the effect of propaganda regarding registering and utilizing agricultural product trademarks, laid good basis for the agricultural economic development with brands.

Hainan put great effort on the work of enriching farmers by trademarks and forming the "golden" brands of agricultural products. By studying the experience of enriching farmers by trademarks in Chengmai county and other areas, the famous, outstanding, particular and new agricultural products were explored, and the enterprises were instructed to cultivate agricultural product trademarks and geographical indications trademarks.

Sichuan got new result by exploring the agricultural product trademarks and geographical indication trademarks to enrich farmers by trademarks, conducted targeted measures in poverty alleviation by trademarks, and pushed forward the trademark and brand building and agriculture development in under developed areas.

Guizhou took the utilization and protection of geographical indications as the key issue of poverty alleviation strategy, issued the Notice Regarding Deeply Conducting Investigation of Using geographical Indications in Poverty Alleviation Strategy to all cities and autonomous prefectures.

Yunnan worked hard in discovering and recording geographical indication resources, enhancing communication and cooperation, actively cultivating and guiding according to the requirement of the Guiding Opinions of Yunnan AIC regarding Strengthening Work of geographical Indication Trademarks to Boost Development of Agriculture with Highland Characteristics.

Shaanxi drafted the Implementation Opinions on Strengthening Building of Agricultural Product Trademarks and Brands, continuously guided and supported applicants in the province to register geographical indications trademarks. It launched the Institution of Agricultural Products Trademarks in One Belt One Road, and held the opening ceremony together with Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University and China Trademark Association.

Ningxia used geographical indication certification trademarks to strengthen the development of regional industries with local advantages and specialties, boosted the industrialization of agriculture in this area, played important role in aspect of economic restructuring and upgrading and enterprises performance improving.

(3) New breakthrough in promoting capitalized operation of trademark right.

Hebei solved the enterprises financing problems by utilizing the trademark right pledge financing. The trademark pledge recording application spot was set up in Shijiazhuang AIC.It had recorded 2 cases of trademark right pledge, which brought enterprises with more than 100 million Yuan.

Shanxi actively asked the government for supporting, pushed forward the work of trademark right pledge with solid steps. Yuncheng AIC was chosen as one of the first group of 25 trademark pledge recording application spots in the AICs (market supervision sauthorities) in China. This spot had recorded trademark right pledges for 9 enterprises, with the participating of 4 financial organizations. The line of credit reached 1 billion Yuan. The

▲ On August 12, 2016, Erdos AIC of Inner Mongolia held the opening ceremony for Erdos spot for trademark pledge recording application by Trademark Office of State Administration of Industry & Commerce of China in the hall of government service center of Erdos.

actual pledge was 360 million Yuan and 3500 US Dollars.

Liaoning got breakthrough in the trademark right pledge. Shenyang AIC was the first group of trademark pledge recording application spots in Liaoning province. It actively guided the connection between banks and enterprises, effectively pushed forward trademark right pledge work. Yingkou AIC organized seminar of banks and enterprises, acknowledged the enterprises' need for pledge, showed the banks with the information of the enterprises, promoted the cooperation between banks and enterprises.

▲ On August 18, 2016, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of State Administration of Industry & Commerce of China took part in the opening ceremony for the Shenyang spot of trademark pledge recording application. The Shenyang spot had recorded the pledge of 47 registered trademarks of 7 enterprises, with the line of credit nearly 90 million yuan, showed the effort of revitalizing the intangible assests of the enterprises.

Changchun organized the seminar for banks and enterprises regarding trademark right pledge, movable property pledge and stock pledge in Changchun city, encouraged enterprises to take intellectual property such as trademark as registered capital, increased the economic benefits by utilizing added value of trademarks.

Zhejiang deeply pushed forward the actions of "10 Billion Financing by Trademark Pledges", issued the Notice of Further Conducting "10 Billion Financing by Trademark Pledges". Since the trademark pledge recording application spot was set up in Zhejiang AIC on July 1, 2016, it started to record applications of trademark pledges, greatly facilitated the participators to apply for trademark pledge, effectively implemented the actions of "10 Billion Financing by Trademark Pledges".

Anhui took trademark pledge as key point of utilizing trademarks, organizing staffs of AIC to go to enterprises for investigation, actively guided and helped enterprises to strengthen the utilizing of trademarks and brands in market, fully explored the value of trademarks and brands, guided

▲ On August 30, 2016, Anhui trademark pledge recording application spot was set up in Hefei of Anhui Province.

and helped enterprises to apply for trademark pledges, solved their problems in financing, provided service for the economy and the development of medium, small-sized and micro enterprises.

Jiangxi supported enterprises to combine trademarks with financial means, made good use of the intangible asset, namely trademark, to solvefinancial problems. Jiangxi took the advantages of function of AIC (market supervision authorities), established the project database of Chinese well-known trademarks and Jiangxi famous trademarks for pledge.

Chongqing strengthened the guidance of trademarks, pushed forward trademark right pledge. Jiangbei AIC was in the first group of trademark pledge recording application spots, which reduced the cost of Chongqing local enterprises to apply for trademark pledge and relieved the financial problem for enterprises.

Sichuan actively pushed forward trademark pledge together with reform of pledge, encouraged and supported enterprises to develop the value of trademarks and brands and solve financial problem. Deyang set up the first trademark pledge recording application spot in Sichuan province, and established cooperation with a number of banks which became cooperation banks for trademark pledge. They worked together to provide enterprises with financial help.

Yunnan set up the trademark pledge recording application spot in Kunming in June 2016, guided the market players to expand financing channels with trademarks, provided convenient service for capitalization of trademark, improved the enterprises' ability and level of trademark management and utilization, and solved the financial problems during the development of enterprises.

Gansu organized seminar of trademark pledge with a number of banks, issued the Notice regarding the propaganda and guidance for trademark right pledge, laid a good basis for the next step.

Ningxia helped enterprises to get 120 million Yuan of loan with trademark pledge, which filled the blank of trademark right pledge in Ningxia.

(4) New progressin internationalization of trademarks

Jiangsu issued the Opinions Regarding to Accelerate International Registration of Trademarks, pushed forward the international application of trademarks through Madrid system all over the province. Two special trainings for international registration of trademarks were held separately in Suzhou and Lianyungang. Suzhou and Wuxi completed the investigation and analysis reports regarding the utilization of Madrid system for international registration of trademarks in these two cities.

▲ On November 16, 2016, Shandong government held special meeting to arrange the work regarding international registration of trademarks and self-owned brands cultivation in the province.

Xiamen combined the guidance and supporting,

encouraged enterprises to apply for international registration of trademarks, held the special lecture regarding the intellectual property system and protection strategy in Korea, helped Xiamen enterprises to go globalization.

Shandong held the provincial meeting regarding international registration of trademarks and self-owned brands cultivation, made arrangement for relevant work in the province. Shandong AIC conducted special investigation of international registration of trademarks through Madrid system in the province, requested all cities to report the index for measuring the work of international registration of trademarks through Madrid system during the 13th Five-year Plan, selected targeted enterprises for cultivation.

Sichuan strengthened the training and investigation, pushed forward the international registration for trademarks, and organized training of international registration and protection for trademarks in Chengdu. The Trademark Office of Sichuan conducted subject survey for international registration and protection for trademarks, and investigated the current situation of international registration and protection for trademarks in the province.

Shaanxi made top-level design for international registration for trademarks, issued the Opinions of Shanxi Regarding Strengthening International Registration of Trademarks together with provincial department of commerce and 8 other departments, presented the guiding idea, target task and main measures for pushing forward international registration of trademarks during the 13th Five-year Plan.

Xi'an conducted training of international registration of trademarks for enterprises who had well-known or famous trademarks. The training specialized on the knowledge of international registration of trademark and intellectual property of export brands, strengthened the "go globilization" strategy for trademarks and brands.

III. Strengthened Supervision and Law Enforcement on Trademark, Built Good Environment for Brand Development

The administrative departments for industry and commerce and market supervision departments at all levels strengthened the law enforcement, especially on the well-known trademarks, geographical indications, trademark concerning foreign affairs, to promote the fight against counterfeit and infringement, reinforce the protection of exclusive rights of trademarks, enhance the cooperation on trademark law enforcement, facilitate cross-regions and cross-departments supervision, innovate the way of trademark supervision, supervise better on agencies, improve the industry level, endeavor to build a fair and orderly environment for brand development.

（1）Intensified law enforcement levels on trademark protection

Beijing focused on fighting against the infringement of intellectual property and counterfeiting in production, sales, storage and transportation, enhanced striking on the sources and dens of fake goods, advanced specialized law enforcement on fake Niulanshan Wine, infringement of geographical indication Xihu Longjing, and protection of exclusive rights of Disney, guiding the companies to

refine the management, strengthen the terminal control, reinforce the trademark protection and stop the behavior of selling fake famous brand goods publicly in the markets.

Liaoning took trademark exclusive rights protection, supervision on online business, protecting peasants, management on unfair competitions, supervision on quality of goods in circulations and daily supervision on advertisements as the key tasks this year, arranged the work, proposed the specific work standard, and provided the assessments indicators.

Shanghai took trademark exclusive rights protection as the key task, strengthened deeply the fight against infringement of intellectual properties and producing and selling of fake goods. The Supervision Departments of Jing'an District insisted on daily petrol in the markets on Qipu Road, maintained the heavy crackdown, controlled strictly on the infringement and counterfeit.

▲ On July 8, Harbin Market Supervision Department organized a meeting on cracking down infringements and counterfeits and activating brands instructive function.

Jiangsu held the administrative penalty cases information disclosure teleconference, bringing the law enforcement and supervision into the provincial brand development index assessment, building a discovery mechanism of trademark major cases by holding trademark workshops, company brands managers symposiums and hearing the clues to the local trademark cases on the basis of one center and one platform by Provincial AIC.

Ningbo carried on the campaign of anti-counterfeit with topics management pattern, releasing the Notice on Strengthening Trademark Supervision by Using Topics Management Pattern, making detailed plans and organizing effective law enforcement actions basing on the local economy and selling features of goods.

Henan fulfilled the responsibility of trademark supervision, strengthened the crackdown on the infringement of trademarks in combination with the clues provided by companies and the masses, and protected the trademark exclusive rights by carrying on the specialized campaigns on infringement of trademarks, such as Lotus, Nanjiecun, Haoxiangni, Wangshouyi, Jinlongyu, Koufu, Daphneand other brands.

Hubei strengthened the crackdown on the infringement, the case of infringement of exclusive rights of trademarks Lee and Levi's by Qianjiang AIC being one of top ten trademark infringements cases listed by SAIC and market supervision departments, promoted ordering anti-counterfeit actions.

Hunan published Key Points on Crackdown on Infringement of Intellectual Properties and Anti-counterfeit for provincial AIC and market supervision departments in 2016, carrying the specialized

campaigns on protecting home accommodations(furniture) trademarks exclusive rights and crackdown on the well-known areca-nut trademarks.

▲ On July 5, 2016, the campaign of anti-infringement of intellectual property and anti-counterfeit began in Qinglong County, Southwest Guizhou Autonomous Prefecture with examination on the grain and oil enterprises.

Guangzhou intensified trademark exclusive rights protection, formulating plan of fighting infringement of intellectual properties and anti-counterfeit in the fields of foods, livelihood, high risk and great harm; organizing 8 specialized campaigns, such as "Clean Wind"action, to maintain the oversea image of made-in-China goods, governing markets in rural and rural-suburb areas, protecting "Disney" trademark exclusive rights, protecting geographical indications, Red Shield&Net Sword action and so on.

Hainan published Key points on crackdown in infringement of trademark exclusive rights and anti-counterfeit in 2016, carrying on 2 campaigns to protect "Disney" trademark and investigate the case of infringement of "Zongshen" electronic-tricycle trademark.

Chengdu strengthened the trademark supervision, carrying on the "Red Shield Spring Thunder" action aiming on anti-infringement on the Internet to maintain the good market order.

Guizhou advanced anti-counterfeit of famous brands; carryed out crackdown on the fake well-known wines; strengthened the intellectual property protection on the exhibitions and trade fairs; and developed the specialized campaign of "Clean Wind" to maintain overseas image of "made-in-Guizhou".

Yunnan published the Notice on carrying on special campaign on joint crackdown on shoddy cotton and low quality bedding, and arranging this special campaign from 2016 to 2018.

Shaanxi arranged the special campaign on anti-infringement of trademarks such as Disney, Yanchang Petroleum,Qifeng Stuffed Bun, Baishui Dukang, Xifeng Wine and Liangjiahe,to protect trademark exclusive rights and help local well-known trademarks growing.

Qinghai published Key points on crackdown in infringement of trademark exclusive rights and anti-counterfeit by Qinghai AIC system in 2016, carrying on a series of special campaigns on anti-fake and protecting intellectual properties, such as protecting geographical indications exclusive rights, crackdown on fake and low quality commodities, management on trademark agencies etc.

Ningxia Autonomous Region researched carefully on the drafts of Focus on building Ningxia Islamic brand and crackdown on illegal Islamic brand, arranged geographical indications protection,

protected Zhongning Wolfberry and other brands, developed management on trademark agencies to build a good supervision mechanism.

Xinjiang Autonomous Region published Key points on crackdown infringement of intellectual properties and anti-counterfeit by Xinjiang AIC system in 2016.The NJStar trademark case was chosen as one of top ten autonomous region intellectual property cases.The case of the cross-boundary infringement of registered trademarks of pumps, "РУБИН","ОРЁЛ"and"СОКОЛ",was investigated and treated.

（2）Enhancing cooperation on trademark supervision law enforcement

Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei together built a cooperation system, signed the Regional Trademark Cooperation Memorandum, reached the regional connection mechanism, enhancing joint law enforcement and other contents to promote anti-infringement of trademarks, strengthening cooperative law enforcement among Beijing, Tianjin and Heibei.

Beijing developed actively cross-regional law enforcement cooperation among Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei. Fangshan District has started cross-regional cooperative trademark supervision mechanism in Fangshan, Zhuozhou and Laishui; Yanqing District also built related cooperation mechanism, realized transferring of case clues, notification of related information, and cross-regional law enforcement.

Shanghai moved forward long term trademark protection mechanism, enhancing regional cooperation, government-company cooperation, and connection of administrative law enforcement and criminal justice. Together, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui and Jiangxi arranged a special campaign on anti-infringement of intellectual properties and anti-counterfeit on the Internet in Yangtze River Delta (Action Code: 2016 Yangtze River Delta Cloud Sword.) in 2016, enhanced the cooperation among online companies, cleaned the regional online environment, limited selling fake goods on the Internet.

Jiangsu edited the Compilation of Typical Trademark Cases, enhancing constantly cooperative trademark supervision law enforcement by fully using cooperation network of East China six provinces and one Municipality,Yangtze River Delta, Huaihai Economy Cooperation Zone and accepting cross-regional report, joint case handling and regulare communication of infringement information. Basing on the credit supervision and big data supervision, Nanjing enhanced trademark supervision by random examination, special examination, key inspection and other ways.

Fujian, by using the Rules on Managing Printing Trademarks in Fujian and online business supervision center and other long term mechanism, normalized the printing of trademarks and its management. Siming District AIC used the customized mode "One company, one strategy" for the companies, mastered well the trademarks registration, management and daily usage.

Jiangxi removed the administration barriers by trademarks administrative protection regional cooperation mechanism. By using the Pan-Pearl River Delta regional trademark protection cooperation network, Jiangxi Jingzhu Corporation Limited's trademark Jingzhu was protectedcross-province and cross-classification, and deep online research on the trademark of Jiangzhong and other famous brands

was carried out as well.

Guangdong published the Notice on crackdown on infringement of intellectual properties and anti-counterfeit by Guangdong AIC in 2016, developed regional trademark law enforcement cooperation and brands cooperation, implemented the Guangdong-Hongkong and Guangdong-Australia framework agreement, finished the annual work and Guangdong-Hongkong intellectual property protection cooperation group's cooperative projects.

Gansu perfected the complain handling mechanism, enhanced the departments cooperation, developed joint actions with provincial office of crackdown on fake goods, provincial public security departments and provincial intellectual property office successively, hit heavily the illegal activities of infringement of trademark rights and producing and selling of fake and low quality goods.

Xinjiang Autonomous Region enhanced the case handling with the inland, stopped the infringement of trademarks from the source; signed the Memorandum on cooperation to build the coordination mechanism on crackdown on the infringement of trademarks with the autonomous region superior people's court to take advantage of joint law enforcement and strike the infringement of trademarks.

（3）Innovation of supervision

Beijing built the Beijing trademark supervision service database.The inner network is for normalizing trademark supervision, and the outer network for social guide services.The webpage of Beijing Enterprises Credit Informationis used to display the administrative penalty cases of the infringement of intellectual properties and producing and selling of fake and low quality goods.

Tianjin built the trademark management platform, realized the municipality-district-market three level platforms connecting and communicating with each other to develop a new way to collect overall trademark supervision data and analyze these data.

Harbin advanced the construction of company credit system, brought the market player's infringement, counterfeit and other illegal behaviors into its credit record aiming at one illegal behavior leading to restriction everywhere.

Shanghai took the lead in finishing putting the trademarks under the company's name, finished the module design of Shanghai trademark development report, improved the ability of trademark data statistics and service for Shanghai economy; carried out displaying the administrative penalty of trademark cases and perfected company credit punishment system basing on company credit record system;advanced the displaying of trademark administrative penalty cases level-by-levelunder the principle of "one who handles the case should record the information and be responsible to the end".

Jiangsu connected effectively trademark data with market players around the general plan of "Players Plus" and released information in the White Paper Book of Jiangsu Trademark Intellectual Property Development and Protection.

Anhui input the provincial companies' trademarks data into national enterprise credit information publicity system (Anhui), displayed the anti-infringement of intellectual property and anti-counterfeit

cases by provincial AIC and market supervision system.

Fujian connected provincial AIC market players credit information publicity platform with national enterprise credit information publicity system, practically implemented the policy of "one illegal behavior leads to restriction everywhere",with the aim of praising the integrity and punishing the dishonesty.

Guangzhou built a long term mechanism of supervision of handling key cases, exposure of typical cases and publicity of infringement and counterfeit cases, protected the legal interests of trademarks holders and customers and maintained a fair and legal market order under the combination of striking and prevention.

Hubei finished the Provincial AIC supervision decision support system trademark database, which provides trademark search, famous brands display and other services, increased the accuracy of trademark cultivating and protection, provided solid information support for economy analysis and decision.

Xinjiang Autonomous Region perfected trademark and anti-infringement and anti-counterfeit cases information reporting; carried out supervision on ethnic trademarks related to Xinjiang.

IV.Attached Importance to Trademark Propaganda Training, Built a Good Atmosphere for Brand Development

National AIC and market supervision departments attached importance to propaganda and training. Taking the opportunity of"Apr.26 intellectual property week", made full use of various platforms and ways, introduced trademark strategy, trademark application facilitation reform, protecting trademark exclusive rights, and trademark laws and other items; made good efforts to do trademark training on related trademark knowledge, work experience not only to guide public opinions to assist brand development but also to improve the management quality of trademark players and trademark work staffs and form a good environment to help brands growing.

（1）Various propaganda ways, rich content and good harvest

Beijing enhanced the propaganda of anti-infringement of intellectual property and anti-counterfeit, increased the publicity of typical cases, to form a good atmosphere of respecting intellectual property and brand step by step and build fair market environment for brand development.

Tianjin took "enhancing protection and practice of intellectual property, speeding building aleading city of intellectual property" as the theme, carried out propaganda with rich content by various ways, organized the delegations of companies to take part in the trademark cases by intellectual property office of Heping District People's Court.

Hebei enhanced the training and propaganda, reported the practice of provincial trademark strategy. 100 related activities were held during Apr.26 intellectual property week across the province, with nearly 10,000 people attending. The exhibition roomfor companies with well-known trademarks in Xingtai were visited for more than 10 times by provincial and municipal leaders, with more than 300

▲ On April 26, 2016, the staffs from Hebei AIC answered public questions.

persons.

Shanxi published the Notice on carrying out propaganda of 2016 national intellectual property week, organized the activity of intellectual property going into campus, displayed 5 major trademark infringement casesto warn the lawbreakers.

Jilin took "Apr.26 intellectual property week" as a chance, carried out the propaganda focusing on the activity of going to companies, going to markets, going to government departments, going to campus and going to communities (5 goings), bringing to the public the trademark laws and related knowledge in multiple levels and angles.

Shanghai released 10 typical trademarks infringement cases in 2015 by Shanghai AIC, in which Shenzhen Vienna International Hotel's infringement of Disney trademarks inspected by Shanghai AIC was also chosen as one of ten typical cases regarding infringement of intellectual property in Shanghai.

Jiangsu held the meeting between provincial well-known trademarks companies and online advertisement companies, built the platform for well-known trademarks companies to use new media for brand promotion; held Jiangsu brand lecture, special column of trademark stories, the 2nd My Favorite Jiangsu Brand Election and the colloquium of media-to-company, Jiangsu brands shining in China: national major media focusing on Jiangsu famous companies.

Fujian propagandized the brand strategy. Ningde AIC held the 1st East Fujian photography contest

▲ On April 26, 2016, a consultation on trademark application, usage and protection with the theme "enhancing application and protection of intellectual property, speeding developing a leading nation of intellectual property" was jointly held in Guangzhou Administrative Service Center by Guangdong Provincial AIC, Guangzhou AIC, Guangzhou government affairs Office, Guangdong Huidao Intellectual Property Office Co. Ltd and Guangzhou Advanced China Intellectual Property Agency Co. Ltd.

to display its geographical indications and its motivation role in social development.

Shandong carried out the training on trademark laws, organized the learning of Qingdao and Dongying experience, and propaganda tour on trademarks in 17 cities across the province, to spread the guiding principle of provincial brand development and the Trademark Law knowledge, and to exchange the experiences of companies in building brands.

Hubei actively displayed the achievement of building the leading province of brandand trademark law knowledge, released the geographical indications special column in Hubei Daily, and published the Observation on Hubei Agricultural Products Trademarks which drew attention from all sectors.

Guangxi Autonomous Region built Guangxi trademarks online display platform through which trademarks sources were integrated and the image of Guangxi trademarks was displayed.

Hunan carried out the propaganda on trademark training in multi-dimension and multi-level, took the Mar.15 Consumer Rights Day and Apr.26 intellectual property week as chances, published the propaganda materials on new Trademark Law and Understanding and application of Trademark Law.

▲ On April 20, 2016, Yunnan Province intellectual property week press conference and opening ceremony was held by Yunnan Provincial Information Office, which was the beginning of the IP Week, to display the achievement of trademark routine work and special campaigns of anti-infringement of intellectual property and anti-counterfeit.

Gansu opened Gansu trademark strategy special column on the Daily Gansu Website and the Provincial Broadcasting station, advertised the trademark strategy, together with the propaganda video Brand Road to build good trademark development atmosphere.

Qinghai organized the propaganda "Trademarks improve value, brands drive development". In combination with Hangzhou promotion event, a series of monthly propaganda with the above-mentioned theme was carried out by Qinghai AIC system.

（2）Various training ways and rich contents lead to outstanding effects

Hebei organized the trademark infringement seminar and training on trademark law knowledge. Shijiazhuang AIC held "sending trademark services to companies and grass-roots organizations" tour training and Tangshan AIC held the training on trademark international application.

To promote working skills and law enforcement capacity, training courses were held in Shanghai Jiaotong University for officials of Shanxi provincial AIC system and market supervision departments,with totally 170 officers attended.

Shanghai held the professional training for all staffs from municipal AIC system (market

supervision); held introduction meetings on distinguishing well-known trademarks from South Korea and distinguishing true or fake French champagne and Bordeaux wine trademarks; advanced well-known trademark examination training.

In Jiangsu,totally 500 companies trademarks managers were trained in four training courses. Respectively, two trademark international application training courses were held in Suzhou and Lianyungang in which the experts from China Office of WIPO were invited to give lectures and 400 export companies participated.

▲ From October 18 to 19, 2016, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region introduction meeting on rules of trademarks concerning agriculture and husbandry and geographical indications &special training on geographical indications was held in Ulanqab. Local AIC officials and representatives of geographical indications exchanged the application and usage, and protection of geographical indications. The Administrative Guidance to use geographical indications by Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region AIC was discussed and a special campaign of protecting the geographical indication of Fengzhen Mooncake was arranged.

Fujian sent staffs to trainings in batches; held the training courses aiming for municipal and county trademarks supervisors and almost 100 people participated, and the training contents included geographical indications, trademark registration system reform, well-known trademarks and other related trademark law affairs and expected goals were achieved.

Shandong sent lecturers for "Provincial international self-owned brands development training class" and gave lectures of"Enhancing trademarks international application and promoting self-owned brands development" , withmore than 300 trainees attended; sent more than 30 staffs to participate the Afro-Asia foreign aid class training with the theme of trademark and trademark law system.

▲ On July 16, 2016, Shanghai AIC trademarks and advertisement officials training course began in the School of Administration of SAIC.

Henan held training class on advancing trademark strategy,aiming for trademarks companies which have high fame and great influence in Henan Province and some owners of enterprises which were listed in

the local well-known trademarks and geographical indications (Henan Province) , about 200 people in total.

Hubei made the 3-year training plan for local AIC system to build a solid trademark management basis; together with the trademark association, held the international trademark application video training with 2000 people attended in total.

Guangdong held the training on trademark business, geographical indications, trademark law enforcement and protection and trademark strategy for the provincial AIC system, with 450 experts of trademark and related affairs attended; respectively held the training courses of "trademark business training" and "training on developing geographical indications and applications for Guangdong famous brands".

▲ Gansu organized trademark enforcement and case investigation training.

Yunnan held the trainings on trademark application, management, usage, protection, brand establishment, trademark administrative law enforcement, experiences of brand establishment and protection and cases of trademark exclusive rights,etc.The local AIC system held tranings as well.

Xi'an held the training on agricultural products trademarks and geographical indications application to guide the farmers' professional cooperative, companies and rural farmers' to apply such trademarks.

Gansu held the "training course on trademark supervision for Provincial AIC system" and "training on international trademark application"; guided the local AIC system to held training for law enforcement officersand various market players, more than 200 times in total.

Ningxia Autonomous Region enhanced the training on the new Trademark Law, intensified professional training for trademark supervisors; in total, 6 training courses were held on trademarks and supervision, with 2270 person-time in total.

Chapter X International Registration and Overseas Right Protection

In 2016, the CTMO orderly did various work on international registration of trademarks under Madrid system, actively promoted Facilitation Reform of International Trademark Registration, comprehensively improved the service level on international trademark registration, and provided strong support for the international development of trademark brand.

I. Devoted to Duty and Practically Made Examinations on International Registration of Trademarks

According to the statistics from WIPO, in 2016, the Madrid applications originated from China grew to 3,041 (one registration designating multiple Contracting Parties), increased 29.8% compared with the previous year, ranking the fifth in the Madrid Union. The valid international registrations originated from China reached 22,270. The annual applications reached 3,000 for the first time, and the rank raised one place more than that of the last year, and rounded out the top five for the first time. There were 21,238 Madrid applications designated to China, remaining the first in the Union with the total applications adding up to 236,000. CTMO examined 18279 Madrid applications designated to China.CTMO processed 7976 modifications, 641 limitations, 5601 transfers, 209 partial transfers, 1757 corrections, 2550 cancellations, 4017 partial cancellations, 9463 renewals, 209 renunciations, 66 mergers, 76 transformations, totally 32,565 cases. CTMO also substantively reviewed 987 subsequent procedures after registration such as international modification applications and renewals. CTMO also sent 234 notifications for statement of defense, 282 dissent rulings.

II. Tapped Potentials, Enhanced Effectiveness, and Earnestly Implemented Measures of Facilitation Reform of Trademark Registration

In 2016, CTMO practically followed the decisions and deployments of the Leading Party Group of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, Tapped potentials and enhanced effectiveness, actively promoted Facilitation Reform of International Trademark Registration, and provided more convenient service for the applicants. First, deepened the review and trial system and mechanism reform, and achieved independent review in the process of the Madrid applications originated from China, the Madrid applications designated to China, the international subsequent procedures after

registration, the dissent ruling, and the translation of rulings by Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB). Second, simplified partial material in international trademark registration, sorted out partial trademark forms, specified management system of objection case files, streamlined the filing process, and shortened the review period. Third, CTMO steadily promoted the Madrid electronic communication. CTMO sent refusal notifications of the Madrid applications designated to China to WIPO through electronic communication from the date of November 1, 2016, and since then the Madrid applications designated to China have comprehensively achieved electronic communication in receiving and sending documents.

III. From the Minority to the Majority, Vigorously Carried out Promotions and Trainings

▲ On November 29, 2016, Madrid Trademark International Registration Development Seminar, sponsored by CTMO and hosted by Anhui Administration for Industry and Commerce, was held in Hefei, Anhui.

In 2016, SAIC continued to strengthen the promotions and training on international registration of trademarks under the Madrid system,and the awareness and ability of Chinese applicants in building brand internationalization have been further enhanced. First, continuously improvements were made on the column of International Registration on China Trademark Website, with timely updating of members of the Madrid Union as well as fees, and the online propaganda strength were strengthened. Second, through publishing papers in newspapers and journals such as China Industry and Commerce News, Biweekly of Administration for Industry and Commerce, SAIC enhanced understanding of the public about the Madrid System. Third, SAIC sent officials to Shandong, Hunan, Heilongjiang, Anhui and Yunnan to organize training about international registration under the Madrid System. They imparted knowledge about international registration under the Madrid System, and helped the applicants solve specific problems in the process of international registration.

IV. Through Coordination and Linkage, Continuously Strengthened Exchange and Cooperation Both at Home and Abroad

In 2016, CTMO continuously strengthened coordination with domestic sectors and international cooperation, improved practical ability in using Madrid System, and jointly pushed forward the brand internationalization.

In May, CTMO carried out exchanges with the Beijing Intellectual Property Rights Court about

▲ On November 15, 2016, SAIC and WIPO jointly organized the Brands and The Madrid International Trademark System Commemorating the 125th Anniversary of the Madrid System in Qingdao, Shandong Provence. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister of SAIC, attended the activity and delivered a keynote speech.

relevant issues of trademark international registration, and better served trial of administrative cases involving international trademark rights' authorization and verification.

In September, CTMO sent people to take part in teaching and translation jobs in French-speaking African country workshops about intellectual property protection. China and Africa have developed and deepened close cooperation relations on intellectual property protection.

In October, SAIC hosted the Five-party Trademark Annual Meeting in Kunshan, Jiangsu Province. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC, attended and addressed the meeting. Meanwhile, at the Madrid Trademark International Registration round-table conference of 2016 China International Trademark Festival, the representative from CTMO covered the latest developments of Madrid System in China, and offered detailed answers to the inquiries concerend by the applicants.

In November, SAIC and WIPO jointly organized the Brands and the Madrid International Trademark System Commemorating the 125th Anniversary of the Madrid System in Qingdao, Shandong Province, and explained the role Madrid System played in supporting the development of brand internationalization and promoting the economic development. Francis Gurry, Director General of WIPO sent his regards by video, and Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC, sent a congratulatory message. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister of SAIC, and Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO attended the activity and delivered keynote speech.

V. Actively Made a Voice and Promoted International Influence in Trademark Field

In 2016, by actively participating in the making of international rules about trademark, CTMO raiseda global voice and influence, and built a more mobile international business environment for China brands to go out. The staffs were dispatched to WIPO for meetings of Working Group on the Legal Development of Madrid System for International Registration of Trademarks, and for Madrid System Regional Meeting and the Annual Meeting of INTA, to actively participate in the development plan for Madrid system. CTMO actively pushed staffs to work on WIPO such as interim review and translation works, strengthened the cooperation and exchanges with WIPO, trained and deposited qualified personnel on trademark management, and fought more for legitimate rights for applicants in

China.

VI.Through Cooperation and Exchanges, Strengthened the Power of Maintaining Rights Abroad for Domestic Enterprises

CTMO actively developed cooperation and exchanges with national trademark competent authorities and embassies in China, and positively helped the domestic enterprises protect their trademark rights abroad. To help the domestic enterprises enhance the competitiveness, expand the influence and invent internationally known brands, CTMO further perfected the relevant mechanism of maintenance of trademark rights abroad, and increased the support to it. In 2016, CTMO helped domestic enterprises in trademark right cases in Europe and Iran. The relevant cases are actively under process.

Chapter XI International Exchanges and Cooperation

In 2016, SAIC carried out a number of multilateral and bilateral exchanges and cooperation in the field of trademark, and made remarkable progress, which played important roles for building a good image for China's IP protection and for promoting China's trademark reform achievement.

I. Actively Carrying out Multilateral Exchanges and Cooperation

(1) Exchanges and Cooperation with WIPO. In 2016, the Trademark Office strengthened the cooperation with WIPO, and participated in the organization of conference for the 125th anniversary of Madrid system. It also actively prepared for the 2017 world GI symposium and 2017 China Trademark Golden Awards ceremony. It sent staffs for the negotiations with WIPO on the application of Madrid Protocol to Hongkong SAR, for the 26th session of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union, for the first session of Lisbon Working Group on the Preparation of Common Regulations for the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications, for the 56th Assembly Meetings of WIPO Members, the 14th session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of Madrid System for International Registration of Marks, the 36th session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications. It also sent staffs to WIPO to be examiners, short-term translators in order to study the advanced examination and practice experiences from international organizations and to improve Trademark Office's staffs' professional skills.

On June 28, 2016, Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO visited Trademark Office and exchanged opinions on recent progress made by Trademark Office,

▲ On June 28, 2016, Wang Binying, Deputy director general of WIPO visited Trademark Office.

especially Madrid international registrations and trademark examination mechanism reform, and discussed bilateral concerns such as database cooperation, graphic elements retrieval, and the bilateral prepared 2017 World GI Symposium.

(2) Negotiations for Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). In 2016, the Trademark Office sent staffs for the IP workgroup meeting of the 12th, 15th and 16th sessions of the negotiations for RCEP, and actively promoted IP relevant negotiations.

▲ In the morning of October 29, "Restrain Bad-faith Registration of Trademark" seminar of the 2016 TM5 Annual Meeting was organized in the reception hall of Kunshan Convention & Exhibition Center of Jiangsu province. Wu Qun, Vice counsel of the Trademark Office hosted the seminar. Relevant officers in charge of trademarks from China, US, EU, Japan and Korea, domestic famous experts, trademark agents and enterprises managers participated in the seminar and made excellent speeches.

(3) TM5 Meeting. In 2016, under the framework of TM5, the Trademark Office continued to deepen relevant cooperation with the trademark competent authorities from the European Union, the United States, Japan and the Republic of Korea, and actively participated in the work under TM5 cooperation framework, which received positiveresponse. On October 28, 2016 TM5 Annual Meeting was organized in Kunshan of Jiangsu province. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC participated in the meeting and delivered a speech. The trademark Office actively joined projects such as the one to improve convenience of the Madrid Protocol by enriching information, the comparative analysis on examination results. The organization of TM5 annual meeting was unanimously recognized by other four parties.

II. Actively Promoting Bilateral Exchange and Cooperation

(1) Exchange and Cooperation with the United States. From July 27 to 28, 2016, SAIC and USPTO jointly organized Sino-US GI Protection Roving Seminar in Sichuan, where the experts of USPTO, delegates from SAIC, Sichuan AIC, industrial associations, GI products enterprises made deep discussions on Sino-US GI protection system, legal policy, relevant GI products protection practice.

In December, 2016, the Trademark Office sent staffs to US for Sino-US Trademark Seminar, and respectively met the representatives from American IP Law Association, American Dairy Products Institute, Swarovski Group, Deckers, GoPro, and Mars, and exchanged opinions on relevant trademark topics.

(2) Exchange and Cooperation with the European Union. In June 2016, SAIC and EUIPO

jointly organized "Sino-EU Bad-Faith Registration and GI Seminar" under IP Key project. Both sides made comprehensive exchange on the topic of combatting bad-faith registration, burden of proof, evidence collection, and EU GI certification procedure, the utilization, supervision and protection.

In July 2016, Lin Junqiang, Deputy director general of Tradmark Office hosted a meeting with Mr. Benoit Lory, Minister Counselor at the Trade Section, EU Delegation to China and Mongolia, and Mr. Christophe Gimenez, IP Specialist, on the topic of trademark retrieval. Both sides also made discussions on accelerating the feasibility study of the project.

In December 2016, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC visited the United Kingdom and Italy, and held high level conferences with the counter parties. He also joined UK-China Trademark Summit Forum organized by UK government in London and made a speech. He also organized meeting and research with Scotch Whisky Association on the protections to appellations of origin. Cui Shoudong, Party Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee and the deputy director general of Trademark Office also joined the visit.

(3) Exchange and Cooperation with France. On September 21, 2016, Chen Wentong, deputy director general of Trademark Office met with the visiting director general of INPI, Mr. Yves LAPIERRE. Both sides jointly organized the 23rd Sino-France Trademark Workgroup meeting, and made exchange on trademark's new progress, bilateral concerns and further cooperation.

▲ In the afternoon of September 21, 2016, the 23rd Sino-France Trademark Workgroup meeting was organized in Trademark Office of SAIC. Mr. Yves Lapierre, Director general of INPI and Mr. Chen Wentong, Deputy director general of Trademark Office jointly hosted the meeting.

In 2016, CIVB, Pernod Ricard, Lacoste, Sodiaal, Yves Rocher also visited Trademark Office and exchanged with relevant cases.

(4) Exchange and Communication with Other Countries or Organizations. On January 13, 2016, Liu Junchen, vice minister of SAIC met with the visiting CEO of INTA, Mr. Etienne Sanz de Acedo, and exchanged opinions on trademarks and brands. Lv Zhihua, deputy director general of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On March 1, Xu Ruibiao, previous director general of Trademark Office met with the director general of Danish Patent and Trademark Office, Mr. Jesper Kongstad. A trademark round table meeting hosted by Wu Qun, vice counsel of Trademark Office, was organized later. Both parties exchanged opinions on Sino-EU legal progress, trademark administrative protection, cooperation between bilateral

competent authorities and trademark cases in relating to Danish companies.

On June 21, Liu Junchen, vice minister of SAIC met with the visiting commissioner of KIPO, Mr. Choi Donggyou, and exchanged opinions on trademark progress, information exchanges, bilateral cooperation and human resources exchanges. Cui Shoudong, deputy director general of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On August 15, Liu Junchen, vice minister of SAIC met with the visiting UK minister for energy and IP, Baroness Neville-Rolfe DBE CMG, and exchanged opinions on Sino-UK IP system development and explored future cooperation. Cui Shoudong, deputy director general of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On September 20, Liu Junchen, vice minister of SAIC met with the CEO of INTA, Mr. Eienne Sanz de Acedo. Cui Shoudong, deputy director general of Trademark Office joined the meeting. The two parties reviewed bilateral exchanges and cooperation, and made deep communication on examination quality control, opposition quality control, sound trademark's application and registration.

Under the framework of MOU, SAIC strengthened its relations with the embassies of UK, Italy, Russia, Finland, Republic of Korea, Danmark, Canada, South Africa, Chile and etc. It hosted the meetings with INTA, ARIPO, Whittard Trading Limited (UK), BP (UK), Bond University (Australia), Super General Company (UAE), Laline (Isreal). It participated in many negotiations of many international treaties, such as for the Sino-EU GI Agreement, Sino-Eurasian Economic Union Trade Cooperation Agreement, conducted researches on relevant articles, reflected positions and backgrounds, actively protected China's interests.

III. Actively Conducting Exchanges and Cooperation with Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Taiwan

In May 2016, Trademark Office sent examiners to Taiwan for exchange under the annual plan of Cross Strait IP Protection Cooperation Agreement.

Following SAIC's requirement of Regulations on Claiming Priority for Applicants from Taiwan and relevant filing documents, Trademark Office accepted 69 priorities applications in 2016 and 353 cumulatively,which protected the priority rights of Taiwan applicants.

Since the Cross Strait IP Protection Cooperation Agreement came into force, competent authorities smoothly handled a series of cases under the cooperation mechanism. Trademark Office formed a new case notification mechanism with Taiwan partner since May 2015, and updated monthly relevant information on collaborative cases. By the end of 2016, Trademark Office handled 2567 collaborative cases which involved in 63 applicants, including "MO CA", "SHI DAN YA LAN", "JI YUAN PU", "1028", "MAO LI HONG", "SHENG HENG CHANG", "XIN ZHI FANG TING", "XUN YI CAO SEN LIN" etc, which related to procedures such as examinations, oppositions, changes in ownership, cancellations due to non-use for three consecutive years.

Chapter XII Trademark Publicity

In 2016, AIC authorities and market supervision departments at all levels focused on trademark registration facilitation reforms, strengthening the implementation of trademark and brand strategy, trademark administrative protection, enhanced, innovated and expanded publicity, summarized and promoted good experiences, which comprehensively enhanced market players' awareness on trademark innovation, utilization, protection, and created good environment for IP respect of the public.

I. Actively Participated in National IP Publicity Week

The theme of 2016 National IP Publicity Week was "Strengthening IP Protection and Utilization, Accelerating IP Leading Country Construction". SAIC, as a member, took prior plans and careful preparations, focused on the theme, played an active part in organizing Publicity Week. The publicity was enriched and featured in contents, and acquired great achievements.

On April 19, Liu Junchen, vice minister of SAIC attended the press conference of China's IP Development hosted by the Information Office of the State Council. During the meeting, Liu Junchen introduced China's trademark and brand strategy implementation, trademark development, and the work for cracking down IP infringement and counterfeits, and explained SAIC's detailed measures for promoting the change from a trademark big country to a leading one. On the same day, the Annual Development Report on China's Trademark Strategy (2015) (Chinese/English Version) compiled by SAIC was released officially to the public, and presented to relevant ministries, governments above the municipal level, and AICs above prefecture level to widely promoted China's achievements in trademarks.

▲ On April 19, 2016, the Information Office of the State Council organized 2015 China's IP Development press conference.

Taking the opportunity of "April 26 IP Publicity Week", the AICs and Market Supervision departments at all levels carried out various activities by using

newspaper, TV, outdoor banners and flyers to strongly promote the achievement of implementing trademark and brand strategy, and trademark relevant knowledge. Beijing, Tianjin, Yunnan, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, and Heilongjiang respectively organized local IP protection press conferences. Liaoning, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, on the basis of big data, issued trademark annals, trademark development report, trademark protection whitepaper, trademark indicator report, to promote regional trademark progress and new trends. Beijing, Jiangsu, Sichuan released model cases and organized achievement exhibitions to enhance the public awareness on trademark protection. Meanwhile, internet, Weibo, Wechat subscription, and other new media were used to expand promotion channels, and enhance publicities. BAIC and its affiliated sub-bureaus, Tianjin Market and Quality Supervision Administration (TJMQSA) and Zhengzhou AIC made use of Weibo to promote April 26 activities. Inner Mongolia AIC issued 1126 news by online media. Nanjing AIC prepared trademark and brand carnival with the theme of "Nanjing brand, My Pride ", and made use of metro model transportation platform, and online new media to conduct an all dimensional promotion which combined metro station advertisements, outdoor monitors together, synchronized traditional media with new platform, united government departments and enterprises. Nanjing AIC also conducted self-portrait activities with Nanjing brands to promote trademark knowledge, which gained 6000 hits and about 10,000 visitors.

▲ During April 26 IP Publicity Week2016 , the AIC department, IP office and Cultural and Publishing bureau of Linzi district of Shandong Zibo jointly organized "IP Publicity week" promotions. Staffs of the AIC department sent materials to public.

II. Making Efforts to Promote Trademark Registration Facilitation Reforms

On July 14, 2016, SAIC's Opinions on Strongly Promoting Trademark Registration Facilitation Reform (hereinafter referred to as "the Opinions") as the programmatic document for trademark registration facilitation reform was released, which comprehensively strengthened the industry and public understandings on reform purposes, measures and obligations. Before and after the releasing of the Opinions, Trademark Office conducted overall deployments, strengthened publicities, transmitted reform trends and exhibited achievements in order to summarize experiences, absorbed nutrition and explored directions for the deepening of reform. On July 26, SAIC organized a news conference in Trademark Building, the journalists from about ten medias including Xinhua News Agency, CNR, CCTV, Worker's Daily, China IP Daily, CICN, and Biweekly of AIC joined the conference, which

▲ On July 26, the news conference for the Opinions was organized in Trademark Building. Huang Jiancheng, director general of Publicity Center of SAIC hosted the conference. Cui Shoudong, deputy director general of Trademark Office introduced the background and features of the Opinions, and Trademark Office's measures and work plans. Cheng Meng, previous director of Trademark Quality Management Division answered journalists' questions there.

transferred the strongest reform voice and created good public voice environment for the deepening of reform.

At the same time, Trademark Office made a full use of China Trademark Website by enriching contents, combining internet, new media with traditional media, timely released the new measures and trends and transferred positive energy in China Trademark Website, CICN, the Biweekly of AIC and China Trademarks magazines.

To comprehensively promote trademark registration facilitation reform, and strengthen public trademark awareness, improve trademark application qualities, facilitate applicants in trademark applications, safeguard the registers' interests, promote trademark basic procedures, Trademark Office of SAIC compiled Trademark Application and Registration Guide (Cartoon Book) and distributed it freely to the public.

III. Strongly Promoting Achievements in Combating Infringements and Counterfeits

In 2016, SAIC focused on the combating infringements and counterfeits (double combatings) and its duties, released trademark exclusive rights protection model casesvia online interviews, promotions, newspapers and new medias, strongly promoted double combatings achievements and AICs and Market Supervision departments' measures in combating infringements and counterfeits.

▲ On December 7, 2016, BAIC organized news conference on combating trademark and relevant IP infringements and shoddy goods manufacture and marketing, which reported the achievements made by the department in the combating and issued ten major cases.

Trademark Office under SAIC and CICN jointly organized the recommendation and selection activity for 2015 AICs and Market Supervision departments trademark

infringement model cases. 10 model cases were released during "April 26 IP Publicity Week" which exhibited AICs and Market Supervision departments' efficient enforcement and work achievements, effectively deterred illegal and criminal behaviors, reflected AICs and Market Supervision departments were the major power for trademark enforcement, and the protector for rights holders.

AICs and Market Supervision departments at all levels, combined with "April 26 IP Publicity Week",opened special columns and issues on mainstream media, exhibited local achievements in double combatings by regulations analysis, major work progress introduction and important cases exposure. By exposing shoddy goods manufacture and marketing methods and relevant illegal behaviors, consumers' abilities in distinguishing shoddy goods were enhanced, and consumption confidence was improved, which created good public environments for combating infringements and counterfeits and provided strong supports for public governance environment.

IV. Building China Trademark Website and Publicize Government Affairs

Trademark Office made great use of the high public concerns and enormous visitsadvantages of China Trademark Website, seriously built China Trademark Website, strengthened public service function to improve promotion effects.

In 2016, China Trademark Website increased information releasing frequency and became the important platform for staffs of AICs and Market Supervision departments, trademark employees, and public. It timely released important notices, such as Seven Measures of Trademark Office to Perform the requirements of "Three Strictness and Three Steadies" and Serve Applicants, Notice on Changing the Way of Issuing Trademark Certification, Notice on Publicizing Accepted Goods/Services Except for Those Included in the List for Similar Goods/Services, Notifications of SAIC on Entrusting Local AICs and Market Supervision Departments to Accept Trademark Application, Notice on Improving the Issue of Trademark Certificates and its Contents, Notice on Simplifying Trademark Application documents and Procedures, to facilitate trademark applicants and public. It also timely issued the Office's work information, and 150 information was released for the whole year. It periodically issued trademark data, trademark pledge figures, trademark agencies list, regional trademark application and registration statistic, GI list, and facilitated local areas to make use of relevant data to instruct trademark and brand strategy and provide reference and support for economic decisions.

In 2016, the Trademark Office actively improved consultations' quality and practically made government affairs open to the public. The staffs answered 73600 telephones, replied 3700 messages online. It also provided timely answers on public concerns such as online application, the issue of trademark certification, to voluntarily clear up doubts, and gained favorable response from public.

Chapter XIII Trademark Infrastructure and Information Building

In 2016, Trademark Office seriously carried out SAIC Party Committee's decisions and deployments, insisted in reforms and innovations, actively performed duties and made new breakthrough and progress for trademark infrastructure and information building, and provided strong support for comprehensively promoting trademark registration facilitation reform and ensuring the accurate implementation of reform measures.

I. New Progress in Trademark Archives Management

(1) Trademark archives management reform was promoted in order. To reduce the paper archives, Trademark Office increased the use of online application and gradually promoted the electronization for all trademark registration procedures. It made efforts in implementing document delivery in electronic way, relied on trademark online service system, made full use of the efficient and economic advantages of electronic document delivery and gradually reduced paper document. It built e-certificate system, provided query and verification functionsfor the public and provided download and print service for the right holders. It currently is issuing both paper and electronic certificate, and electronic certificate is encouraged to use so than the paper document would be canceled gradually. It also improved trademark electronic gazette system, electronic gazette information, increased query methods, improved electronic gazette function, changed gazette display models and realized full electronization for gazette procedures. It conducted feasibility study on the electronic document acceptance for the opposition and review cases, and actively instructed applicants to file case materials in electronic way.

To reduce paper documents Trademark Office revised Trademark Archives Ranges and Disposal Schedules to combine relevant items and shorten relevant document storage time, and periodically conducted the sorting and destruction work to archives.

It paid great importance on enlarging trademark archives storage warehouse areas, discussing the possibilities to store paper archives in TECCs outside of Beijing, also promoting the storage of electronic archives there, and investigating the leasing of warehouse for trademark archives and entrusting or outsourcing archives services.

(2) More efficiency for trademark archives service. To reduce the cost, shorten the time and simplify the documents on issuing trademark certification, Trademark Office widely collected opinions through investigations, discussions and formulated reform methods. It strengthened coordination and organized relevant divisions for software test and hardware configuration. It formulated operation standards, strengthened staffs training, and reduced document issuing time. The responsibility of every staff was made clear and the staffsworked overtime for assignments. The way of issuing Trademark Certification was changed by stamping the certification seal in printed trademark archives to certify the registered trademark. To provide more convenient and efficient service, Trademark Office strengthened research and changed the previous way of issuing Trademark Certificate and adjusted its contents and publicized in time for the public.

II. New Achievements in Trademark Information Building

(1) Making efforts to assist the implementation of trademark registration facilitation reform. Trademark Office accelerated trademark online service system building, enlarged the scope of online application, promoted online application system building, and coordinated with SAIC Information Center to provide information support for pledge recording pilot windows, trademark application pilot windows and Guangzhou TECC. It strengthened information sharing and finished the initial building for SAIC trademark information sharing platform and went smoothly for sharing trademark database. It enhanced the building of two platforms and promoted the update of online query, application, gazette systems. To strongly promote trademark information system building, Trademark Office drafted Reports on Problems and Suggestions for Current Trademark Information Work to strengthen coordination with relevant departments and to rationalize trademark information mechanism. It drafted demand documents for electronic document delivery and recording system, and electronic trademark certificate system in order to successfully promote relevant work. It drafted Reports on Trademark Image Retrieval Information to explore intelligent retrieval method and established project team for implementation, discussed with Toutiao and Alibaba for demands and feasibility analysis and conducted research in JPO.

(2) Strengthening trademark information security system building. Trademark Office accelerated disaster recovery system building in three centers located in two different areas to protect information safety and promote recovery validity checking. It continued to coordinate with the improvement for the third generation of the trademark system, organized relevant divisions to test problems, established control and management trademark list, collected operation requirements, drafted electronic gazette system demand which was delivered to Information Center for implementation. It organized the research on examination time limit management demands to fit the development of time limit system

and finished the collection of trademark data analysis demands. It safeguarded trademark system's stable operation, finished the work handover with computer division of TECC. It paid great importance on the maintenance of the host servers and instructed TECC for the maintenance and repairs and transferred relevant properties to TECC. It strengthened the instructions to TECC on the maintenance of online service system, and on the consults for online applications. For 2016, it organized the answers to 7300 consults, issued 1693 digital certificates for agencies and law firms. It instructed the operations of 2482 renewals and changes for digital certificates. Currently, there were 11673 agencies and law firms who delivered trademark application through online system.

Chapter XIV Trademark Team Building

In 2016, under the firm leadership of the SAIC party group,the Trademark Office (hereinafter referred to as CTMO) and the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board(hereinafter referred to as TRAB) deeply launched the campaign of "Two studies, One action", solidly advanced the construction of leadership, team building, working style and incorruptible government, further strengthened the guidance for team building of trademark administration personnel of AICs at all levels, in order to provide organizational guarantee and talents support for trademark development.

I. New Achievements in Trademark Office Team Building

(1) Adhere to the leading role of the Party building, comprehensively and deeply advance the Party building. In 2016, the CTMO Party Committee persisted in carrying out the party building following the philosophy of "focusing on central work, serving overall situation", combining the party building closely with trademark work and function. CTMO conscientiously embarked on the campaign of "Two studies, one action" and the work of patrol and rectification, put the implementation of the spirit of the sixth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee into action, and strongly pushed on trademark registration and administration reform. CTMO completed change of the leaders the Party committee, set up working group, perfected organizational building, strengthened organizational leadership, and strictly recruited the Party member, in order to expand the Party strength. Meanwhile, it unified the understanding and came to the consensus within the office that "leading role is the Party building, central task is the reform, and implementation is the key", which was pointed out as guiding ideology. By highlighting leadership building of Party Committee and Party branches, focusing on the establishment of leadership taking

▲ On September 29, 2016, Trademark Party Committee re-elected its members and established its Discipline Inspection Commission in trademark building. Fang Yuelin, vice secretary general of SAIC departmental committee was present at the meeting, while Ouyang Shaohua, vice secretary of Trademark Party Committee hosted.

on responsibility, democratic unity and acting as examples, it ensured strong leadership of the Party.

(2)Problem oriented, stick to positive guidance, and carry forward the campaign of "Promoting five work styles-Learning from outstanding Party members around". In order to build a Party team with strong political beliefs, excellent professional capacities and good work styles in trademark office, to foster a united and incorruptible environment, the Party committee of CTMO combined the campaign of "Two studies, One action" with the implementation of the spirit of the sixth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee and the trademark reform, and advocated staffs in the office to work in the styles of "reforming and innovation, study and research, democracy and communication, solidarity and friendliness, diligence and in-corruption", and adopt above work styles throughout the year. Based on the issues of the cadre team building, CTMO carried out a special campaign focusing on disciplinary education for the staffs working less than five years in the office, with a view to enhance discipline consciousness of new colleagues. By means of establishing advanced typical example and publicizing outstanding deeds, CTMO inspired cadres in the office to take outstanding party members around as example, to constantly upgrade self-quality, to accomplish self-development and self-transcendence, and further gave impetus to the development of trademark works.

▲ In the afternoon of December 7, 2016, CTMO hold a meeting of the deployment and arrangement on the campaign of "Promoting five work styles−Learning from the outstanding Party members around. Party secretary of CTMO Cui Shoudong attended the meeting and delivered a speech, meanwhile the director of the masses division of SAIC Party committee Ma Hongtao was present. The leaders and 184 staffs of CTMO joined in the meeting.

(3)Strengthen the study of political theory, and forge cadres' team with strong political beliefs. With the Party branch as a unit, CTMO organized all Party members to thoroughly learn and implement the spirit of a series of important speeches by General Secretary Xi Jinping and the spirit of the 18th National Congress of the CPC, and the third, the fourth, the fifth and the sixth Plenary Sessions of the 18th CPC Central Committee, and deeply pushed on the campaign of "Two studies, One action". It launched various seminar activities of theoretical study such as speeches made by Office leaders, thematic activities of Party day and theoretical seminars of Party branch, with a view to practically promote cadres to enhance theoretical study and discussion, and improve political quality of cadres. It arranged cadres at director level and above to attend centralized training on the study of implementation of the spirit of the sixth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, which was held by SAIC Party committee, selected five comrades to participate in studies in the Party School, and organized five comrades to join in investigations at the grass root level.

▲ CTMO first session of the "Xin Feng cup" sports meeting concluded sucessfully.

(4) Strictly enforcing political rules and disciplines, and reinforcing incorruptible Party and Government. The Commission for Discipline Inspection of CTMO was set up by election, to carry out the responsibility of supervision and discipline enforcement and enhance discipline supervision of all Party cadres in the Office. CTMO sincerely implemented the request of patrol and ratification, and enacted working program of trademark office on patrol and ratification and task assignment list of working program of trademark office on patrol and ratification, in which the responsible person was clarified, strict supervision and enforcement was stipulated, and effectively guaranteed the advancement and implementation of patrol and ratification. Utilizing the opportunity of carrying out patrol and ratification, it further enforced political rules and disciplines in the office, and organized all the Party members in the office to study CPC Discipline Regulations in Party branch, to intensify the consciousness of rule, disincline and bottom line of Party members. It published necessarymanual of trademark office on conduct code of staff and Working System to emphasize all working disciplines.

(5)Playing the role of the mass organizations and promoting the construction of spiritual civilization. CTMO normalized youth reading activities by setting up youth reading group and youth reading corner, to encourage cadres to improve knowledge level. It organized the first session of the "Xin Feng Cup" sports meeting to encourage the cadres to actively participate in exercises. It strengthened the construction of the Labor Union Branch and General Branch of Communist Youth League of trademark office, and played the role of the Labor Union and General Branch of Communist Youth League in connecting cadres to establish a harmonious and positive working environment.

II. Trademark Review and Adjudication Board Team Building Show New Images

(1) Launching the campaign of "Two studies, One action", putting effort on intensifying ideological and political building. The campaign of "Two studies, One action" was put on the first place for enhancing team building, and was steadily and orderly implemented. It followed the leading role of leaders, who were expected to set a good example, be competent organizer to implement the campaign. By setting examples and guiding at all levels, it ensured the effectiveness of the campaign. It attached an importance on ideological education, persisting in reading original books, articles and

theories. It armed head with the Party Constitution, Party rules and series of speeches and was respected to respect, learn, abide by and safeguard the Party Constitution, to clarify the basic standards and establish code of conduct. Adhere to the Party Constitution, Party rules and disciplines, it endeavored to find the problem and gap in terms of ideal and belief, principle consciousness, work style, discipline and rules and moral fiber. It intensified the Four Consciousness and ideologically, politically and operationally maintained highly consistence with the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core. High value was put on finding and solving problems. Problem-solving orientated was consolidated to implement the campaign. By means of finding problems, analyzing reasons and drawing inferences from one instance, it soundly rectified and formulated rules and regulations. In adhered to the principle of placing equal emphasis on the campaign and trademark review and adjudication, as well as promoting both, it combined the implementation of campaign with business work, leading cadres and staffs to establish new state under the new normal economic situation, to show new accomplishments in the implementation of the new concept of development, so as to drive the works of trademark review and adjudication to a new stage.

(2)Comprehensively tamping foundation for Party building, enforcing construction of organization. It seriously implemented the spirit of sixth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee and strict Party life, to tamp foundation for Party building. It put high value on basic works and strict system, utilizing working method of branch, intensified education, management and supervision of Party members, thus to enhance the organization function. It rigorously implemented the "Three Meetings and One Class" with supervision at regular intervals, and put following aspects in place in terms of time, personnel, content, security and effect, to ensure the "Three Meetings and One Class" not to go through the motions. Organizational life played an integrating role. By taking advantage of criticism and self-criticism, it increased quality and level of organizational life, and strengthened the politics, principle and vitality of Party life. With the approval of SAIC Party Committee, Secretary of Party Committee of TRAB was supplemented. Four Party branches within the Party committee of TRAB were expanded to eleven branches, and each branch hold a meeting of Party members to change the terms of office. It further perfected institutional framework of Party and enriched power of Party building. Party membership of assistant staffs of TRAB was clarified. After negotiating with Party Committee of Collaborating Centers of Trademark Examination, and acquiring the approval of Party committee of SAIC, Party membership of assistant staffs was affiliated with Party Committee of TRAB (including thirty two official Party members and one probationary Party member at that time). According to their current divisions, Party members among assistant staffs were incorporated into each Party branch of TRAB, and participated in organizational life, thus to upgrade overall function of grass roots Party organization of TRAB. It proactively explored innovating channels, forms and methods to provide a platform for information service of Party building. By using various ways such as App of branch works and We chat, it extended organizational life of Party and expanded the coverage of Party building. It concentrated on special inspection on the campaign of "dark under light" for Party members in the office. Through improving basic management systems of Party fee

collection, Party membership and files of Party members among assistant staffs, every Party member was educated and effectively managed by Party organization, and it obviously promoted and improved Party member team and grass roots Party building.

(3)Firmly implementing the requirements of patrol and rectification, intensifying the construction of system. It took action and rectified as soon as possible to make sure the implementation of rectification was done in the first time. According to the requirements of continuous improvements, it made a time line for rectification, by which it orderly enhanced. Adhere to the principle of pragmatics and effectiveness, it revised and improved relevant systems to meet long term needs. Eight working systems were formulated including the system of Three Meetings and One Class of TRAB, Opinions concerning further strict political discipline and rules and intensifying four consciousness of TRAB, Implementation measures of implementing the request of strict Party in all aspects of TRAN, Implementation measures of the implementing the subjective responsibility of incorruptible Party and Government of Party Committee of TRAB, Working program of management and precaution of risk spots of incorruptible government of TRAB. In ways of establishing and implementing the systems, it indeed improved the systemization, normalization, regularity and science of all the work.

(4)Proactively adapt to new situation and task, enhanceworking style.The work style of professional dedication and overcoming difficulties was strongly cultivated. Facing with continuously increasing number of applications, strict statuary deadline of examination, sharply decreasing number of examiners and unstable information system, with more than 125 thousand review and adjudication cases settled and concluded, which exceeded the total number of cases examined and accepted in previous year, and the task of the year was successfully accomplished. The work style of enforcing law for the people and serving the mass was vigorously fostered. It strengthened the Three Windows Building by way of perfecting window service standard, reception system of party concerned, consultation system. It responded to the concerned party and the public by adding hot-lines, establishing consultant post and enriching website function. The convenient and considerate services were provided for the mass with patience and enthusiasm. The work style of seriousness and responsibility, preciseness and carefulness was strongly raised. By enhancing business training and seminar, intensifying quality management and supervision, it continuously increased responsibility consciousness and business level. The analysis and feedback of administrative litigation cases were strengthened in order to timely discover and prevent possible mistakes and problems in the review and adjudication stage. In 2016, the number of cases litigated in trial court dropped by 30%, and quality and level of review and adjudication were upgraded.

(5)Rigidly carry out the subjective responsibility, reinforce the building of incorrupt Party and Government. Responsibility of the first responsible person of the building of incorruptible Party and Government, Party and Government sharing the same responsibility and Two Responsibilities on one post were intensified to increase the awareness of all cadres for the importance of incorruptible government. It was expected to mentally pay more attention to the works of incorruptible

government, and consciously comply with the regulations in action. It attached an importance to incorruptible government of the key sessions, fields and posts. By resummarizing and rechecking risk precaution spots of incorruptible government, it modified the program of risk precaution of incorruptible government, to intensify the enforcement of discipline and accountability. Adopting implementing responsibility and conducting pressure at all levels, it ensured the implementation of the subjective responsibility. It carried out the rule of "ten prohibitions" for working staffs of TRAB, to obey the regulations of incorruptible government and put disciplines and rules into action, so as to foster an incorruptible environment. Analysis and study for the ideological state of cadres were strengthened to conduct the target education of setting examples, warning and post discipline. In the way of explaining discipline pictures, analyzing typical cases, showing accomplishments of building of incorruptible Party and Government, reading epigrams of incorruptible government on daily basis, and stressing on warning information and social voice of Public Opinions Daily, it made the campaign of Party rules and disciplines truly approached the Party cadres, into the ear, into the heart and into the brain. It carried out collective conversation of incorruptible government to continuously enhance the awareness of self-restraint and self-discipline of Party cadres. It was expected to purify social circle, life circle and circle of friends, holding the bottom line of conducting oneself, dealing with affairs, executing power and making friends, to genuinely have the Party, the people, the responsibilities and the commandments in the heart. It participated in knowledge test and competition activities with the theme of Party Constitution and Party Rules in my heart held by the Union Committee of SAIC, both participation rate and pass rate were 100%. It joined in series of activities such as telling family story, establishing family rules and regulations and enhancing family tradition. Deputy inspector Feng zhaolong was invited to attend the program of series of dialogue of Party cadres' family of the central government launched by People's Daily. Four forms were properly used in terms of supervising and enforcing discipline, to play the role of Disciplinary inspection committee member to rigidly enforce discipline and seriously looking into accountability. With mistakes being corrected and accountability being found uncompromisingly, it contained all the violations of disciplines and rules with firm hand.

(6)Caring about cadres and staffs, improving service for the masses and group. It energetically carried out "Books for the Women" activity to push

▲ On May 27, 2016, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board successfully finished its Summer Fun Sports Meeting, which created a strong atmosphere for participation, health and happiness.

forward cultural building, cultivate and establish knowledgeable, professional and innovated cadres team of women, to boost harmonious development of trademark review and adjudication. It intensified core values of socialism and inherited the tradition of "united friendship, helping needed, delighted for contribution and harmonious development" by Beneficent Foundation. Each interest group launched activities including fun sports meeting in spring and autumn, square performance of gymnastics broadcast, three - legged race and inserting flags games to inspire the aliveness and enthusiasm of cadres. It proactively attended "Red Shield Cup" ping bang contest organized by SAIC, to increase cohesion and combat power, foster unified and harmonious working environment.

III. New Results Achieved in Building of Trademark Administration Team at all Levels

(1) AICs at all levels comprehensively pushed on trademark administration team building. Over the past year, the AICs and market supervision departments launched diversified and effective trademark trainings. The AICs and market supervision departments in Guangdong, Fujian, Guizhou, Ningxia, Shanxi, Gansu, Xian, Qingdao and Dalian actively carried out various research, meetings and seminars to publicize trademark laws and regulations, exchanged local working experiences and improved the business quality and knowledge level of trademark cadres. The AICs and market supervision departments in Beijing, Shanghai, Shanxi, Hubei, Hunan, Shandong, Yunnan, Xiamen, Ningbo and Shenzhen organized relevant persons of enterprises and social organizations for training on well-known trademark determination, Geographical Indication registration, protection of the right to exclusive use of trademark and international registration of trademark to increase the awareness of trademark and brand of enterprise, and to urge enterprises to properly register the trademark, normally utilize the trademark and actively protect the trademark. Gansu province organized trainings of trademark supervision and international registration of trademark of Gansu AIC, meanwhile proactively guided two hundred sessions' trademark trainings launched by AICs at the municipal level, all of those have achieved effective accomplishments. The AICs and market supervision departments in Ningxia held six sessions' trainings on trademark knowledge and trademark supervision, and more than two thousand staffs attended

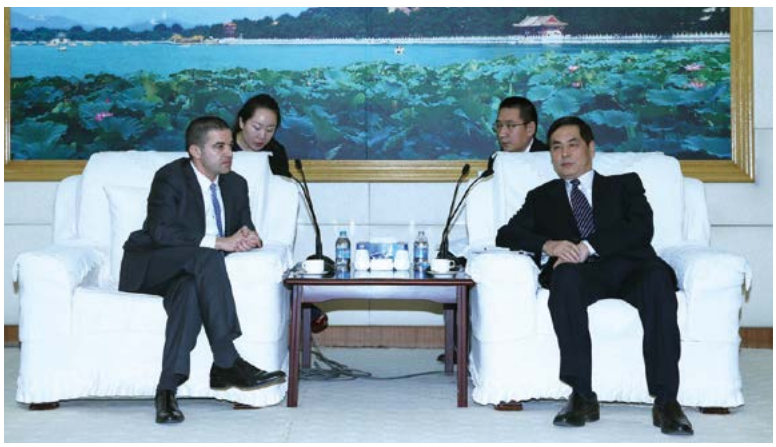
▲ On November 15, 2016, Shanghai AIC held an identification meeting on the trademarks of French Champagne and Bordeaux Wine.

the training, which effectively improved trademark knowledge and capacity of trademark supervision staffs. Yunnan AICs conducted eighty-three sessions' trainings on trademarks, where more than six thousand and four hundred staffs took part in the training, and the effectiveness of trademark work was improved.

(2)Trademark administration departments at all levels improved work styles, provided active service for enterprises and public. The AICs and market supervision departments deeply implemented strategic deployment of " streamlining administration and delegating more powers to lower level governments and to society in general while improving regulation and optimizing services" of the State Council, further improved work styles and enthusiastically served the mass, and it achieved remarkable social reaction. Shandong AIC organized Shandong TV and other mainstream media to penetrate into Dongying and Qingdao to made an excavating publicity and interview, where a comprehensive and in-depth report on trademark working experiences of Dongying and Qingdao was made, and lead enterprises to increase the awareness of trademark and brand to carry forward trademark and brand strategy. Shanghai AIC, French Champagne Association and Bordeaux Wine Association jointly hold an identification meeting on trademarks of French Champagne and Bordeaux Wine. The related personals in charge of French Champagne Association and Bordeaux Wine Association introduced methods to identify the counterfeit goods for Shanghai AICs and market supervision departments, which increased the identification capacity of enforcement cadres from the front line, provided better service for brand building and development of relevant enterprises. Xiamen AIC went to the grass roots enterprises, and launched guidance training to solve the practical problems and assist the trademark and brand building of enterprises.

Memorabilia 2016

On January 6, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Amit Lang,Director General of the Ministry of the Economy of Israel. Both sides exchanged on enterprises registration, trademark registration and protection, anti-monopoly and anti-unfair competition and bilateral cooperation. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.



▲ On January 6, Liu Junchen, ViceMinister of SAIC met with Amit Lang,Director General of the Ministry of the Economy of Israel.

On January 7, the national IP office leaders meeting was organized in Bejing Convention Center. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On January 11, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met with Mr. Li Qunying, Vice Counsel of GACC. Both sides communicated on relevant legal issues on OEM enforcement.

On January 13, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Etienne Sanz de Acedo, CEO of INTA. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From January 18 to 19, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Shanghai for investigation. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

From January 18 to 20, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office led an examination team to Zhejiang for an on-site checking on the achievement for cracking down infringements and counterfeits in 2015.

On January 19, Sino-EU GI Agreement Negotiation Internal Coordinating meeting was organized in the Ministry of Commerce. Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On January 20, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with the Vice manager of China Rail Corp, Mr. Huang Min. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On January 21, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC and the leader of Leading Group on Cracking Down Infringements and Counterfeits hosted the seventh plenary session of SAIC's Leading Group on Cracking Down Infringements and Counterfeits. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office,

Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of the Office attended the meeting. Group members and liaison staffs joined the meeting.

From January 25 to 27, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office led a team to Henan for an on-site checking on the achievement for cracking down infringements and counterfeits in 2015.

On January 27, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Daren Tang Heng Shim,Chief Executive of IPOS. Mr. Liu introduced SAIC's work on trademarks in 2015 and conducted communication on the implementation of bilateral signed trademark MOU. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On February 1, The first Liaison Staffs Meeting of the organizing committee for International Horticultural Expo in the auditorium of CCPIT. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On February 24, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC organized the General Affairs Office, Comprehensive Affairs Office, Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Information Center, Trademark Examination Cooperation Center to research the electronization of trademark archives. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office, Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of the Office joined the meeting.

On February 25, The founding ceremony of the Council and Expert Committee of China Trademark and Brand Research Institute of Renmin University was organized in Renmin university. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On February 29, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with the visiting Governor of Hainan Mr. Liu Cigui and Vice Governor Mr. Li Guoliang. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On March 1, Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office met with Mr. Jesper Kongstad,Director General of Danish Patent and Trademark Office. Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office joined the meeting and organized 2016 Sino-Danish Trademark Round-table meeting. Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.

On March 3, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office participated in national standard examination meeting on High School IP Management Regulations and Scientific Research Organization IP Management Regulations in SIPO.

On March 14, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with the visiting governor of Ganzi Prefecture of Sichuan, and Shen jian, Deputy Director General of Sichuan AIC. Mr. Liu listened to the report on "Holy Garze" trademark. Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On March 15, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC went to Bejing Tongrentang for investigation. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office accompanied with the investigation.

On March 16, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Sun Yao, Vice Governor of

Heilongjiang province. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Li Zhijun, Deputy Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board joined the meeting.

On March 17, Lv Zhihua, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met with Mr. Zhou Xiang, Chief Judge of the third Tribunal (IP Tribunal) of the Supreme People's Court.

On March 17, 2016, National Teleconference on Cracking down Infringements and Counterfeits was organized in the small auditorium of the State Council. Wang Yang, member of the political bureau of the CPC Central Committee, the Vice premier of the State Council, the leader of the National Cracking down Infringements and Counterfeits Leading Group, was present at the meeting and made an important speech. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC attended the meeting. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office also joined the meeting.

On March 22, National IP Strategy Ministrial Joint Meeting was organized in the fourth meeting room of the State Council. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC attended the meeting. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office also joined the meeting.

From March 28 to 29, Disney trademark protection work meeting was organized in Shanghai. Yanshi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On March 30, A meeting to discuss the General Plan (draft) on Conducting IP Comprehensive Administration Reform in Pilot Areas was organized in SIPO. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On March 31, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met with Mr Cui Liang, Director of Trademark Division of Shaanxi AIC, Mr. Cui Zhifang,Director of Yan'an AICand Ms. Lv Qinfang, Vice county magistrate of Yanchuan county. Lin listened to the work report on normalization and rectification of the use of "LIANG JIA HE" and "WEN AN YI" trademarks.

On April 8, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC organized staffs in charge of relevant offices for a meeting to discuss the implementation of SAIC's meeting spirits and the methods to issue all backlog of trademark certificates before the end of May. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On April 12, The 14th SAIC Party Group meeting was organized to communicate the instruction of leaders from the State Council on the delaying of issuing trademark certificates, and to discuss improve methods. Xw Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On April 14, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Wang Bin,Director General of Guizhou AIC . Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On April 16, A joint meeting participated by directors of Trademark Office and Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee was organized in Trademark Building, which notified the shortage of paper for trademark certificates, communicated SAIC Party Committee's meeting spirit, and deployed rectifications on the basis of decisions made by the third director generals work meeting. Xu Ruibaio, Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, both Deputy Director Generals of the Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Vice Secretary of Trademark

▲ On Apirl 18, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Phil Hogan, the commissioner in charge of Agriculture and Rural Development under the European Commission, for the discussion of text for the Sino-EU GI Agreement. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

Office Party Committee, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office also attended the meeting.

On April 18, Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office accepted the joint interview by CCTV, Xinhua News Agency, CNR.com and People.com on relevant issues for trademark certificates.

On April 18, Experts and enterprises meeting was organized in Trademark Office. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of the Office hosted the meeting. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of the Office, and Ouyang Shaohua, full time duty Vice Secretary of Trademark Office Party Committee also attended the meeting.

On April 18, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office met with Mr.Seong-Joon Park,Director General of IP protection cooperation office of KIPO. Both sides exchanged opinions on bad-faith registration, infringement, online shoddy goods marketing, well-known trademark determination.

On Apirl 18, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Phil Hogan, the commissioner in charge of Agriculture and Rural Development under the European Commission.

On April 26, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Huang Ribo,Vice Governor of Guangxi autonomous region, and exchanged opinions on the second China-ASEAN Industry and Commerce Forum. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

▲ On May 11, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Genadi Arveladze, Vice Minister for Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia. Both sides discussed on Georgian GI's registration in China and GI protection articles in the Free-trade zone Agreement. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On April 27, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC organized a meeting with the staffs incharge of Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication, Trademark Association, Trademark Examination Cooperation Center to deploy relevant work. Xu Ruibiao, Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On May 6, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC joined the 2016 Ambassador's Roundtable on Intellectual Property Rights. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office also joined the meeting.

On May 11, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Genadi Arveladze, Vice Minister for Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia.

On May 11, The briefing for changing the way of issuing trademark certification was organized in the conference room of the Circulation Department of China Securities Regulatory Commission, to study relevant issues for the changing. Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On May 12, The high-level forum for coordination between trademark administrative enforcement and judicial protection hosted by China Trademark Association was organized in ACFTU hotel. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC was present and addressed at the forum. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office made a keynote speech there.

On May 14, "OBOR" trademark and brand building exchange and cooperation forum and relevant activities jointly hosted by SAIC and Shaanxi Government were organized in Xi'an Qujiang international conference center. This forum was one of important activities for 2016 Silkroad International Expo & ITFCEW. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC was present at the forum and made a speech on the topic of Strengthening Trademark and Brand Building Cooperation, Promoting Silkroad Business Shared Development.

From May 29 to June 1, Ouyang Shaohua, Vice Secretary of Trademark Party Committee led a team to Guangzhou with the task of comprehensively deepening trademark registration and management system reform.

On May 30, Trademark Office and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board exchanged opinions on trademark registration and management system reform. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun and Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office, Zhao Gang, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Lv Zhihua, and Li Zhijun, both Deputy Director Generals of the Board, Yang Ping, Secretary of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board Party Committee, and Feng Zhaolong, Vice Counsel of the Board joined the meeting.

From May 31 to June 2, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office led a team to Sichuan with the task of comprehensively deepening trademark registration and management system reform.

From May 31 to June 1, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office led a team to Shanghai with the task of comprehensively deepening trademark registration and management system reform.

On May 31, Trademark Office and Trademark Examination Cooperation Center exchanged opinions on trademark registration and management reform. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of the Office, Wu

Qun and Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office, Jiang Ruibin, Director General of Trademark Examination Cooperation Center, Yuan Qi, Yao Kun, Liu Jianxin, all Deputy Director Generals of the Center, Sheng Baochen, Secretary of the Center's Party Committee and Du Hongyu, Director of the Center joined the meeting.

On June 1, Trademark Office and China Trademark Association exchanged opinions on trademark registration and management reform. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of the Office, Wu Qun and Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office, Wang Peizhang, Secretary General of China Trademark Association, Xiao Yun, Wang Ze and Zhang Guopeng, all Deputy Secretary Generals of the Association joined the meeting.

On June 2, A meeting to unify the brand for all trains shuttled between China and Europe was organized in National Development and Reform Commission. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 6, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC listened to the report on meetings and investigations for trademark registration and management system reform conducted by Trademark Office in Party Group's meeting room and deployed work. Cui Shoudong, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, and Wu Qun, Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office joined the meeting.

On June 6, Trademark Office organized a meeting on the comprehensively deepening trademark registration and management system reform and widely collected public opinions and suggestions.

▲ On June 6, Trademark Office organized a meeting on the comprehensively deepening trademark registration and management system reform. Liu Junchen, ViceMinister of SAIC and Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, and Wu Qun, Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office joined the meeting.

On June 8, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office organized the first time meeting for trademark facilitation reform group to summarize previous work for trademark registration and management system reform and deployed future work. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, and Wu Qun, Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office and other members of the group joined the meeting.

On June 12, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Ms. Johanne Bélisle Commissioner of

Canadian IP Office. Both sides exchanged opinions on trademark registration and protection progress, and the method to improve examination efficiency and confirmed 2016-2017 annual work under bilateral MOU. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 14, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office organized the second time meeting for trademark facilitation reform group to discuss Trademark Office's Suggestions on Establishing Trademark Application Window in Ya'an and Comprehensively Promoting Trademark Registration Facilitation Reform Work Plan (Framework). Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, and Wu Qun, Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office and other members of the group joined the meeting.

From June 15 to 16, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Jinan for Shandong Brands Building Meeting. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office accompanied the visit.

On June 17, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC listened to the work report on Comprehensively Promoting Trademark Registration Facilitation Reform Work Plan (Framework). Cui Shoudong and Yan Shi, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office joined the meeting. The members for trademark facilitation reform group also joined the meeting.

On June 17, Wang Yuji, Director General of Information Center organized a meeting with Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Trademark Examination Cooperation Center on trademark informationalization. Cui Shoudong and Lin Junqiang, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 20, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office organized the third time meeting for trademark facilitation reform group to discuss trademark registration facilitation reform relevant documents. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua,Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, and Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office and other members of the group joined the meeting.

From June 20 to 23, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Sichuan for National IP Strategy Implementation Training.

From June 20 to 23, Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office went to Taizhou of Zhejiang to

▲ On June 21, Liu Junchen, ViceMinister of SAIC met with the visiting commissioner of KIPO, Mr. Choi Donggyou. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

join National AICs and Market Supervision system registered trademark pledges financing experience exchange meeting.

From June 21 to 22, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC went to Taizhou to join National AICs and Market Supervision system registered trademark pledges financing experience exchange meeting. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 24, Trademark Office organized a Director General meeting to discuss the revision on SAIC's Opinions on Strongly Promoting Trademark Registration Facilitation Reform, Trademark Office's Application for Establishing Trademark Application Windows in Ya'an of Sichuan and Taizhou of Zhejiang. The Request for Adjusting Procurement Amount of Trademark Certificates was also approved in the meeting. Cui Shoudong, Director General of the Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, and Wu Qun, Xia Qing both Vice Counsels of the Office joined the meeting.

On June 24, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC organized a meeting to discuss the reform on trademark registration and management system. Cui Shoudong, Yan Shi, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 27, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Zhu Congjiu,Vice Governor of Zhejiang. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 28, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office had a meeting with Ms. Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO.

▲ On June 28, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Ms. Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO.Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 28, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Ms. Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO.

On June 29, Trademark Office organized an expert seminar on the application issues for Trademark Law and Administrative Litigation Law. Cui Shoudong, Chen Wentong, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office and Wang Yang, Vice Secretary General of China Trademark Association joined the meeting.

On June 29, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with the visiting delegation from American Chamber of Commerce in China. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined

the meeting.

On June 29, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with the visiting CEO of Toutao, Mr. Zhang Yiming. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On June 30, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office visited Beijing High People's Court on the application issue of Trademark Law and Administrative Litigation Law.

On July 1, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office organized the fourth time meeting for trademark facilitation reform group to communicate SAIC's Party Committee's meeting spirits, deploy future work for trademark registration facilitation reform. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, and Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of the Office and other members of the group joined the meeting.

From July 4 to 5, Cui Shoudong, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Ya'an of Sichuan for trademark application window opening ceremony.

From July 6 to 7, Cui Shoudong, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Taizhou for trademark application window opening ceremony.

On July 6, Wang Jiangping, Vice Minister of SAIC organized a reporting meeting on "Tongrentang" trademark infringement case. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From July 6 to 8, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office went to Nanjing to participate in National Court IP Judgment Work Meeting and National IP Judgment three in one promoting meeting.

On July 7, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC and Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark visited Beijing High People's Court on legal issues of trademark administrative cases.

On July 8, Trademark Office organized an expert seminar on Removing the Limitations to Individuals on Trademark Application. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, and Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of the Office joined the meeting.

On July 19, 2016 TM5 Interim Meeting was organized in Beijing. About 30 delegates from USPTO, EUIPO, JPO, KIPO and Trademark Office joined the meeting. WIPO as an observer also joined the meeting.

▲ On July 19, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Francis Gurry, Director General of WIPO.

Delegates exchanged the progress of 14 projects under TM5 framework, discussed the preparation of Annual Meeting in China, proposed the organizer for 2017 Interim Meeting and Annual Meeting. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun and Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office joined the meeting.

On July 19, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Ms. Jan Adams AO PSM, new Australian Ambassador in China, and Mr. David Benett, IP Counselor. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On July 19, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with the visiting Director General of WIPO, Mr. Francis Gurry. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On July 20, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and communicated on trademark administrative cases and relevant legal issues with the officials in charge of Economic Law Department.

From July 20 to 21, 2016 TM5 Expert Technical Meeting was organized in Beijing. The delegates respectively introduced the progress in goods/services classification, discussed the ID list, TM Class and Taxonomy project, and future work, and agreed to improve users' participation in relevant projects. Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From July 20 to 22, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Yinchuan of Ningxia for regional GI work exchange meeting and GI "Zhongning Medlar" protection meeting.

On July 21, "OBOR" IP Senior meeting was organized in Beijing. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC was present at the meeting. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office also joined the meeting.

On July 22, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office met with Mr. Xu Da, Director of Planning Department of Beijing Winter Olympic Committee.

On July 22,Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined "OBOR" IP Round-table meeting in Beijing Hotel.

On July 25, Trademark Office organized a work coordinating meeting with Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Trademark Examination Cooperation Center on trademark archives reform. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of the Office joined the meeting.

On July 25, The tenth plenary session for National Leading Group on Cracking down Infringements and Counterfeit was organized in the fourth conference room of the State Council. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC attended the meeting. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On July 26, The news conference on SAIC's Opinions on Strongly Promoting Trademark

▲ On July 26, SAIC organized the first leading group meeting on trademark registration facilitation reform and reviewed relevant documents, made deployment for next stage work. Liu Yuting, ViceMinister of SAIC hosted the meeting. Ma Zhengqi and Liu Junchen, also ViceMinister joined the meeting. Responsible staffs from member offices and other relevant people joined the meeting. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office explained relevant documents there.

Registration Facilitation Reform was organized in Beijing. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office introduced the background, drafting procedure, major contents and future work point, and answered hot questions on trademarks raised by media. About ten medias including Xinhua News Agency, CNR, CCTV joined the conference.

On July 26, SAIC organized the first leading group meeting on trademark registration facilitation reform.

On July 27, Trademark Office organized a meeting to discuss work assignment for trademark registration facilitation reform. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office joined the meeting.

On July 29, Trademark Office organized an expert meeting to discuss its function, formation and staffs. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Person from relevant offices of SAIC, regional AICs, trademark agencies, and relevant experts and scholars joined the meeting and proposed suggestions on the establishment of its internal divisions. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, Wu Qun and Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office joined the meeting.

On August 2, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office met with Mr. Lei Xiaoyun,Director General of Patent Administration Office of SIPO, andMr. Zhang Zhicheng,DeputyDirector General of Protection Coordination Office of SIPO. Both parties discussed the joint signing for General Plan on Conducting IP Comprehensive Administration in Pilot Areas.

From August 4 to 5, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office led a team to investigate Hefei of Anhui Province. He visited the new achievements made by iFLY TEK and conducted discussion on the feasibility of applying graphic identification techniques in trademark examination. During the investigation, Lin also listened to the work report on GI registrations by Xuancheng AIC and Chizhou AIC.

On August 10, Trademark Office organized a meeting to confirm online trademark serVice

building requests. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of the Office joined the meeting.

On August 12, The second China-ASEAN Industry and Commerce Forum news conference was organized in Beijing. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the conference.

From August 18 to 19, Cui Shoudong and Lin Junqiang, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office went to Shandong for regional province GI experience exchange and trademark work meeting.

From August 18 to 19, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee went to Guangzhou to investigate the address for TECC Guangzhou.

From August 23 to 25, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Zhenjiang of Jiangsu for trademark and brand strategy implementation work meeting.

On August 25, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Baroness Neville-Rolfe DBE CMG,Minister of State for Energy and Intellectual Property of UK. Both sides exchanged opinions on Sino-UK IP system development and future cooperation. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On August 25, the seminar on IP protection hot issues hosted by CCPIT was organized in Beijing. Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office joined the seminar.

▲ On August 25, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Baroness Neville−Rolfe DBE CMG,Minister of State for Energy and Intellectual Property of UK, .

On August 25, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to the State Administration for Cultural Heritage and discussed the registration of "HAI HUN HOU" trademark with Mr. Zhu Xiaodong,Director General for Policy and Regulation Office. Both sides made consensus on information communication for trademark in relating to cultural heritage.

On August 26, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office went to the Third Office of SCOPSR to coordinate IP comprehensive administration pilot reform.

From August 29 to September 1, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Yunnan for Trademark and Brand Strategy Implementation seminar.

On August 31, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC organized relevant staffs from Human Affairs Office and Trademark Office to discuss General Plan on Conducting IP Comprehensive Administration

in Pilot Areas (draft for examination) by SIPO. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the office joined the meeting.

From September 1 to 3, A senior seminar on Improving GI Utilization to Promote Green Development for Poor Area was organized in School of Administration in Shenzhen. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office was present at the opening class and made a lecture.

From September 6 to 7, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Fuping of Hebei for Utilizing Trademark to Reduce Poverty work promoting meeting and investigated there.

On September 9, Trademark Office organized a meeting to farewell for the staffs changed their posts to Trademark Review and Adjudication Board. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office joined the meeting. 20 Staffs resumed their new posts in Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, staffs in charge of internal divisions of the Office also joined the meeting.

▲ In the afternoon of September 9, Trademark Office organized a meeting to farewell for the staffs changed their posts to Trademark Review and Adjudication Board.

On September 9, expert meeting on Utilizing Chinese Manufactured Products to Construct Powerful Country was organized in Beijing. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From September 9 to 11, China IP Training Center organized National IP Strategy Implementation: Review and Outlook seminar in memory of Professor Zheng Chengsi for his 10th anniversary of death. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting and made a speech.

On September 12, the second China-ASEAN Industry and Commerce Forum themed by trademark and brand protection and development was organized in Nanning of Guangxi. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC was present at the forum and delivered a keynote speech. Cui Shoudong Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the forum. Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office also joined the meeting.

On September 13, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the preparation meeting for TECC Guangzhou.

On September 18, Relevant issues on providingserVice s for economy were coordinated in National Development and Reform Commission. Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office joined

the meeting.

On September 19, Suggestions for Opinions on Deepening the Implementation of Trademark and Brand Strategy (drafts) were collected in Trademark Building. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC joined the meeting and made a speech. Cui Shoudong, Lin Junqiang, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, Wu Qun and Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office, Zhao Gang, Director General of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Wang Ze, Vice Secretary general of China Trademark Association and Jiang Ruibin, Director General of Trademark Examination Cooperation Center joined the meeting.

On September 19, the emblem and mascot of Beijing International Horticultural Exhibition were unveiled in Badaling Great Wall. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the ceremony.

On September 20, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Etienne Sanz de Acedo,CEO of INTA,. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On September 20, Trademark Office organized a meeting on the revision of Similar Goods/service s List. Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of the Office joined the meeting.

On September 21, The 23th Sino-France Trademark Workgroup meeting was organized in Beijing. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, and Mr. Yves LAPIERRE,Director General of INPI, jointly hosted the meeting.

From September 22 to 24, "2016 Cross-strait Trademark Seminar" was organized in Pingtan of Fujian. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC was present at the meeting. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting and accompanied the investigation.

On September 22, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office led a team to SIPO for investigation on the transaction management, quality control and personnelconfiguration of Patent Examination Cooperation Center by Patent Office.

On September 22, The meeting by members of CPPCC on Time-honored brands quality improvement was organized in Beijing. Ma Zhengqi, Vice Minister of SAIC joined the meeting. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On September 26, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office met with the visiting Vice Mayor of Linyi city, Mr. Li Zhaohui (who was from Trademark Office, temporarily served his position in Linyi).

From September 26 to 27, Ouyang Shaohua, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee wento to Wuxi of Jiangsu to give a lecture for Jiangsu trademark training.

On October 8, Trademark Office organized trademark and brand strategy seminar. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office and Cheng Meng joined the meeting.

On October 9, Trademark Office organized a meeting to farewell for the staffs to servein their

temporary positions. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Lin Junqiang, Yan Shi, Chen Wentong, all Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Xia Qing, both Vice Counsels of the Office, staffs in charge of internal divisions, and the staffs to serve in their temporary positions joined the meeting.

On October 11, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC, Gan Lin, Vice Minister of SAIC investigated Dongdao. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the investigation.

On October 13, SAIC organized the second meeting of trademark registration facilitation reform leading group. It listened to the report on trademark transactions funds guarantee plan made by the comprehensive affairs office, the report on TECC Guangzhou preparation by Human Affairs Office and TECC Guangzhou preparation team, the report on extending storage plan for Trademark Automation System TECC Guangzhou terminal and the report on opening of trademark database by Information Center, and the report on the implementation of 1+X Plans for trademark registration facilitation reform. Liu Yuting, Ma Zhengqi, Vice Ministers of SAIC joined the meeting. Staffs in charge of member offices of trademark registration facilitation reform leading group joined the meeting. Staffs from the general affairs office of the leading group also attended the meeting.

From October 17 to 20, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office investigated Inner Mongolia and joined the GI activity there.

▲ On October 18, Trademark Office organized the initiation meeting for trademark application windows and deployed relevant work, trained trademark application operations and exchanged work experience. Xia Qing, ViceCounsel of the Office joined the meeting and delivered a speech.

From October 17 to 21, Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office led a team to Ya'an of Sichuan for trademark application window initiation work meeting and checked Hubei trademark application windows. She also visited three staffs who temporarily served their positions there.

On October 19, The information group of trademark registration facilitation leading group organized its second meeting in Trademark Building. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Cheng Meng, Secretary of the Office's Party Committee, and staffs in charge of Comprehensive Affairs Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Information Center, Trademark Association and TECC also joined the meeting.

On October 19, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office went to the Secretary Bureau III of the General Affairs Office of the State Council for IP

comprehensive administration reform coordination meeting.

From October 20 to 21, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Tianjin for the regional trademark enforcement cooperation meeting in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

On October 21, A meeting on EUIPO trademark retrival project was organized in SAIC. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, and Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office joined the meeting.

From October 24 to 25, Wu Qun,Vice Counsel of Trademark Office went to Hefei for a lecture in Anhui's Promoting Quality and Updating Brand training.

On October 26, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office went to the Secretary Bureau III of the General Affairs Office of the State Council on the General Plan on Conducting IP Comprehensive Administration in Pilot Areas (draft for examination).

From October 27 to 30, 2016 China International Trademark and Brand Festival and 2016 TM5 Annual Meeting were organized in Kunshan of Jiangsu. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC joined the ceremony and delivered a speech. Cui Shoudong, Lin Junqiang, both Deputy Director Generals of Trademark Office and Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office joined relevant activities.

▲ On October 28, 2016 China International Trademark and Brand Festival was organized in Kunshan of Jiangsu. Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC joined the ceremony and delivered a speech.

On October 28, Trademark Office organized a meeting with Beijing IP Court in trademark building and exchanged opinions on opposition relevant legal issues and law applications. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Song Yushui, Deputy Director General in charge of the Court led a team of judges joined the meeting.

From October 31 to November 2, Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office went to Sichuan for the opening ceremony for Chengdu trademark application window and instructed relevant work.

On November 1 to 4, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Ningde of Fujian for an investigation on utilizing GI to enrich farmers.

On November 2, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board organized a joint-offices meeting on

trademark issues, to discuss trademark gazette in relating to invalidation. Zhao Gang, Director General of the Board hosted the meeting. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On November 5, The 23 Yangling Expo on Agricultural High-tech Achievements was organized in Yangling of Shaanxi. Liu Fan, Executive Commissioner of the Political Consultation Committee was present at the opening ceremony and delivered a speech at "OROB" Agricultural trademark building summit. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

▲ On November 6, Shaanxi AIC organized the unveiling ceremony for its trademark application, trademark pledge recording and trademark exhibition hall.

On November 6, SAIC Trademark Office Shaanxi trademark application window and trademark pledges recording Shaanxi window and Shaanxi trademark exhibition hall and Shaanxi AIC recording full electronic system were unveiled in Xi'an of Shaanxi. Liu Fan, Executive Commissioner of the Political Consultation Committee was present at the activities. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the activities.

On November 7, SAIC organized the third meeting for trademark registration facilitation reform leading group. The participants listened to the reports on Establishment of TECC Guangzhou by Human Resources Affairs Office, the Estimation on Applications and Layouts and Examination Assignments for TECC outside Beijing by Trademark Office, and the progress report on TECC Guangzhou by the preparation team. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister of SAIC hosted the meeting. Ma Zhengqi, Vice Minister of SAIC joined the meeting. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office and Cheng Meng, Secretary for Trademark Office Party Committee joined the meeting.

On November 8, Wang Jiangping, Vice Minister of SAIC went to People's Daily on the second China Brands Forum. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the Forum.

On November 9, Zhang Mao, Minister of SAIC met with Mr. Meng Xiang,the leader from the Enforcement Bureau of the People's Supreme Court, to coordinate online investigation and credit punishment. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On November 11, Trademark Office organized IP comprehensive reform work seminar in Trademark Building. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted the meeting. Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun and Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of

the Office, Cheng Meng, Secretary for Trademark Office Party Committee joined the meeting. Staffs from General Affair Office, Comprehensive Affairs Office, Legal Affairs Office, Human Resources Affairs Office and Market Research Center attended the meeting. Responsible staffs from trademark divisions of 10 AIC systems from Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong also attended the meeting.

From November 14 to 16, The ceremony for trademark brand and Madrid International Trademark Registration System 125 anniversary was organized in Qingdao of Shandong. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the ceremony and delivered a speech. Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office joined topic discussion there.

On November 15, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Wanshou Hotel for the fourth (enlarged) meeting of National Manufacture Strong Country Building leading group.

On November 16, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office hosted a meeting in Trademark Building to discuss the Application on Establishment of SAIC TECC Guangzhou and Trademark Office Guangzhou Office. Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of the Office and Cheng Meng, Secretary for Trademark Office Party Committee joined the meeting.

From November 21 to 22, Trademark Enforcement Regional Cooperation meeting was organized in Hefei of Anhui. Yan Shi,DeputyDirector General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

From November 23 to 25, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Jiangsu for investigations on trademark enforcement, famous mark and supervision on trademark agents.

On November 28, Responsible staffs from Trademark Office, Comprehensive Affairs Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Information Center, TECC joined a meeting in trademark office to negotiate document printing service with Beijing RaiseScience Co. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of the Office, Zhu Weiliang, Vice Counsel of Comprehensive Affairs Office, Feng Zhaolong, Vice Counsel of Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Wang Yuji, Director General of Information Center, Wang Zixian, Deputy Director General of the Center, and Du Hongyu, Deputy Director General of TECC joined the meeting.

From November 28 to 29, The 12th negotiation on Sino-EU GI Agreement was organized in Ministry of Commerce. Delegates from Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture, AQSIQ and SAIC, and delegates from EU Directorate General for agriculture and rural development and EU delegations to China joined the meeting to discuss the list of Sino-EU GI products. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On November 28, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Ministry of Commerce for 2016 on-site checking preparation meeting for cracking down infringements and counterfeits achievements.

From November 28 to 30, Madrid International Registrations Development seminar jointly hosted by SAIC and Anhui AIC was organized in Hefei of Anhui. Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office attended the seminar and delivered a speech on the basic information on Madrid system.

On November 29, Trademark Office selected 4 staffs to support the work of TECC Guangzhou. Cheng Meng, Secretary for Trademark Office Party Committee sent them off.

From November 30 to December 1, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Guangzhou for TECC Guangzhou unveiling ceremony, Trademark Office Guangzhou Office opening ceremony, the first South China Trademark and Brand Summit Forum. Cheng Meng, Secretary for Trademark Office Party Committee joined the meeting.

From November 30 to December 2, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Fujian for the director meeting on infringements and counterfeits.

From December 1 to 2, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Guiyang for Guizhou brand building meeting.

▲ On December 1, Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office (second from left), Li Ming, ViceMayor of Guangzhou (second from right), Ling Feng,Director of Guangzhou AIC (first from left) and Wu Pei,Director of Yuxiu district of Guangzhou (first from right) jointly unveiled National Trademark and Brand Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Guangzhou) Base.

On December 6, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office met with the counselor in charge of Energy and Commerce of Internationl Trade Department of UK Embassy and the BP senior legal director.

From December 8 to 9, The 12th joint meeting of AICs of Pan-Pearl River region was organized Shangrao of Jiangxi. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the meeting.

On December 8, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office went to Dongguan of Guangdong to give a lecture on trademark international registration for local governments and enterprises.

On December 12, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office went to EU delegations to China to visit Counsellor Mr. Benoit Lory on the oversea rights protection of Yili Group.

From December 13 to 16, Xia Qing, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office led a team to Zhejiang and Anhui for the instruction of pledge recording windows.

On December 14, Cheng Meng Secretary for Trademark Office Party Committee organized a meeting of Trademark Office, Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, Trademark Association, TECC to discuss General Plans on Conducting IP Comprehensive Administration Reform (draft for examination). Yao Kun, Deputy Director General of TECC, Xiao Yun, Vice Secretary General of Trademark Association joined the meeting.

From December 14 to 15, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Guangzhou for the 12th high-level joint meeting of AICs of Pan-Pearl River region.

From December 14 to 16, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Tianjin and Shanghai to join CPPCC's investigation on the proposal on Improving Time-honored Brands Qualities.

From December 14 to 22, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC visited UK and Italy. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office joined the visit.

From December 16 to 18, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Shenzhen for 2016 AIC system trademark enforcement training.

From December 15 to 21, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of Trademark Office went to Shenzhen of Guangzhou and Yiwu of Zhejiang to investigate the IP comprehensive reform under the united market supervision framework.

From December 19 to 23, Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office went to Zhejiang and Shanghai to investigate the achievement for cracking down infringements and counterfeits.

From December 22 to 23, National AIC and Market Supervision Department meeting was organized in Friendship Hotel. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Ouyang Shaohua, Xia Qing, Vice Counsels of the Office and Cheng Meng, Secretary for Trademark Office Party Committee joined the meeting.

From December 22 to 24, National Manufacture Strong Country Building leading group organized China Made 2025 onsite promoting meeting in Changsha of Hunan and the fourth meeting for the group. Gan Lin, Vice Minister of SAIC joined the meeting, Chen Wentong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On December 28, Wang Yong, State Councilor listened to work report on market comprehensive enforcement reform in the third conference room of the State Council. Liu Yuting, Vice Minister made a report there. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On December 28, Liu Junchen, Vice Minister of SAIC listened to trademark and brand work report. Yan Shi, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the meeting.

On December 28, GI coordinating meeting was organized in Trademark Building to discuss GI ministrial level joint coordinating mechanism and GI joint determination issue. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, hosted the meeting. Cui Shoudong, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun, Vice Counsel of the Office, and staffs from Ministry of Agriculture, AQSIQ and Ministry of Commerce attended the meeting.

On December 29, Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office attended the selection for the sixth GI trademark photography competition.

On December 30, TM5 workgroup meeting was organized in Trademark Building to discuss relevant issues. Lin Junqiang, Deputy Director General of Trademark Office, Wu Qun and Xia Qing, Vice Counsels of the Office joined the meeting.

Trademark Statitics

Statistics of Trademark Applications and Registrations in 2016

(Unit:Piece)

Business Name	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
Applications Filed for Registration	3526827	112347	52191	3691365
Applications for Opposition	32034	24989	251	57274
Applications Filed for Renewal	103822	17438	9709	130969
Modification Applications	186542	28285	7774	222601
Assignment Applications	147542	12274	4898	164714
Annulment Applications	7494		9640	48631
Cancellation Applications	31497			
Applications for Recordal of License	16262			16262
Registrations Approved	2119032	97497	38416	2254945
Trademark Preliminarily Approved	1773645		18967	1792612
Trademarks Refused	645889		45491	1206907
Trademarks Partially Refused	515527			
Opposition Ruling	48850			48850
Modified	192529		6228	198757
Assigned	163676		5259	168935
Renewed	131311		8549	139860
Annulled	12999		7174	39689
Cancelled	19516			
Recordal of License Contracts Handled	18211			18211
Re-issuance of Registration Certificates	13748			13748
Madrid Applications for Registration	3014			
Madrid Applications for Other Business	987			

Statistics of Trademark Applications Filed and Registrations Approved in 2016 (Breakdown by Province/Municipality/Autonomous Region)

Note: Applications and registrations refer to statistics from December 16 2015 to December 15 2016, others refer to accumulatively total by December 15, 2016.

(Unit:Piece)

P/M/R	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registrations
Beijing	372387	213587	893743
Tianjin	34933	22504	134145
Hebei	96475	55139	291122
Shanxi	25980	15127	90605
The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	28847	17121	95854
Liaoning	59860	36150	211146
Jilin	30794	19948	104732
Heilongjiang	42109	24615	135656
Shanghai	257616	158380	697251
Jiangsu	209900	125314	743670
Zhejiang	327572	193348	1315742
Anhui	88042	47643	239666
Fujian	175392	102858	616693
Jiangxi	57838	31563	162765
Shandong	184490	109047	592018
Henan	129946	74276	356106

(Cont'd)

P/M/R	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registrations
Hubei	79095	47821	238734
Hunan	87800	52348	257429
Guangdong	689434	410207	2043798
The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	35229	19616	103135
Hainan	13454	8637	50078
Chongqing	67024	45777	240519
Sichuan	126300	73986	392055
Guizhou	33404	17904	89633
Yunnan	54969	37991	173703
Tibet Autonomous Region	4388	2572	8797
Shaanxi	59416	36041	202095
Gansu	17958	7580	41430
Qinghai	6716	3303	18537
The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	9439	5932	25546
The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	34136	19648	101062
Hongkong China	65837	65743	329482
Macao China	818	829	4231
Taiwan China	19229	16477	142297
Total	3526827	2119032	11143475

Statistics of Foreign Trademark Registration Application Filed in 2016

(Unit:Piece)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Albania	2	2	4
Algeria	8	0	8
Afghanistan	33	0	33
Argentina	118	2	120
The United Arab Emirates	565	33	598
Oman	13	0	13
Azerbaijan	27	0	27
Egypt	167	18	185
Ethiopia	3	0	3
Ireland	184	170	354
Estonia	26	83	109
Andorra	5	7	12
Angola	4	0	4
Anguilla	67	0	67
Austria	253	1052	1305
Australia	4200	1730	5930
Barbados	73	0	73
Papua New Guinea	1	0	1
Bahamas	96	23	119
Pakistan	108	0	108
Paraguay	6	0	6
Palestine	5	0	5
Bahrain	5	3	8
Panama	52	10	62
Brazil	382	3	385
Belarus	8	47	55
Bermuda	220	8	228
Bulgaria	47	104	151

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Northern Mariana Islands	2	0	2
belize	0	6	6
Benin	5	0	5
Belgium	434	694	1128
Iceland	22	46	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	2	5
Poland	372	367	739
Bolivia	14	0	14
Belize	35	6	41
North Korea	27	19	46
Denmark	890	737	1627
Germany	4844	9682	14526
Togo	1	0	1
Dominican	21	2	23
Russia	460	988	1448
Ecuador	30	0	30
France	3187	5557	8744
The Philippines	194	17	211
Fiji	5	15	20
Finland	422	1170	1592
Congo (DRC)	1	6	7
Columbia	108	13	121
Costa Rica	5	0	5
Georgia	11	21	32
Guernsey	3	6	9
Cuba	16	1	17
Guyana	1	0	1

(Cont'd)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Kazakhstan	20	42	62
Haiti	4	0	4
The Republic of Korea	19139	1376	20515
Netherlands	1483	1544	3027
The Netherlands Antilles	6	0	6
Honduras	9	0	9
Kyrgyzstan	9	1	10
Guinea	6	0	6
Canada	2798	32	2830
Ghana	2	0	2
Cambodia	13	0	13
Czech	102	305	407
Cameroon	10	0	10
Qatar	26	0	26
Cayman Islands	1045	5	1050
Cote d'Ivoire	3	0	3
Kuwait	32	0	32
Croatia	27	68	95
Kenya	11	0	11
Cook Islands	7	0	7
curacao	5	3	8
Latvia	27	45	72
Laos	6	0	6
Lebanon	49	0	49
Lithuania	31	28	59
Liberia	1	0	1
Libya	17	0	17
Liechtenstein	105	42	147
Luxembourg	460	619	1079
Rwanda	2	0	2
Romania	12	50	62

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Madagascar	2	2	4
The Isle of man.	125	24	149
Maldives	1	0	1
Malta	48	55	103
Malawi	1	0	1
Malaysia	1545	3	1548
Mali	7	0	7
Macedonia	0	26	26
Marshall Islands	133	0	133
Mauritius	34	0	34
Mauritania	8	0	8
U.S.A	28868	5809	34677
Mongolia	13	0	13
Montserrat	1	0	1
Bengal	36	0	36
Peru	42	0	42
Myanmar	53	0	53
Moldova	9	12	21
Morocco	5	33	38
Monaco	18	129	147
Mexico	435	14	449
South Africa	211	0	211
Nepal	20	0	20
Niger	1	0	1
Nigeria	30	0	30
Norway	145	296	441
Palau	1	0	1
Portugal	131	206	337
Japan	11709	2710	14419
Sweden	824	950	1774
Switzerland	2112	3308	5420
Salvatore	8	0	8

(Cont'd)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Samoa	115	0	115
Serbia	10	30	40
Senegal	5	0	5
Cyprus	110	124	234
Seychelles	733	1	734
Saudi Arabia	105	0	105
Saint Lucia	4	0	4
San Marino	2	5	7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0	1
Sri Lanka	35	0	35
Slovakia	15	81	96
Slovenia	20	117	137
Sultan	3	0	3
Solomon Islands	3	0	3
Tajikistan	1	0	1
Thailand	1222	7	1229
Tanzania	12	0	12
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	15	0	15
Tunisia	11	3	14
Turkey	227	559	786
Turkmenistan	10	0	10
Vanuatu	42	0	42
Guatemala	11	0	11
Venezuela	42	4	46
Brunei	40	0	40
Uganda	7	0	7

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Ukraine	44	136	180
Uruguay	17	0	17
Uzbekistan	6	4	10
Spain	1206	980	2186
Greece	83	85	168
Singapore	2572	452	3024
New Zealand	1183	444	1627
Hungary	36	70	106
Syria	55	0	55
Jamaica	6	0	6
Armenia	5	3	8
Yemen	101	0	101
Iraq	118	0	118
Iran	280	61	341
Israel	325	178	503
Italy	2448	3967	6415
India	301	88	389
Indonesia	183	0	183
Britain	7254	4164	11418
Channel Islands	33	0	33
British Virgin Islands	2716	131	2847
Jordan	53	0	53
Vietnam	211	91	302
Zambia	4	0	4
Jersey	15	13	28
Chad	2	0	2
Gibraltar	1	5	6
Chile	453	1	454
Total	112347	52191	164538

Statistics of Foreign Trademark Registration Approved in 2016

(Unit:Piece)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Algeria	11	0	11
Afghanistan	18	0	18
Argentina	96	3	99
The United Arab Emirates	341	27	368
Oman	4	0	4
Azerbaijan	12	3	15
Egypt	56	9	65
Ireland	266	93	359
Estonia	16	17	33
Andorra	1	0	1
Angola	1	0	1
Anguilla	17	0	17
Austria	225	683	908
Australia	2415	931	3346
Barbados	95	2	97
Papua New Guinea	4	0	4
Bahamas	48	1	49
Pakistan	54	0	54
Paraguay	1	0	1
Palestine	1	0	1
Bahrain	14	0	14
Panama	45	12	57
Brazil	528	2	530
Belarus	13	71	84
Bermuda	152	2	154
Bulgaria	45	119	164

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Benin	6	0	6
Belgium	298	673	971
Iceland	15	23	38
Poland	201	352	553
Bolivia	7	0	7
Belize	54	26	80
North Korea	5	19	24
Denmark	832	324	1156
Germany	4153	7238	11391
Togo	2	0	2
Dominican	27	0	27
Russia	473	915	1388
Ecuador	17	0	17
France	3271	5586	8857
The Philippines	207	5	212
Fiji	4	0	4
Finland	560	496	1056
Gambia	3	0	3
Congo (DRC)	9	0	9
Columbia	59	7	66
Costa Rica	5	0	5
Georgia	8	5	13
Guernsey	16	8	24
Cuba	33	0	33
Guyana	10	0	10
Kazakhstan	13	12	25
Haiti	20	0	20

(Cont'd)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
The Republic of Korea	12698	529	13227
Netherlands	1150	1278	2428
The Netherlands Antilles	7	0	7
Montenegro	0	3	3
Djibouti	2	0	2
Kyrgyzstan	6	0	6
Guinea	4	8	12
Canada	1880	33	1913
Ghana	6	0	6
Cambodia	52	0	52
Czech	78	235	313
Zimbabwe	1	0	1
Cameroon	3	4	7
Qatar	60	0	60
Cayman Islands	3887	3	3890
Cote d'Ivoire	4	0	4
Kuwait	28	0	28
Croatia	10	48	58
Kenya	22	2	24
Cook Islands	8	0	8
Curacao	6	15	21
Latvia	15	27	42
Laos	6	0	6
Lebanon	40	3	43
Lithuania	4	17	21
Libya	10	0	10
Liechtenstein	294	72	366
Luxembourg	454	484	938
Romania	27	31	58
Madagascar	1	1	2

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
The Isle of man.	163	0	163
Malta	128	31	159
Malaysia	858	3	861
Mali	5	0	5
Macedonia	0	9	9
Marshall Islands	183	0	183
Mauritius	39	0	39
Mauritania	1	0	1
U.S.A	25727	3187	28914
Mongolia	11	0	11
Bengal	18	0	18
Peru	36	0	36
Myanmar	72	0	72
Moldova	3	9	12
Morocco	15	20	35
Monaco	64	81	145
Mozambique	3	0	3
Mexico	326	37	363
Namibia	3	0	3
South Africa	169	0	169
Nepal	4	0	4
Niger	1	0	1
Nigeria	28	0	28
Norway	106	192	298
Portugal	138	115	253
Japan	11403	2002	13405
Sweden	711	469	1180
Switzerland	1688	3515	5203
Salvatore	1	0	1
Samoa	301	0	301

(Cont'd)

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Serbia	3	25	28
Sierra Leone	1	0	1
Cyprus	81	136	217
Seychelles	340	2	342
Saudi Arabia	84	0	84
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	0	2
Saint Lucia	2	1	3
San Marino	6	12	18
Sri Lanka	24	0	24
Slovakia	12	66	78
Slovenia	11	93	104
Sultan	11	0	11
Tajikistan	2	0	2
Thailand	825	0	825
Tanzania	11	0	11
Trinidad and Tobago	37	0	37
Tunisia	17	8	25
Turkey	175	491	666
Vanuatu	14	0	14
Guatemala	6	0	6
Venezuela	29	0	29
Brunei	58	0	58
Ukraine	22	142	164
Uruguay	40	0	40
Uzbekistan	13	3	16

Country/Region	Foreign	Madrid	Total
Spain	984	999	1983
Greece	64	39	103
Singapore	1973	232	2205
New Zealand	861	161	1022
Hungary	24	94	118
Syria	35	0	35
Jamaica	10	0	10
Armenia	3	7	10
Yemen	30	0	30
Iraq	91	0	91
Iran	152	56	208
Israel	338	116	454
Italy	2272	3126	5398
India	286	55	341
Indonesia	301	0	301
Britain	6140	2161	8301
British Virgin Islands	3712	199	3911
Jordan	75	0	75
Vietnam	167	59	226
Zambia	2	0	2
Jersey	15	0	15
Gibraltar	29	6	35
Chile	352	0	352
Total	97497	38416	135913

Statistics of Trademark Applications and Registrations Sorted out According to Classes of Goods/Services in 2016

(Unit:Piece)

Class	Applications				Registrations			
	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
1	44934	1741	1200	47875	30195	1565	981	32741
2	21832	578	339	22749	13908	560	256	14724
3	115638	9185	2254	127077	78779	6550	1564	86893
4	19316	708	457	20481	11809	729	338	12876
5	118663	5781	2311	126755	67726	4454	1678	73858
6	47473	1420	881	49774	32417	1422	695	34534
7	68979	2788	1751	73518	49241	2820	1513	53574
8	21455	1173	515	23143	12986	1080	431	14497
9	222568	8926	5435	236929	137413	8546	3684	149643
10	47511	2455	1423	51389	25107	1978	962	28047
11	97135	2958	1431	101524	66872	2678	1034	70584
12	53137	1923	1116	56176	35161	1893	734	37788
13	4962	186	60	5208	3065	151	56	3272
14	55803	2162	1038	59003	35934	1907	838	38679
15	11196	369	141	11706	6154	338	79	6571
16	68817	3228	1508	73553	39136	3182	1225	43543
17	19872	961	599	21432	13809	807	497	15113
18	53198	3446	1551	58195	35955	3111	1200	40266
19	46078	754	515	47347	31658	735	456	32849
20	78409	2010	1044	81463	51882	1700	784	54366
21	64199	2772	1041	68012	40330	2438	811	43579
22	11050	427	196	11673	7216	402	175	7793

(Cont'd)

Class	Applications				Registrations			
	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
23	7037	231	87	7355	4368	173	82	4623
24	40124	1582	785	42491	27738	1521	593	29852
25	250464	6815	2707	259986	153977	5820	1705	161502
26	15688	668	257	16613	9592	583	199	10374
27	16434	503	280	17217	10935	514	201	11650
28	57397	2987	1236	61620	34763	2650	874	38287
29	162929	3660	1042	167631	97448	2919	824	101191
30	212609	5442	1464	219515	130412	3993	1149	135554
31	100695	1361	499	102555	64020	1017	367	65404
32	74200	3077	868	78145	40945	2359	649	43953
33	77604	2779	1114	81497	40716	2368	698	43782
34	10350	563	208	11121	7342	495	190	8027
35	386632	7886	3460	397978	204679	6650	2182	213511
36	76582	1512	754	78848	41686	1562	597	43845
37	45635	1162	1160	47957	30503	1165	980	32648
38	59484	1269	981	61734	32330	1223	748	34301
39	51702	1073	667	53442	31725	1128	566	33419
40	27395	776	640	28811	17693	655	572	18920
41	155563	4494	2080	162137	74539	3921	1534	79994
42	147835	3442	3055	154332	88374	3064	2138	93576
43	160287	2787	789	163863	92843	2510	582	95935
44	61710	1594	754	64058	34007	1272	573	35852
45	36246	733	498	37477	21644	889	422	22955
Total	3526827	112347	52191	3691365	2119032	97497	38416	2254945

Statistics of Trademark Applications and Registrations in 1979-2016

(Unit:Piece)

Year	Applications				Registrations			
	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total	Domestic	International	Madrid	Total
1979	0	0	0	0	27459	5130	0	32589
1980	26177	0	0	26177	15348	1297	0	16645
1981	23004	0	0	23004	15707	2049	0	17756
1982	17000	1565	0	18565	12385	4672	0	17057
1983	19120	1687	0	20807	4293	2278	0	6571
1984	26487	3077	0	29564	13252	1518	0	14770
1985	43445	5798	0	49243	19584	2084	0	21668
1986	45031	5939	0	50970	26993	5126	0	32119
1987	40014	4055	0	44069	27687	4454	0	32141
1988	41683	5866	0	47549	25448	3604	0	29052
1989	43202	5209	0	48411	31810	4625	0	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			
	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
2015	2699156	116687	60205	2876048	2077037	99852	49552	2226441
2016	3526827	112347	52191	3691365	2119032	97497	38416	2254945
Total	20109958	1319611	664539	22094108	12985610	991811	531427	14508848

Trademark Cases Reviewed and Adjudicated in 2016

Unit:Pieces

Item	Cases by Category	Number of Cases
Application Accepted	Review of Refusals	130576
	Review of Invalidations	15
	Review of Oppositions	0
	Review of Rejections of Registration	1280
	Review of Cancellations	4620
	Invalidations	19640
	Total	156131
Adjudication	Review of Refusals	104180
	Review of Invalidations	0
	Review of Oppositions	818
	Review of Rejections of Registration	1679
	Review of Cancellations	4436
	Invalidations	14113
	Total	125226
Administrative Litigation	First Instanse	5345
	Second Instanse	2482
	Retrial	197
	Total	8024
Administrative Reconsideration	Applications accepted	849
	Closed Cases	855

Statistics of General Trademark Offenses Throughout the Country

Unit: Pieces, Ten thousand Yuan

Item		Total Number of Cases		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	Cases of Fines between 100,000 and 1 million yuan	Cases of Fine over 1 million yuan		
Total		3565	723	56	20	9532.11	5146.04	1493	491	75	1	46818	4434
Administration on the use of registered trademarks	Altering the registered trademark without approval	33	0	1	0	39.36	—	11	0	—	—	—	—
	Altering the name, address or other registered matters without approval	15	2	0	0	8.00	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Assigning a registered trademark without approval	39	1	0	0	29.00	—	29	0	—	—	—	—
	Producing shoddy goods to deceive consumers	301	28	7	1	287.71	1787.35	47	4	1	0	—	—
Administration on the use of unregistered trademarks	Passing unregistered trademarks off as registered trademark	2408	578	45	18	8394.13	2491.09	1056	405	62	1	—	—
	Producing shoddy goods todeceive consumers	295	43	0	0	363.54	351.17	71	10	6	0	—	—
	Violating Article 6 of Trademark Law	38	1	1	0	115.85	64.00	10	7	1	0	—	—
	Violating Article 10 of Trademark Law	70	1	1	0	51.69	41.00	40	0	0	0	—	—
Violating Article 40(2) of Trademark Law		33	0	0	0	48.89	—	3	0	—	—	2000	0
Violating Article 13 of Trademark Law		30	18	0	0	24.43	—	23	18	—	—	446	524
Violating the Regulation on Trademark Printing		222	25	0	0	124.77	261.83	152	24	2	0	44371	10
Illegal use of Geographical Indications		3	0	0	0	2.03	1.49	2	0	0	0	0	1000
Illegal use of Geographical Indications special signs		3	0	0	0	0.89	1.60	1	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal use of Special Signs		75	26	1	1	41.82	146.51	47	22	3	0	1	2900

Statistics of Infringements and Counterfeits Throughout the Country (1)

Unit: Piece,Ten thousand Yuan

Item		Total Number of Cases		Number of foreign-related cases		Total Value (10,000 yuan)	Total Fines (10,000 yuan)	Number of Cases Handled (pieces、10,000 yuan)			
										The degree of punishment	
		Total	Complaint Case	Subtotal	Complaint Case			Subtotal	Complaint Case	Cases of Fines between 100,000 and 1 million yuan	Cases of Fines over 1 million yuan
Total		28189	9738	6214	2660	35445.00	34859.86	20074	8113	707	7
Couterfeiting trademark	Subtotal	4670	1747	1339	746	11500.58	7190.26	3445	1533	173	0
	Using an indentical trademark on the same goods without the consent of the trademark holders	2302	809	818	464	8920.35	3593.77	1683	697	53	0
	Selling, couterfeiting or making, without authorization, lables of a registered trademark of others	318	75	73	28	593.47	502.12	243	63	49	0
	Selling goods that bear couterfeited registered trademark knowingly	2050	863	448	254	1986.76	3094.37	1519	773	71	0
Trademark infringement	Subtotal	23519	7991	4875	1914	23944.42	27669.60	16629	6580	534	7
	Using a similar trademark on the same goods, or an identical or similar trademark on similar goods without authorization	3792	1279	956	446	6183.66	6755.92	2902	1135	112	2
	Selling goods that infringe the exclusive right to a registered trademark	18549	6294	3830	1438	15374.91	18838.26	12952	5084	382	4
	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	363	148	43	23	921.62	518.70	235	139	7	0
	Facilitating the infringement behaviors by providing storage,transportation,postal service and concealment intentionally	31	4	7	1	29.38	64.50	22	1	4	0
	Changing other's registered trademark without authorization,and selling goods bearing a replaced trademark	17	6	5	0	36.71	32.93	8	4	0	0
	Causing other damages to the exclusive right to a registered trademark of others	169	48	8	3	623.46	182.66	106	51	3	0
	Infringing the exclusive right of Geographical Indications	29	8	0	0	4.23	8.23	21	8	0	0
	Infringing the exclusive right of Olympic Signs	21	8	0	0	210.88	396.55	16	8	1	1
	Infringing the right of well-kmown trademark	548	196	26	3	559.57	871.85	367	150	25	0

Statistics of Infringements and Counterfeits Throughout the Country (2)

Unit:Piece,Ten thousand Yuan

Item		Number of Cases Handled (pieces、10,000 yuan)		Number of Infringing Articles destructed (pieces)	Number of Infringing Trademark Lables Seized and Removed (pieces)	Number of tools Specially Used to Manufacture the Infringing Goods and Couterfeit Labels of registered Trademarks Destructed (pieces)	Cases Transferred to Judicals					
		Internet-related cases					Number of Cases			Number of Foreign-related Cases		
		Number of Cases	Total Value				Total	Complaint Case	Number of Persons transferred	Total	Number of Complaint	Number of Persons transferred
Total		361	1116.24	8881676	3181890	2065	—	—	—	—	—	—
Couterfeiting trademark	Subtotal	76	131.99	3192590	1291158	175	203	66	188	124	43	118
	Using an indentical trademark on the same goods without the consent of the trademark holders	24	24.05	2790897	532690	64	95	35	82	60	21	51
	Selling, couterfeiting or making, without authorization, lables of a registered trademark of others	1	0.00	29297	739257	75	28	8	25	11	5	11
	Selling goods that bear couterfeited registered trademark knowingly	51	107.94	372396	19211	36	80	23	81	53	17	56
Trademark infringement	Subtotal	285	984.25	5689086	1890732	1890	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Using a similar trademark on the same goods, or an identical or similar trademark on similar goods without authorization	75	70.58	3271973	1145428	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Selling goods that infringe the exclusive right to a registered trademark	193	862.92	2211100	692440	1805	—	—	—	—	—	—
	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	4	33.31	133373	24098	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Facilitating the infringement behaviors by providing storage,transportation,postal service and concealment intentionally	1	2.00	2283	350	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Changing other's registered trademark without authorization,and selling goods bearing a replaced trademark	0	0.00	149	370	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Causing other damages to the exclusive right to a registered trademark of others	2	0.20	20053	1419	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Infringing the exclusive right of Geographical Indications	1	0.09	233	8715	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Infringing the exclusive right of Olympic Signs	4	14.98	560	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infringing the right of well-kmown trademark	5	0.17	49362	17877	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statistics of General Trademark Offenses Throughout the Country in 2016

Unit: Piece,Ten thousand Yuan

Region	General illegal			Infringement and counterfeiting		
	Cases	Values	Fines	Cases	Values	Fines
Beijing	7	8.7	2.82	1250	1140.28	1839.1
Tianjin	35	128.15	55.97	332	419.70	441.82
Hebei	225	95.00	198.09	688	505.34	863.15
Shanxi	26	8.13	11.03	253	94.44	148.83
Inner Mongolia	48	16.46	37.60	128	154.94	807.26
Liaoning	21	23.67	17.74	309	274.35	351.27
Jilin	20	303.26	19.67	227	510.34	272.04
Heilongjiang	0	0	0	184	340.77	99.03
Shanghai	26	112.63	108.63	1227	575.30	719.63
Jiangsu	62	240.46	196.64	2038	3234.39	3813.85
Zhejiang	284	5575.37	355.86	3643	11615.24	7702.41
Anhui	115	57.80	33.04	2910	1277.39	1425.56
Fujian	150	110.29	104.01	1152	1387.11	2115.49
Jiangxi	28	17.83	38.72	251	404.10	402.69
Shandong	105	94.43	82.47	1153	775.09	1220.01
Henan	412	356.96	295.45	1627	1524.03	1413.28
Hubei	732	988.54	776.64	1843	1999.81	2231.6
Hunan	196	403.10	298.80	486	778.21	782.57
Guangdong	157	424.34	178.66	4004	4228.82	4842.29
Guangxi	62	84.60	209.71	696	536.48	379.19
Hainan	35	37.02	26.53	162	379.54	164.37
Chongqing	37	12.62	68.70	237	292.17	414.32
Sichuan	76	50.12	71.09	827	813.25	774.79
Guizhou	219	110.73	136.19	540	501.67	309.32
Yunnan	56	30.28	43.92	418	413.53	321.70
Tibet	21	7.62	4.69	70	91.16	58.96
Shaanxi	182	71.14	1632.80	420	69.02	243.71
Gansu	59	55.86	38.90	255	481.28	191.97
Qinghai	19	1.41	8.20	90	41.35	38.17
Ningxia	3	0.73	1.00	126	36.41	50.32
Xinjiang	147	104.86	92.47	643	549.49	421.16
Total	3565	9532.11	5146.04	28189	35445	34859.86

Trademark Applications and Registions in Provinces, Autonomous Region and Municipalities in 2016

Note: The statistics of applications and registrations is subject to the period from Dec.16, 2015 to Dec. 15, 2016, and other information is up to the date of Dec. 15, 2016.

Unit:Piece

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Beijing City			372387	213587	893743	9	1480
Beijing City		Dongcheng District	19882	13365	62349	0	100
		Xicheng District	19826	11624	74879	0	191
		Chaoyang District	99411	57356	219011	0	386
		Fengtai District	31518	16100	64127	2	52
		Shijingshan District	12309	6887	25944	0	23
		Haidian District	105753	60374	233544	0	427
		Mentougou District	2895	1969	9124	2	6
		Fangshan District	6039	3213	16668	1	13
		Tongzhou District	15598	8749	37726	0	35
		Shunyi District	8002	5342	21884	0	58
		Changping District	14136	7163	29816	0	52
		Daxing District	10177	5749	33787	1	65
		Huairou District	7177	3854	14090	1	21
		Pinggu District	5973	2788	11644	1	14
		Yizhuang economic and Technological Development Zone	3844	1591	1729	0	0
		Miyun County	6136	2806	10220	1	3
		Yanqing County	917	468	3048	0	4
Tianjin City			34933	22504	134145	24	279
Beijing City		Heping District	1105	930	5192	0	6
		Hedong District	1225	670	5056	0	4
		Hexi District	1764	1020	6180	0	14
		Nankai District	2183	1501	9396	0	9
		Hebei District	888	563	3763	0	4
		Hongqiao District	729	433	3374	0	7
		dongli district	1719	1035	8518	0	13
		Xiqing District	2356	1676	10349	1	21
		jinnan district	1376	751	5707	2	7
		Beichen District	1772	1299	9745	0	16
		Wuqing District	5146	2602	10898	10	26

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Tianjin City		Baodi District	1041	507	3558	6	5
		binhai new area	8059	4361	21802	3	29
		Sci-Tech Park	23	5	12	1	0
		Ninghe County	716	411	2651	0	4
		Jinghai County	1043	981	6412	0	8
		Jixian County	638	483	1919	1	0
Hebei Province			96475	55139	291122	50	287
Hebei Province	Shijiazhuang City		24007	15012	74746	8	73
	Shijiazhuang City	Chang'an District	4344	2288	7165	-	2
		Qiaodong District	448	610	5695	-	1
		Qiaoxi District	3450	2066	5973	-	2
		Xinhua District	2909	1599	6085	-	5
		Jingxing mining area	17	8	49	-	0
		Yuhua District	2783	1815	6718	-	1
		Jingxing County	201	97	538	-	0
		Zhengding County	845	685	3467	-	4
		Luancheng District	438	297	1805	-	1
		Xingtang County	204	128	718	-	0
		Lingshou County	165	132	650	-	0
		Gaoyi County	85	67	501	-	1
		Shenze County	592	424	1213	-	0
		Zanhuang County	137	78	489	-	1
		Promise County	481	285	1859	-	0
		Pingshan County	274	173	956	-	1
		Yuanshi County	277	109	740	-	0
		Zhao County	418	253	1553	-	2
		Xinji City	850	563	3866	-	12
		Gaocheng District	748	433	3042	-	2
		Jinzhou City	1047	487	3261	-	1
		Xinle City	454	266	2299	-	1
		Luquan District	362	256	1392	-	0
	Tangshan City		6592	3387	20274	9	40
	Tangshan City	Lunan District	685	278	1603	-	0
		Lubei District	1012	528	2642	-	2
		Guye District	184	77	414	-	0
		Kaiping District	251	90	673	-	2

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hebei Province	Tangshan City	Fengnan District	241	144	1041	-	3
		Fengrun District	648	516	2341	-	1
		Caofeidian	174	96	425	-	1
		Luanxian County	242	94	867	-	0
		Luannan County	288	186	1285	-	12
		Laoting County	186	102	609	-	1
		Qianxi County	285	93	755	-	5
		Yutian County	666	331	2100	-	2
		Nanpu Development Zone	8	46	120	-	0
		Harbor Development Zone	42	42	135	-	0
		Lutai Development Zone	36	40	255	-	0
		Hangu Development Zone	9	10	58	-	0
		Zunhua City	664	231	1496	-	3
		Qian'an City	277	138	1144	-	1
	Qinhuangdao City		4037	2170	12723	0	11
	Qinhuangdao City	Haigang District	1670	856	4150	-	3
		Shanhaiguan District	494	381	1986	-	0
		Beidaihe District	66	64	429	-	0
		Qinglong Man Autonomous Coutny	122	61	274	-	0
		Changli County	335	155	1788	-	1
		Funing County	158	113	936	-	1
		Lulong County	126	84	593	-	0
	Handan City		7069	3757	19379	4	11
	Handan City	Hanshan District	503	219	1272	-	0
		Congtai District	1154	408	1468	-	0
		Fuxing District	236	97	436	-	0
		Fengfeng Mine Area	114	148	534	-	0
		Handan City	498	204	753	-	0
		Linzhang County	208	134	716	-	0
		Cheng'an County	140	84	431	-	0
		Daming County	537	385	1538	-	1
		She County	161	75	354	-	0
		Ci County	211	119	817	-	0
		Feixiang County	185	114	488	-	0
		Yongnian County	522	388	2752	-	1
		Qiu County	181	106	416	-	0

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hebei Province	Handan City	Jize County	225	108	757	-	0
		Guangping County	107	71	425	-	1
		Guantao County	480	182	833	-	0
		Wei County	448	255	1376	-	0
		Quzhou County	386	198	1219	-	4
		Wu'an City	279	157	1039	-	1
	Xingtai City		10302	6155	30840	9	16
	Xingtai City	Qiaodong District	452	280	1356	-	0
		Qiaoxi District	563	317	1355	-	0
		Xingtai County	267	130	720	-	0
		Lincheng County	129	73	554	-	1
		Neiqiu County	129	95	439	-	0
		Baixiang County	91	48	240	-	0
		Longyao County	542	371	2029	-	0
		Ren County	495	275	1649	-	0
		Nanhe County	517	249	1235	-	2
		Ningjin County	1215	709	4307	-	3
		Julu County	422	166	1058	-	1
		Xinhe County	145	65	378	-	1
		Guangzong County	337	175	889	-	0
		Pingxiang County	1000	634	2731	-	1
		Wei County	504	295	1346	-	2
		Qinghe County	1730	1116	4986	-	1
		Linxi County	285	162	895	-	0
		Dacaozhuang District	15	3	69	-	0
		Nangong City	738	402	1943	-	0
		Shahe City	344	178	1246	-	2
	Baoding City		17845	9739	53169	7	68
	Baoding City	Xinshi District	757	425	1979	-	0
		Beishi District	788	436	1763	-	0
		Nanshi District	502	284	1212	-	1
		Mancheng Coutny	348	277	1898	-	0
		Qingyuan Coutny	615	456	2595	-	0
		Laishui Coutny	164	106	502	-	1
		Fuping Coutny	307	38	205	-	0
		Xushui Coutny	719	377	2957	-	10

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hebei Province	Baoding City	Dingxing Coutny	329	226	1155	-	0
		Tang Coutny	216	144	582	-	0
		Gaoyang Coutny	764	712	4412	-	2
		Rongcheng Coutny	442	302	1826	-	0
		Laiyuan Coutny	102	67	327	-	0
		Wangdu Coutny	167	144	644	-	0
		Anxin Coutny	789	355	2708	-	3
		Yi Coutny	1853	262	1189	-	1
		Quyang Coutny	161	76	376	-	0
		Li Coutny	624	452	2701	-	1
		Shunping Coutny	127	82	367	-	0
		Boye Coutny	128	96	634	-	0
		Xiong Coutny	433	389	2088	-	2
		Zhuozhou City	599	317	1702	-	3
		Dingzhou City	654	337	1933	-	0
		Anguo City	749	657	2145	-	0
		Gaobeidian City	1594	1121	7510	-	10
	Zhangjiakou City		2577	1360	6443	2	4
	Zhangjiakou City	Qiaodong District	318	157	546	-	0
		Qiaoxi District	151	94	437	-	0
		Xuanhua District	231	182	1031	-	0
		Xiahuayuan District	32	6	34	-	0
		Xuanhua County	58	32	305	-	2
		Zhangbei County	202	111	327	-	0
		Kangbao County	107	30	145	-	0
		Guyuan County	107	54	206	-	0
		Shangyi County	70	36	146	-	0
		Wei County	216	134	381	-	0
		Yangyuan County	46	40	230	-	0
		Huai'an County	67	18	80	-	1
		Wanquan County	160	63	335	-	0
		Huailai County	257	128	889	-	0
		Zhulu County	109	78	533	-	1
		Chicheng County	66	37	143	-	0
		Chongli County	111	26	193	-	0
		Hi-tech Zone	109	55	219	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hebei Province	Chengde City		2462	1409	7084	6	5
	Chengde City	Shuangqiao District	400	249	1061	-	0
		Shuangluan District	112	50	266	-	0
		Yingshou Yingzi Mine Area	32	34	103	-	0
		Chengde County	152	75	524	-	0
		Xinglong County	567	120	630	-	0
		Pingquan County	199	171	1092	-	0
		Luanping County	123	83	310	-	0
		Longhua County	174	276	892	-	0
		Fengning Man Autonomous Coutny	133	81	459	-	0
		Kuancheng Man Autonomous Coutny	109	73	516	-	3
		Weichang Man and Mongolia Autonomous Coutny	185	114	595	-	0
	Cangzhou City		8846	5128	27942	3	20
	Cangzhou City	Xinhua District	309	220	1012	-	0
		Yunhe District	627	351	1517	-	0
		Cang Coutny	570	440	2343	-	1
		Qing Coutny	493	275	2098	-	1
		Dongguang Coutny	195	138	725	-	0
		Haixing Coutny	111	45	264	-	1
		Yanshan Coutny	213	152	857	-	0
		Suning Coutny	780	359	1875	-	1
		Nanpi Coutny	160	98	674	-	4
		Wuqiao Coutny	89	68	318	-	0
		Xian Coutny	485	289	1729	-	4
		Mengcun Hui Autonomous Coutny	272	93	504	-	0
		Cangzhou Lingang Economic and Technical Development Zone	2	4	47	-	0
		Cangzhou City Nandagang Management District	11	4	16	-	0
		Botou City	495	303	1905	-	3
		Renqiu City	1429	916	5132	-	1
		Huanghua City	503	215	1359	-	1
		Hejian City	1595	923	4441	-	1
	Langfang City		7763	4529	25125	1	21

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hebei Province	Langfang City	Anci District	521	231	1214	-	2
		Guangyang District	977	504	2656	-	3
		Gu'an County	726	632	2062	-	0
		Yongqing County	228	126	732	-	0
		xianghe County	425	399	2008	-	0
		Dacheng County	546	389	2151	-	4
		Wen'an County	705	434	3252	-	0
		Dachang Hui Autonomous Coutny	169	96	642	-	0
		Bazhou City	1006	674	4065	-	2
		Sanhe City	1256	358	2463	-	2
	Hengshui City		4794	2308	13033	1	18
	Hengshui City	Taocheng District	935	346	1434	-	1
		Zaoqiang County	509	204	1379	-	2
		Wuyi County	198	145	752	-	0
		Wuqiang County	194	73	575	-	0
		Raoyang County	182	78	555	-	0
		Anping County	368	215	1174	-	5
		Gucheng County	366	256	1389	-	1
		Jing County	271	185	1292	-	0
		Fucheng County	180	96	505	-	0
		Jizhou City	652	289	1569	-	1
		Shenzhou City	225	114	930	-	5
Shanxi Province			25980	15127	90605	46	56
Shanxi Province	Taiyuan City		10406	6413	31538	4	21
	Taiyuan City	Xiaodian District	3940	2319	7677	-	0
		Yingze District	1892	1124	5209	-	3
		Xinghualing District	907	566	3598	-	2
		Jiancaoping District	282	267	1426	-	0
		Wanbailin District	1042	685	2805	-	0
		Jinyuan District	153	105	781	-	0
		Qingxu County	276	201	1451	-	4
		Yangqu County	202	69	386	-	0
		Loufan County	33	4	143	-	0
		Gujiao City	55	33	225	-	1
	Datong City		1402	744	5209	3	2

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shanxi Province	Datong City	City Area	549	239	890	-	0
		Mine Area	52	70	393	-	0
		Nanjiao District	158	115	386	-	0
		Xinrong District	25	4	79	-	0
		Yanggao County	69	33	247	-	0
		Tianzhen County	42	18	131	-	0
		Guangling County	58	7	201	-	1
		Lingqiu County	65	29	199	-	0
		Hunyuan County	70	26	200	-	0
		Zuoyun County	38	15	95	-	0
		Datong County	109	64	174	-	0
	Yangquan City		456	180	1952	1	5
	Yangquan City	City Area	108	29	339	-	0
		Mine Area	34	26	153	-	0
		Suburb	80	20	242	-	0
		Pingding County	107	35	407	-	0
		Yu County	57	29	375	-	1
	Changzhi City		1353	1000	6008	8	2
	Changzhi City	City Area	170	76	325	-	0
		Suburb	93	58	367	-	1
		Changzhi County	91	67	546	-	0
		Xiangyuan County	92	53	554	-	0
		Tunliu County	82	90	391	-	0
		Pingshun County	55	20	282	-	0
		Licheng County	44	26	99	-	0
		Huguan County	52	36	297	-	0
		Zhangzi County	62	37	275	-	0
		Wuxiang County	83	21	164	-	0
		Qin County	30	35	391	-	0
		Qinyuan County	81	23	205	-	0
		Lucheng City	74	91	400	-	1
	Jincheng City		1349	742	4950	0	0
	Jincheng City	City Area	427	193	859	-	0
		Qinshui County	76	63	312	-	0
		Yangcheng County	211	96	1123	-	0
		Lingchuan County	65	31	323	-	0
		Zezhou County	253	104	547	-	0
		Gaoping City	158	95	738	-	0
	Shuozhou City		455	266	2585	5	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shanxi Province	Shuozhou City	Shuocheng District	108	89	714	-	0
		Pinglu District	32	10	276	-	0
		Shanyin County	22	27	313	-	0
		Ying County	68	40	319	-	0
		Youyu County	71	37	232	-	0
		Huairen County	76	36	448	-	0
	Jinzhong City		2382	1219	8030	9	7
	Jinzhong City	Yuci District	665	298	2012	-	0
		Yushe County	56	18	167	-	0
		Zuoquan County	80	25	174	-	0
		Heshun County	68	37	251	-	0
		Xiyang County	86	37	290	-	0
		Shouyang County	79	39	303	-	0
		Taigu County	210	156	1135	-	2
		Qi County	225	122	646	-	2
		Pingyao County	331	216	1444	-	2
		Lingshi County	138	77	528	-	0
		Jiexiu City	212	75	536	-	0
	Yuncheng City		3046	1949	12544	11	10
	Yuncheng City	Yanhu District	983	656	2699	-	0
		Linyi County	344	201	1266	-	3
		Wanrong County	184	91	573	-	0
		Wenxi County	173	116	804	-	0
		Jishan County	147	81	613	-	0
		Xinjiang County	98	86	627	-	0
		Jiang County	111	50	321	-	0
		Yuanqu County	60	32	284	-	0
		Xia County	184	121	496	-	0
		Pinglu County	43	32	244	-	0
		Ruicheng County	206	111	864	-	3
		Yongji City	156	83	779	-	1
		Hejin City	99	73	549	-	0
	Xinzhou City		895	495	3168	0	1
	Xinzhou City	Xinfu District	221	91	555	-	0
		Dingxiang County	98	58	337	-	1
		Wutai County	80	91	369	-	0
		Dai County	56	21	212	-	0
		Fanzhi County	51	35	195	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shanxi Province	Xinzhou City	Ningwu County	26	16	175	-	0
		Jingle County	44	12	78	-	0
		Shenchi County	26	12	115	-	0
		Wuzhai County	28	17	86	-	0
		Kelan County	23	18	83	-	0
		Hequ County	49	11	117	-	0
		Baode County	25	13	80	-	0
		Pianguan County	31	10	66	-	0
		Yuanping City	75	51	359	-	0
	Linfen City		1902	975	6581	2	2
	Linfen City	Yaodu District	530	254	1335	-	1
		Quwo County	178	45	270	-	0
		Yicheng County	73	54	290	-	0
		Xiangfen County	131	77	523	-	0
		Hongdong County	159	59	762	-	1
		Gu County	31	5	79	-	0
		Anze County	29	11	140	-	0
		Fushan County	13	10	105	-	0
		Ji County	61	34	231	-	0
		Xiangning County	80	102	393	-	0
		Daning County	12	6	41	-	0
		Xi County	44	13	106	-	0
		Yonghe County	40	20	60	-	0
		Pu County	19	8	113	-	0
		Fenxi County	18	16	83	-	0
		Houma City	267	134	808	-	0
		Huozhou City	66	62	254	-	0
	Luliang City		2327	1138	8034	1	5
	Luliang City	Lishi District	163	76	534	-	0
		Wenshui County	284	125	826	-	0
		Jiaocheng County	118	99	635	-	0
		Xing County	59	38	161	-	1
		Lin County	232	130	641	-	0
		Liulin County	152	90	427	-	0
		Shilou County	28	13	98	-	0
		Lan County	78	28	528	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shanxi Province	Luliang City	Fangshan County	125	36	274	-	0
		Zhongyang County	78	40	154	-	0
		Jiaokou County	79	31	142	-	0
		Xiaoyi City	249	104	660	-	0
		Fenyang City	640	316	2860	-	4
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region			28847	17121	95854	61	68
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Hohhot City		8234	5140	27557	8	22
	Hohhot City	Xincheng District	1520	858	4736	-	2
		Hui Area	740	766	2973	-	0
		Yuquan District	721	460	2144	-	0
		Saihan District	2205	1191	4260	-	0
		Tumote Left Banner	270	170	853	-	0
		Tuoketuo County	104	61	474	-	0
		Helin Geer County	578	481	3402	-	2
		Qingshuihe County	83	42	253	-	0
		Wuchuan County	141	108	421	-	0
	Baotou City		3505	2439	14132	2	15
	Baotou City	Donghe District	346	256	1579	-	1
		Kundulun District	586	286	941	-	2
		Qingshan District	739	519	3247	-	4
		Shiguai District	221	25	92	-	0
		Baiyun Ebo Mine Area	18	13	21	-	0
		Jiuyuan District	225	164	1036	-	0
		Tumote Right Banner	206	176	778	-	0
		Guyang County	143	120	439	-	0
		Darhan Muminggan United Banner	98	143	350	-	0
		Rare-earth Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone	169	46	139	-	0
	Wuhai City		446	222	1196	1	0
	Wuhai City	Haibowan District	227	169	786	-	0
		Hainan District	44	28	157	-	0
		Wuda District	128	19	166	-	0
	Chifeng City		3278	1785	9324	15	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Chifeng City	Hongshan District	769	434	2273	-	0
		Yuanbaoshan District	105	216	1226	-	0
		Songshan District	401	258	1041	-	0
		Alukeerqin Banner	102	55	262	-	1
	Chifeng City	Bairin Left Banner	86	80	364	-	0
		Bairin Right Banner	72	52	222	-	0
		Linxi County	43	37	259	-	0
		Keshiketeng Banner	41	50	360	-	0
		Ongniud Banner	211	156	700	-	0
		Harqin Banner	139	50	340	-	0
		Ningcheng County	289	154	965	-	0
		Aohan Banner	223	172	725	-	0
	Tongliao city		1948	1049	5520	9	0
	Tongliao city	Horqin District	776	426	1672	-	0
		Horqin Left Center Banner	80	66	340	-	0
		Horqin Left Back Banner	64	66	323	-	0
		Kailu County	119	70	339	-	0
		Kulun Banner	42	42	192	-	0
		Naiman Banner	175	124	540	-	0
		Zhalute Banner	63	41	239	-	0
		Huolinguole City	48	18	162	-	0
	Erdos City		3233	1783	15356	1	16
	Erdos City	Dongsheng District	1328	1026	9194	-	15
		Dalate Banner	357	179	1796	-	1
		Zhunger Banner	163	111	804	-	0
		Etuoke Front Banner	53	44	355	-	0
		Etuoke Banner	100	51	450	-	0
		Hangjin Banner	114	77	400	-	0
		Wushen Banner	146	54	440	-	0
		Yijinhuoluo Banner	154	56	335	-	0
		Kangbashen New District	163	108	938	-	0
	Hulum Buir City		1911	1276	6026	4	11

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Hulum Buir City	Hailar City	460	253	949	-	5
		Zhalainuor District	0	0	0	-	0
		Arong Banner	179	74	378	-	0
		Molidawa Dawor Autonomous Banner	44	55	254	-	1
		Elunchun Banner	121	116	360	-	0
		Ewenke Autonomous Banner	65	65	293	-	0
		Chenbarhu Banner	37	52	202	-	0
		Xinbarhu Left Banner	36	8	56	-	0
		Xinbarhu Right Banner	30	22	63	-	0
		Hailar Ranch	0	0	0	-	5
		Daxing'anling Ranch	0	0	0	-	0
		Manzhouli City	232	174	785	-	0
		Yakeshi City	120	119	1114	-	2
		Zhalantun City	147	111	616	-	0
		Erguna City	56	65	200	-	0
		Genhe City	74	101	444	-	0
	Bayannur City		1800	1063	5623	6	1
	Bayannur City	Linhe District	530	377	2335	-	0
		Wuyuan County	286	141	810	-	1
		Dengkou County	67	43	304	-	0
		Wulate Front Banner	307	117	605	-	0
		Wulate Center Banner	75	89	271	-	0
		Wulate Back Banner	66	107	217	-	0
		Hangjin Back Banner	142	132	823	-	0
	Ulanqab City		1234	746	3507	6	0
	Ulanqab City	Jining District	334	132	795	-	0
		Zhuozi County	66	63	252	-	0
		Huade County	23	38	165	-	0
		Shangdu County	78	80	433	-	0
		Xinghe County	43	41	226	-	0
		Liangcheng County	86	77	293	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Ulanqab City	Chahar Right Front Banner	115	36	177	-	0
		Chahar Right Center Banner	47	41	164	-	0
		Chahar Right Back Banner	45	24	183	-	0
		Siziwang Banner	157	115	428	-	0
		Fengzhen City	96	38	247	-	0
	Xing'an League		793	555	2559	1	0
	Xing'an League	Ulanhot City	301	210	1126	-	0
		Arshan City	84	22	187	-	0
		Horqin Right Front Banner	114	62	368	-	0
		Horqin Right Center Banner	54	100	241	-	0
		Zhalaite Banner	81	86	319	-	0
		Tuquan County	98	72	298	-	0
	Xilinguole League		1402	781	3365	6	2
	Xilinguole League	Erlianhot City	95	37	242	-	1
		Xilinhot City	502	260	1121	-	0
		Abaga Banner	39	39	112	-	0
		Sunite Left Banner	21	15	59	-	0
		Sunite Right Banner	42	27	157	-	0
		East Wuzhumuqin Banner	85	62	230	-	0
		West Wuzhumuqin Banner	73	105	222	-	0
		Taipusi Banner	144	52	314	-	0
		Xianghuang Banner	26	14	81	-	0
		Zhengxiangbai Banner	22	22	139	-	0
		Zhenglan Banner	76	38	255	-	0
		Duolun County	50	51	232	-	0
		Wulagai Development Zone	8	25	62	-	0
	Alashan League		484	226	1050	2	0
	Alashan League	Alashan Left Banner	287	119	764	-	0
		Alashan Right Banner	56	36	110	-	0
		Ejina Banner	49	26	64	-	0
		Alashan Economic Development	10	13	34	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Liaoning Province			59860	36150	211146	106	379
Liaoning Province	Shenyang City		23461	14456	79952	5	74
	Shenyang City	Heping District	3654	2434	12033	-	2
		Shenhe District	3679	2457	13978	-	11
		Dadong District	1981	1052	6530	-	11
		Huanggu District	2150	1413	7221	-	2
		Tiexi District	2716	1933	8794	-	6
		Sujiatun District	931	452	3126	-	0
		Hunnan District	1435	1018	7226	-	2
		Shenbei Xin District	992	628	3619	-	1
		Yuhong District	1701	1090	6158	-	1
		Liaozhong County	508	328	2027	-	0
		Kangping County	166	143	604	-	0
		Faku County	379	223	1410	-	1
		Economic and Technical Development Zone	298	222	2228	-	0
		Qipanshan District	11	20	181	-	0
		Xinmin City	786	482	2440	-	0
	Dalian City		15316	9372	58657	15	218
	Dalian City	Zhongshan District	2067	1476	9335	-	11
		Xigang District	1322	879	6144	-	2
		Shahekou District	2775	1640	8227	-	4
		Ganjingzi District	3031	1603	9752	-	148
		Lvshunkou District	306	204	1387	-	1
		Jinzhou District	821	370	2985	-	0
		Changhai County	118	105	1843	-	0
		Bonded Area	473	254	1117	-	0
		Wafangdian City	534	342	2159	-	4
		Pulandian City	386	332	2074	-	9
		Zhuanghe City	408	252	1588	-	1
	Anshan City		3299	2157	13575	3	17

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Liaoning Province	Anshan City	Tiedong District	816	314	2084	-	11
		Tiexi District	210	164	1337	-	0
		Lishan District	169	227	877	-	0
		Qianshan District	207	154	1168	-	1
		Taian County	181	145	630	-	0
		Xiuyan Man Autonomous County	259	146	749	-	0
		Haicheng City	1166	812	5881	-	3
	Fushun City		1775	935	5753	4	12
	Fushun City	Xinfu District	210	116	826	-	1
		Dongzhou District	128	71	382	-	2
		Wanghua District	173	80	596	-	1
		Shuncheng District	402	220	1245	-	1
		Fushun County	122	71	643	-	0
		Xinbin Man Autonomous County	270	122	534	-	0
		Qingyuan Man Autonomous County	157	97	600	-	0
	Benxi City		1230	595	3370	17	2
	Benxi City	Pingshan District	136	143	639	-	2
		Xihu District	82	114	386	-	0
		Mingshan District	258	83	652	-	0
		Nanfen District	12	11	76	-	0
		Benxi Man Autonomous County	133	64	458	-	0
		Huanren Man Autonomous County	491	134	805	-	0
	Dandong City		1702	1182	6463	10	6
	Dandong City	Yuanbao District	173	90	740	-	1
		Zhenxing District	310	271	1618	-	3
		Zhen'an District	121	49	519	-	0
		Kuandian Man Autonomous County	180	89	609	-	0
		Donggang City	505	401	1589	-	2
		Fengcheng City	278	192	904	-	0
	Jinzhou City		1807	1100	5997	0	10

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Liaoning Province	Jinzhou City	Guta District	223	141	739	-	0
		Linghe District	291	127	837	-	0
		Taihe District	298	194	1286	-	2
		Heishan County	263	155	701	-	0
		Yi County	75	76	321	-	2
		Songshan New Area	56	67	85	-	0
		Linghai City	244	114	655	-	2
		Beizhen City	233	139	830	-	0
	Yingkou City		1959	1157	7270	7	4
	Yingkou City	Zhanqian District	236	141	835	-	0
		Xishi District	197	102	755	-	1
		Bayuquan District	409	179	971	-	0
		Laobian District	116	99	443	-	1
		Gaizhou City	279	207	1210	-	0
		Dashiqiao City	468	255	1908	-	2
	Fuxin City		913	600	3230	0	8
	Fuxin City	Haizhou District	128	74	565	-	0
		Xinqiu District	13	8	141	-	2
		Taiping District	75	59	322	-	2
		Qinghemen District	26	9	64	-	0
		Xihe District	79	38	304	-	1
		Fuxin Mongol Autonomous County	157	71	380	-	1
		Zhangwu County	232	211	692	-	0
		Economic Development Zone	28	14	90	-	0
		High Tech Zone	38	7	52	-	0
	Liaoyang City		1658	1149	7212	2	5
	Liaoyang City	Baita District	312	144	805	-	0
		Wensheng District	116	55	471	-	0
		Hongwei District	64	50	442	-	2
		Gongchangling District	55	9	149	-	0
		Taizihe District	92	75	466	-	0
		Liaoyang County	292	255	1721	-	3
		Dengta City	578	485	2821	-	0
	Panjin City		1613	717	4610	3	3

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Liaoning Province	Panjin City	Shuangtaizi District	156	118	642	-	0
		Xinglongtai District	634	282	1754	-	0
		Dawa County	448	169	1050	-	1
		Panshan County	204	92	678	-	0
	Tieling City		2102	1163	6322	16	1
	Tieling City	Yinzhou District	330	177	1050	-	0
		Qinghe District	56	27	322	-	1
		Tieling County	272	163	982	-	0
		Xifeng County	245	144	809	-	0
		Changtu County	415	242	1130	-	0
		Diaobingshan City	224	90	439	-	0
		Kaiyuan City	381	221	1102	-	0
	Chaoyang City		1405	747	3847	1	8
	Chaoyang City	Shuangta District	238	141	752	-	0
		Longcheng District	142	89	455	-	5
		Chaoyang County	96	70	311	-	0
		Jianping County	221	92	548	-	0
		Harqin Left Mongol Autonomous County	123	40	134	-	2
		Beipiao City	277	113	537	-	0
		Lingyuan City	199	109	495	-	1
	Huludao City		1583	793	4688	21	11
	Huludao City	Lianshan District	250	125	730	-	0
		Longgang District	221	104	744	-	1
		Nanpiao District	36	32	105	-	0
		Suizhong County	291	104	579	-	0
		Jianchang County	135	77	337	-	0
		Xingcheng City	597	296	1820	-	5
Jilin Province			30794	19948	104732	55	73
Jilin Province	Changchun City		15027	9391	46834	6	31
	Changchun City	Nanguan District	2194	1194	5480	-	2
		Kuancheng District	1449	952	4541	-	4

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Jilin Province	Changchun City	Chaoyang District	2258	1407	6640	-	2
		Erdao District	1173	670	3021	-	2
		Luyuan District	1438	756	3982	-	3
		Shuangyang District	314	148	1119	-	0
		Nong'an County	833	449	2024	-	0
		Jiutai District	208	247	1468	-	0
		Yushu City	433	353	1573	-	0
		Dehui City	504	319	1603	-	2
	Jilin City		3593	2542	15466	4	9
	Jilin City	Changyi District	650	553	2471	-	0
		Longtan District	312	196	1414	-	0
		Chuanying District	467	253	2149	-	4
		Fengman District	335	259	1243	-	0
		Yongji County	210	151	832	-	1
		Jiaohe City	307	214	1209	-	0
		Huadian City	357	231	1301	-	0
		Shulan Vity	227	171	965	-	0
		Panshi City	307	160	1031	-	0
	Siping City		2265	1362	6968	6	13
	Siping City	Tiexi District	396	333	1293	-	4
		Tiedong District	250	119	821	-	3
		Lishu County	470	159	888	-	0
		Yitong Man Autonomous County	163	113	618	-	1
		Gongzhuling City	529	271	1801	-	0
		Shuangliao City	173	78	432	-	1
	Liaoyuan City		1071	492	3461	3	3
	Liaoyuan City	Longshan District	242	144	883	-	0
		Xi'an District	312	55	618	-	0
		Dongfeng County	181	109	687	-	0
		Dongliao County	136	88	461	-	1
	Tonghua City		2317	1723	10308	11	8

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Jilin Province	Tonghua City	Dongchang District	361	185	687	-	0
		Erdaojiang District	89	58	268	-	0
		Tonghua County	151	140	834	-	2
		Huinan County	222	190	1203	-	0
		Liuhe County	343	208	1276	-	0
		Meihekou City	606	479	2509	-	2
		Ji'an City	237	146	1002	-	3
	Baishan City		1405	835	4640	3	2
	Baishan City	Hunjiang District	192	138	837	-	0
		Jiangyuan District	114	66	343	-	0
		Fusong County	466	269	1548	-	2
		Jingyu County	116	104	565	-	0
		Changbai Korean Autonomous County	45	80	453	-	0
		Linjiang City	205	103	475	-	0
	Songyuan City		1406	1048	4263	8	1
	Songyuan City	Ningjiang District	323	301	1066	-	0
		Qian Gorlos Mongol Autonomous County	197	265	923	-	0
		Changling County	144	127	599	-	1
		Qian'an County	99	51	246	-	0
		Fuyu City	193	152	946	-	0
	Baicheng City		851	652	2985	7	2
	Baicheng City	Taobei District	232	85	451	-	0
		Zhenlai County	115	94	373	-	0
		Tongyu County	151	97	440	-	1
		Taonan City	119	84	601	-	0
		Da'an City	140	112	466	-	1
	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture		2675	1894	9776	6	4
	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Yanji City	1136	709	4194	-	3
		Tumen City	124	39	384	-	0
		Dunhua City	408	349	1620	-	0
		Hunchun City	283	146	720	-	0
		Longjing City	186	58	551	-	1
		Helong City	96	62	408	-	0
		Wangqing County	160	84	530	-	0
		Antu County	223	405	1195	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Heilongjiang Province			42109	24615	135656	59	152
Heilongjiang Province	Harbin City		22968	13863	72177	6	71
	Harbin City	Daoli District	3545	1681	9567	-	10
		Nangang District	4887	2964	18136	-	19
		Daowai District	2240	1476	9025	-	5
		Pingfang District	278	151	1476	-	2
	Harbin City	Songbei District	622	437	1704	-	2
		Xiangfang District	2390	1450	7580	-	16
		Hulan District	604	348	1534	-	3
		Acheng District	654	463	1960	-	0
		Yilan County	163	95	530	-	0
		Fangzheng County	154	75	450	-	0
		Bin County	380	266	1180	-	2
		Bayan County	368	189	764	-	0
		Mulan County	108	92	408	-	0
		Tonghe County	128	65	335	-	0
		Yanshou County	217	83	641	-	0
		Shuangcheng District	551	472	2369	-	2
		Shangzhi City	362	308	1384	-	1
		Wuchang City	2416	1638	5472	-	2
	Qiqihar City		2773	1674	10361	11	16
	Qiqihar City	Longsha District	213	163	1462	-	2
		Jianhua District	247	190	1235	-	0
		Tiefeng District	206	83	913	-	4
		Ang'angxi District	56	45	219	-	0
		Fulaerji District	42	77	523	-	2
		Nianzishan District	32	27	124	-	2
		Meilisi Daur District	61	41	220	-	0
		Longjiang County	144	91	575	-	1
		Yian County	171	132	559	-	0
		Tailai County	169	71	359	-	0
		Gannan County	118	89	527	-	0
		Fuyu County	106	88	561	-	0
		Keshan County	179	82	523	-	0
		Kedong County	134	131	793	-	0
		Baiquan County	210	117	508	-	0
		Nehe City	442	156	913	-	5

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Heilongjiang Province	Jixi City		1196	591	3675	2	2
	Jixi City	Jiguan District	384	117	941	-	2
		Hengshan District	64	22	175	-	0
		Didao District	40	23	103	-	0
		Lishu District	22	17	88	-	0
	Jixi City	Chengzihe District	51	30	128	-	0
		Mashan District	5	0	43	-	0
		Jidong County	107	88	367	-	0
		Hulin City	209	145	997	-	0
		Mishan City	276	132	762	-	0
	Hegang City		499	300	2259	1	2
	Hegang City	Xiangyang District	38	21	170	-	0
		Gongnong District	113	65	572	-	1
		Nanshan District	33	11	171	-	0
		Xing'an District	19	14	91	-	0
		Dongshan District	41	31	210	-	1
		Xingshan District	16	2	45	-	0
		Luobei County	110	101	592	-	0
		Suibin County	67	41	279	-	0
	Shuangyashan City		925	517	2790	1	0
	Shuangyashan City	Jianshan District	146	83	443	-	0
		Lingdong District	22	12	60	-	0
		Sifangtai District	36	9	91	-	0
		Baoshan District	40	16	105	-	0
		Jixian County	180	106	432	-	0
		Youyi County	46	21	251	-	0
		Baoqing County	245	129	817	-	0
		Raohe County	142	132	543	-	0
	Daqing City		2861	1594	8888	4	7
	Daqing City	Saertu District	565	281	1684	-	0
		Longfeng District	312	204	799	-	0
		Ranghulu District	488	233	1513	-	0
		Honggang District	84	74	307	-	0
		Datong District	112	54	301	-	0
		Zhaozhou County	131	81	427	-	1
		Zhaoyuan County	210	138	628	-	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Heilongjiang Province	Daqing City	Lindian County	210	60	433	-	1
		Duerbote Mongol Autonomous County	124	68	573	-	1
	Yichun City		1119	547	3411	4	2
	Yichun City	Yichun District	301	96	611	-	0
		Nancha District	50	38	280	-	0
		Youhao District	34	20	218	-	0
		Xilin District	13	7	62	-	0
		Cuiluan District	79	56	210	-	0
		Xinqing District	22	12	64	-	0
		Meixi District	27	11	107	-	0
		Jinshantun District	22	13	59	-	0
		Wuying District	47	14	106	-	1
		Wumahe District	53	15	106	-	0
		Tangwanghe District	21	16	71	-	0
		Dailing District	6	10	62	-	0
		Wuyiling District	19	6	23	-	0
		Hongxing District	8	1	25	-	0
		Shangganling District	10	12	90	-	0
		Jiayin County	32	17	117	-	0
		Tieli City	299	178	1046	-	1
	Jiamusi City		2279	1240	7126	5	6
	Jiamusi City	Xiangyang District	283	193	1073	-	1
		Qianjin District	83	102	872	-	1
		Dongfeng District	76	77	614	-	0
		Suburb	158	125	1014	-	0
		Huanan County	127	86	487	-	0
		Huachuan County	71	81	587	-	0
		Tangyuan County	99	79	472	-	0
		Fuyuan County	48	28	173	-	0
		Tongjiang City	131	68	327	-	3
		Fujin City	378	120	816	-	0
	Qitaihe City		369	276	1283	0	1
	Qitaihe City	Xinxing District	66	58	338	-	1
		Taoshan District	91	75	355	-	0
		Qiezihe District	71	32	167	-	0
		Boli County	122	105	392	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Heilongjiang Province	Mudanjiang City		2630	1451	9699	5	25
	Mudanjiang City	Dong'an District	272	154	1156	-	2
		Yangming District	202	104	790	-	0
		Aimin District	171	87	889	-	0
		Xi'an District	321	169	1366	-	0
		Dongning County	178	107	538	-	5
		Linkou County	128	124	516	-	0
		Suifenhe City	518	284	1204	-	16
		Hailin City	261	128	1087	-	0
		Ning'an City	236	174	1186	-	1
		Muling City	201	87	530	-	0
	Heihe City		1025	486	3173	5	2
	Heihe City	Aihui District	205	77	440	-	0
		Nenjiang County	205	128	605	-	0
		Xunke County	73	26	172	-	0
		Sunwu County	47	29	126	-	0
		Beian City	132	73	668	-	0
		Wudalianchi City	206	114	899	-	0
	Suihua City		2908	1758	9027	10	12
	Suihua City	Beilin District	532	319	1488	-	2
		Wangkui County	189	129	561	-	0
		Lanxi County	177	112	698	-	0
		Qinggang County	142	87	367	-	0
		Qing'an County	121	126	729	-	0
		Mingshui County	117	83	393	-	0
		Suiling County	149	84	552	-	0
		Anda City	189	167	847	-	0
		Zhaodong City	573	319	1526	-	0
		Hailun City	257	171	1153	-	10
	Daxing'anling Area		533	308	1661	5	0
	Daxing'anling Area	Jiageda Banner	248	169	811	-	0
		Songling District	71	13	65	-	0
		Xinlin District	25	20	81	-	0
		Huzhong District	16	8	38	-	0
		Huma County	43	14	103	-	0
		Tahe County	43	31	201	-	0
		Mohe County	57	37	325	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shanghai City			257616	158380	697251	13	1207
Shanghai City	Huangpu District		5414	3782	19141	-	30
	Xuhui District		10776	6756	24811	-	47
	Changning District		8502	5018	19963	-	20
	Jing'an District		4606	1410	9925	-	5
	Putuo District		9239	6003	23104	-	27
	Zhabei District		4005	3369	13804	-	13
	Hongkou District		8062	4033	13852	-	4
	Yangpu District		11037	5922	22617	-	25
	Minhang District		18740	12144	57516	-	91
	Baoshan District		13154	7712	26269	-	22
	Jiading District		25293	18234	72929	4	114
	Pudong New Area		54178	30316	126121	1	281
	Jinshan District		17529	12347	58632	-	33
	Songjiang District		14514	8922	48530	1	103
	Qingpu District		12811	7352	40441	-	72
	Fengxian District		23979	12679	48808	1	78
	Chongming County		9453	6370	16304	6	4
Jiangsu Province			209900	125314	743670	253	1852
Jiangsu Province	Nanjing City		42404	28618	127303	6	314
	Nanjing City	Xuanwu District	3756	2789	12331	-	11
		Qinhuai District	5499	3921	19463	-	37
		Jianye District	4360	2489	9325	-	29
		Gulou District	4634	3285	17142	-	43
		Pukou District	2926	1513	6163	-	5
		Qixia District	3446	3004	8034	-	6
		YuhuataiDistrict	2939	1863	6044	-	17
		Jiangning District	5998	3851	16250	-	25
		Liuhe District	2142	1386	5271	-	6
		Lishui District	742	534	3170	-	9
		Gaochun District	977	664	3845	-	40
	Wuxi City		22533	13146	101825	11	284
	Wuxi City	Chong'an District	779	356	1136	-	0
		Nanchang District	1456	701	2585	-	3
		Beitang District	636	447	1812	-	0
		Xishan District	2173	1554	12494	-	26
		Huishan District	1591	1072	5954	-	12

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Jiangsu Province	Wuxi City	Binhu District	2636	1316	5981	-	0
		New District	2272	1507	7260	-	1
		Jiangyin City	4665	2863	30671	-	95
		Yixing City	2327	1513	13618	-	51
	Xuzhou City		12186	5958	28972	6	37
	Xuzhou City	Gulou District	541	264	638	-	1
		Yunlong District	1201	577	1246	-	1
		Jiawang District	391	226	1014	-	0
		Quanshan District	1677	630	1476	-	0
		Tongshan District	731	524	2722	-	10
		Feng County	1658	768	3678	-	0
		Pei County	877	307	2145	-	2
		Suining County	1333	504	2393	-	1
		Xinyi City	864	446	2423	-	1
		Pizhou City	1435	713	3334	-	3
	Changzhou City		14733	9096	58722	8	191
	Changzhou City	Tianning District	1575	853	4644	-	5
		Zhonglou District	1948	1287	5379	-	1
		Qishuyan District	179	99	808	-	4
		Xinbei District	3690	2423	12559	-	45
		Wujin District	4656	2983	21404	-	73
		Liyang City	963	541	4550	-	13
		Jintan City	647	468	3932	-	5
	Suzhou City		57625	30622	178798	13	435
	Suzhou City	Huqiu District	2148	523	1016	-	7
		Wuzhong District	4458	3318	13901	-	41
		Xiangcheng District	2296	1311	9212	-	23
		Gusu District	3066	1366	5102	-	4
		Wujiang District	3511	1922	14207	-	27
		Industrial Park	8624	4408	18085	-	0
		Changshu City	12041	4538	32834	-	64
		Zhangjiagang City	3034	2087	22810	-	41
		Kunshan City	6795	4471	24574	-	72
		Taicang City	1809	1011	8819	-	15
	Nantong City		14129	9183	61496	20	178
	Nantong City	Chongchuan District	2642	1519	3329	-	3
		Gangzha District	1030	460	1669	-	2

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Jiangsu Province	Nantong City	Tongzhou District	1673	1101	10229	-	37
		Haian County	1160	680	5739	-	19
		Rudong County	1236	732	5526	-	17
		Qidong City	1076	879	6819	-	30
		Rugao City	1474	785	6369	-	23
		Haimen City	1627	1086	9138	-	16
	Lianyungang City		4730	2842	17494	10	17
	Lianyungang City	Lianyun District	125	239	3463	-	1
		Haizhou District	1245	920	4928	-	3
		Ganyu District	621	316	2378	-	1
		Donghai County	1174	550	3229	-	2
		Guanyun County	470	326	1662	-	1
		Guannan County	349	166	1404	-	0
	Huaian City		6229	4364	21825	116	47
	Huaian City	Qinghe District	836	347	1176	-	0
		Chuzhou District	195	140	1695	-	3
		Huaiyin District	588	381	3010	-	10
		Qingpu District	242	113	786	-	2
		Lianshui County	784	400	2751	-	5
		Hongze County	474	694	2182	-	3
		Xuyi County	919	608	3001	-	7
		Jinhu County	539	453	2194	-	13
	Yancheng City		8435	4845	30075	28	80
	Yancheng City	Tinghu District	742	420	2162	-	6
		Yandu District	826	443	2869	-	6
		Xiangshui County	417	300	1547	-	5
		Binhai County	678	253	1641	-	1
		Funing County	688	404	2576	-	0
		Sheyang County	1252	472	3385	-	10
		Jianhu County	603	467	2940	-	19
		Yancheng Economic Development Zone	76	23	98	-	0
		Dongtai City	843	487	3717	-	12
		Dafeng City	791	554	3534	-	8
	Yangzhou City		8376	5866	48101	9	99
	Yangzhou City	Guangling District	1499	870	2979	-	5
		Hanjiang District	1686	998	6146	-	8
		Weiyang District	82	105	981	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Jiangsu Province	Yangzhou City	Jiangdu District	1161	633	7862	-	13
		Baoying County	887	795	6159	-	31
		Yizheng City	481	401	3803	-	4
		Gaoyou City	878	828	5938	-	11
	Zhenjiang City		5850	3625	24645	9	66
	Zhenjiang City	Jingkou District	464	304	660	-	3
		Runzhou District	426	229	509	-	0
		Dantu District	357	403	2265	-	6
		Danyang City	2675	1528	11677	-	27
		Yangzhong City	355	206	2484	-	8
		Jurong City	689	363	2538	-	1
	Taizhou City		5913	3389	26405	13	77
	Taizhou City	Hailing District	859	361	1901	-	2
		Gaogang District	408	214	1413	-	1
		Jiangyan District	753	496	3753	-	6
		Xinghua City	1489	833	5134	-	17
		Jingjiang City	805	647	5869	-	16
		Taixing Ctiy	749	479	4240	-	6
	Suqian City		6690	3696	16745	4	27
	Suqian City	Sucheng District	1048	542	1886	-	0
		Suyu District	514	419	1651	-	0
		Shuyang County	2459	1153	5862	-	1
		Siyang County	573	333	1880	-	2
		Sihong County	922	418	2361	-	7
Zhejiang Province			327572	193348	1315742	201	4710
Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou City		101919	60522	297409	26	628
	Hangzhou City	Shangcheng District	7602	4231	17197	-	32
		Xiacheng District	6003	4450	22542	-	19
		Jianggan District	14419	6939	26774	-	36
		Gongshu District	6963	4333	22690	-	21
		Xihu District	16885	11215	48205	-	50
		Binjiang District	13687	8914	30402	-	41
		Xiaoshan District	7497	4893	33980	-	96
		Yuhang District	12575	6779	28562	-	82
		Tonglu County	1027	572	4105	-	5
		Chun'an County	876	440	3171	-	13
		Jiande City	777	561	4000	-	13

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou City	Fuyang District	1962	1242	8801	-	32
		Lin'an City	1477	812	6927	-	26
	Ningbo City		35295	21401	159347	27	1039
	Ningbo City	Haishu District	2789	1567	11439	-	22
		Jiangdong District	2134	1478	10090	-	31
		Jiangbei District	2059	901	6586	-	38
		Beilun District	2470	1483	9287	-	74
		Zhenhai District	1794	1162	6718	-	37
		Yinzhou District	7032	3860	27106	-	168
		Xiangshan County	982	526	4222	-	32
		Ninghai County	1536	1102	7757	-	32
		Ningbo Free Trade Zone	841	392	2520	-	0
		Daxie Development Zone	88	70	798	-	0
		Ningbo national high tech Zone	985	742	4016	-	7
		Yuyao City	3156	2310	19255	-	196
		Cixi City	5467	3518	32970	-	208
		Fenghua City	1169	738	7504	-	59
	Wenzhou City		53330	30001	257242	-	896
	Wenzhou City	Lucheng District	7408	3500	21902	-	62
		Longwan District	3545	1885	17471	-	63
		Ouhai District	4120	2640	24174	-	85
		Dongtou County	237	153	1234	-	5
		Yongjia County	4022	2425	26447	-	77
		Pingyang County	3553	1827	16256	-	26
		Cangnan County	4428	2529	19006	-	22
		Wencheng County	1435	692	4446	-	11
		Taishun County	1406	469	2322	-	2
		Ruian City	11307	5532	46319	-	154
		Yueqing City	7484	4518	42950	-	139
	Jiaxing City		21046	12967	89818	11	212
	Jiaxing City	Nanhu District	2126	1175	6514	-	15
		Xiuzhou District	2413	1529	10478	-	8
		Jiashan County	1118	780	5375	-	35
		Haiyan County	2244	1233	10034	-	24
		Haining City	3355	2827	20426	-	31
		Pinghu City	1715	998	6426	-	35
		Tongxiang City	6000	2935	19218	-	29

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Zhejiang Province	Huzhou City		8576	5178	36847	10	175
	Huzhou City	Wuxing District	1638	670	2165	-	3
		Nanxun District	950	646	4603	-	3
		Deqing County	1176	789	5840	-	31
		Changxing County	1279	963	7564	-	28
		Anji County	1494	1064	7254	-	59
	Shaoxing City		14980	9597	85686	14	238
	Shaoxing City	Yuecheng District	2132	1055	5368	-	7
		Keqiao District	2560	1413	15716	-	20
		Xinchang County	1152	638	5642	-	30
		Zhuji City	4111	2844	30801	-	72
		Shangyu District	1263	879	7831	-	45
		Shengzhou City	1740	1112	9695	-	18
	Jinhua City		54460	28785	197459	20	530
	Jinhua City	Wucheng District	3409	1679	6925	-	6
		Jindong District	2002	998	5445	-	16
		Wuyi County	2476	1288	9613	-	53
		Pujiang County	1656	1066	10286	-	60
		Pan'an County	746	441	2710	-	3
		Lanxi City	1171	695	5499	-	18
		Yiwu City	28018	12772	88165	-	189
		Dongyang City	5632	2675	20070	-	37
		Yongkang City	8150	6021	39560	-	105
	Quzhou City		4782	3150	20123	11	56
	Quzhou City	Kecheng District	696	502	2209	-	3
		Qujiang District	721	513	2596	-	9
		Changshan County	334	258	1772	-	0
		Kaihua County	444	323	1934	-	2
		Longyou County	476	316	2791	-	20
		Jiangshan City	1273	932	6324	-	10
	Zhoushan City		1070	749	5346	19	17
	Zhoushan City	Dinghai District	543	256	2145	-	5
		Putuo District	231	304	1989	-	3
		Daishan County	114	56	606	-	3
		Shengsi County	13	11	115	-	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Zhejiang Province	Taizhou City		24484	16483	136822	26	846
	Taizhou City	Jiaojiang District	3163	2474	17152	-	83
		Huangyan District	3585	2208	17296	-	60
		Luqiao District	3107	1944	22066	-	119
		Yuhuan County	2625	1743	15717	-	153
		Sanmen County	504	409	3578	-	22
		Tiantai County	1471	995	7410	-	34
		Xianju County	806	516	4336	-	34
		Wenling City	5220	3244	30725	-	206
		Linhai City	2809	2044	13763	-	59
	Lishui City		6996	4392	29436	24	73
	Lishui City	Liandu District	1207	657	2717	-	1
		Qingtian County	987	537	4029	-	6
		Jinyun County	1432	1015	6015	-	15
		Suichang County	473	353	1743	-	6
		Songyang County	329	234	1250	-	7
		Yunhe County	365	189	1228	-	3
		Qingyuan County	569	414	2756	-	4
		Jingning She Autonomous County	324	236	1005	-	3
		Longquan City	954	517	4043	-	4
Anhui Province			88042	47643	239666	100	385
Anhui Province	Hefei City		28955	16133	74764	5	171
	Hefei City	Yaohai District	3451	1822	6366	-	0
		Luyang District	2751	1924	7074	-	4
		Shushan District	5964	2874	8993	-	23
		Baohe District	3924	2392	7667	-	4
		Changfeng County	903	381	1703	-	0
		Feidong County	980	627	3091	-	1
		Feixi County	821	371	2628	-	4
		Lujiang County	586	232	1677	-	2
		Chaohu City	1089	775	5846	-	9
	Wuhu City		9190	4282	19685	6	62
	Wuhu City	Jinghu District	1613	478	1925	-	2
		Yijiang District	1414	402	1467	-	3
		Jiujiang District	967	524	1325	-	4
		Sanshan District	313	147	1095	-	8

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Anhui Province	Wuhu City	Wuhu County	1373	581	2601	-	6
		Fanchang County	729	450	1977	-	2
		Nanling County	888	601	2456	-	3
		Wuwei County	734	524	2391	-	1
	Bengbu City		2797	1730	8915	2	7
	Bengbu City	Longzihu District	188	105	340	-	0
		Bengshan District	397	145	454	-	0
		Yuhui District	312	122	388	-	0
		Huaishang District	191	115	430	-	1
		Huaiyuan County	581	348	1961	-	1
		Wuhe County	298	137	976	-	0
		Guzhen County	177	138	805	-	0
	Huainan City		1759	996	5808	1	7
	Huainan City	Datong District	89	70	317	-	1
		Tianjiaan District	430	263	1103	-	0
		Xiajiaji District	151	84	436	-	0
		Bagongshan District	44	16	189	-	1
		Panji District	140	77	411	-	0
		Fengtai County	317	124	843	-	0
	Maanshan City		2163	1309	7470	2	26
	Maanshan City	Huashan District	347	249	1318	-	0
		YushanDistrict	297	227	1008	-	2
		BowangDistrict	139	111	337	-	2
		Dangtu County	287	206	1487	-	5
		Hanshan County	237	116	1128	-	0
		He County	341	151	1079	-	1
	Huaibei City		1170	786	4262	1	1
	Huaibei City	Duji District	122	45	235	-	0
		Xiangshan District	445	230	1011	-	1
		Lishan District	86	24	279	-	0
		Suixi County	409	268	1252	-	0
	Tongling City		1776	886	5064	5	6
	Tongling City	Tongguan District	224	168	715	-	0
		Yi'an District	264	183	1013	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Anhui Province	Anqing City		6039	3227	18889	13	17
	Anqing City	Yingjiang District	385	185	680	-	0
		Daguan District	237	116	604	-	0
		Yixiu District	244	116	552	-	0
		Huaining County	447	301	2518	-	1
		Qianshan County	523	290	1746	-	0
		Taihu County	841	381	1958	-	3
		Susong County	648	335	2008	-	1
		Wangjiang County	354	221	1035	-	0
		Yuexi County	340	235	1602	-	4
		Tongcheng City	1108	682	4126	-	3
	Huangshan City		2862	1212	6897	4	7
	Huangshan City	Dunxi District	585	362	1616	-	1
		Huangshan District	304	134	1324	-	1
		Huizhou District	182	113	657	-	2
		Yi County	1020	172	1075	-	2
		Xiuning County	198	151	846	-	0
		She County	135	48	311	-	0
		Qimen County	236	151	757	-	0
	Chuzhou City		3118	1862	13789	4	10
	Chuzhou City	Langya District	233	118	766	-	0
		Nanqiao District	148	132	521	-	0
		Laian County	324	202	1552	-	1
		Quanjiao County	227	128	1036	-	0
		Dingyuan County	398	226	1620	-	0
		Fengyang County	395	190	1892	-	1
		Tianchang City	755	500	3755	-	7
		Mingguang City	286	157	1107	-	0
	Fuyang City		7983	4368	18764	7	15
	Fuyang City	Yingzhou District	1082	639	2410	-	1
		Yingdong District	491	239	1169	-	2
		Yingquan District	1078	850	2128	-	0
		Linquan County	909	442	2086	-	2
		Taihe County	1569	652	2769	-	6
		Funan County	897	551	2644	-	1
		Yingshang County	796	372	1668	-	0
		Jieshou City	684	268	1698	-	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Anhui Province	Suzhou City		4393	2026	9016	5	4
	Suzhou City	Yongqiao District	867	443	1365	-	0
		Dangshan County	1490	444	1612	-	1
		Xiao County	521	252	1255	-	0
		Lingbi County	484	236	1226	-	0
		Si County	352	217	1229	-	1
	Liu'an City		4427	2686	13570	35	24
	Liu'an City	Jin'an District	364	243	1113	-	1
		Yuan District	633	285	1420	-	2
		Huoqiu County	920	531	2456	-	3
		Shucheng County	650	435	2507	-	1
		Jinzhai County	774	399	1726	-	0
		Huoshan County	433	346	1626	-	7
		Yeji	75	31	303	-	0
	Bozhou City		6789	3329	15711	0	12
	Bozhou City	Qiaocheng District	3176	1398	5218	-	0
		Guoyang County	862	463	2846	-	1
		Mengcheng County	894	522	2145	-	0
		Lixin County	777	442	2117	-	1
	Chizhou City		2006	1326	7842	3	10
	Chizhou City	Guichi District	659	242	1583	-	4
		Dongzhi County	462	182	1344	-	2
		Shitai County	116	84	787	-	1
		Qingyang County	275	108	1084	-	2
		Jiuhuashan Scenic Area	317	523	1032	-	0
	Xuancheng City		2465	1419	9105	6	9
	Xuancheng City	Xuanzhou District	560	293	1622	-	0
		Langxi County	243	139	799	-	2
		Guangde County	379	153	1354	-	2
		Jing County	323	253	1400	-	2
		Jixi County	154	98	709	-	1
		Jingde County	177	119	578	-	1
		Ningguo City	379	209	1846	-	1
Fujian Province			175392	102858	616693	311	1611
Fujian Province	Fuzhou City		27839	20181	108002	23	234
	Fuzhou City	Gulou District	6268	4805	24880	-	49
		Taijiang District	3211	2699	13392	-	16

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Fujian Province	Fuzhou City	Cangshan District	4987	3539	15271	-	29
		Mawei District	1787	829	3078	-	4
		Jinan District	2979	2081	11689	-	12
		Minhou County	1404	1125	5877	-	34
		Lianjiang County	585	364	2951	-	1
		Luoyuan County	196	130	778	-	1
		Minqing County	502	363	2250	-	6
		Yongtai County	375	508	1678	-	1
		Pingtan County	979	554	2199	-	1
		Fuqing City	1773	1302	9167	-	26
		Changle City	1143	768	4956	-	10
	Xiamen City		53639	28677	136779	4	377
	Xiamen City	Siming District	22365	12620	57882	-	70
		Canghai District	2887	1502	6995	-	34
		Huli District	14257	7316	31765	-	60
		Jimiei District	3284	1807	9864	-	47
		Tongan District	2712	1786	10273	-	23
		Xiangan District	1382	999	4354	-	11
	Putian City		13698	6700	33576	9	45
	Putian City	Chengxiang District	1813	1233	5886	-	5
		Hanjiang District	1769	668	4889	-	7
		Licheng District	5656	2304	8665	-	12
		Xiuyu District	2348	1021	4991	-	12
		Xianyou County	1777	1110	6828	-	2
	Sanming City		3081	1944	12926	26	53
	Sanming City	Meilie District	380	205	1471	-	19
		Sanyuan District	259	171	1233	-	3
		Mingxi County	137	83	686	-	19
		Qingliu County	144	91	571	-	3
		Ninghua County	210	111	969	-	2
		Datian County	310	153	1055	-	1
		Youxi County	428	276	1527	-	8
		Sha County	227	167	1219	-	4
		Jiangle County	130	88	527	-	1
		Taining County	90	112	705	-	0
		Jianning County	249	132	744	-	2
		Yongan City	406	310	1862	-	4

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Fujian Province	Quanzhou City		48470	29093	222079	26	703
	Quanzhou City	Licheng District	2819	1598	11336	-	42
		Fengze District	5599	3557	18165	-	47
		Luojiang District	1367	679	4824	-	19
		Quangang District	973	576	3165	-	3
		Huian County	1882	1267	11171	-	53
		Anxi County	3336	2157	17927	-	14
		Yongchun County	776	536	3227	-	2
		Dehua County	1728	1116	4843	-	9
		Jinmen County	0	0	11	-	0
		Shishi City	6707	3319	30813	-	82
		Jinjiang City	13779	8501	70626	-	251
		Nanan City	7511	4609	36273	-	95
	Zhangzhou City		11744	6484	39362	104	86
	Zhangzhou City	Xiangcheng District	2347	1358	7880	-	10
		Longwen District	1074	585	2671	-	6
		Yunxiao County	589	249	1337	-	0
		Zhangpu County	1190	677	3641	-	4
		Zhaoan County	1133	374	1451	-	4
		Changtai County	354	479	2322	-	9
		Dongshan County	314	128	679	-	3
		Nanjing County	564	285	2377	-	1
		Pinghe County	863	591	2970	-	1
		Huaan County	148	148	1084	-	1
		Longhai City	2117	1138	7402	-	8
	Nanping City		5775	3371	22413	32	44
	Nanping City	Yanping District	448	225	1733	-	1
		Shunchang County	175	98	920	-	3
		Pucheng County	338	226	1283	-	4
		Guangze County	168	68	544	-	0
		Songxi County	226	111	886	-	1
		Zhenghe County	403	238	1468	-	1
		Shaowu City	318	198	1313	-	8
		Wuyishan City	2537	1526	8796	-	13
		Jianou City	464	287	2278	-	2
		Jianyang District	505	225	1530	-	2

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Fujian Province	Longyan City		4259	2567	18122	28	34
	Longyan City	Xinluo District	1442	694	4668	-	8
		Changting County	827	679	2531	-	4
		Yongding District	394	187	1880	-	7
		Shanghang County	361	232	3017	-	3
		Wuping County	376	302	1622	-	1
		Liancheng County	385	215	1414	-	4
		Zhangping City	230	134	1203	-	2
	Ningde City		6233	3717	23222	60	35
	Ningde City	Jiaocheng District	640	376	2179	-	2
		Xiapu County	432	315	1754	-	1
		Gutian County	572	349	1764	-	0
		Pingnan County	222	116	781	-	0
		Shouning County	232	157	1042	-	1
		Zhouning County	194	119	914	-	1
		Zherong County	302	168	1123	-	0
		Fuan City	1431	897	6894	-	22
		Fuding City	1840	964	5156	-	4
Jiangxi Province			57838	31563	162765	52	113
Jiangxi Province	Nanchang City		17131	9186	44179	1	36
	Nanchang City	Donghu District	1155	841	3505	-	0
		Xihu District	1800	1482	5654	-	2
		Qingyunpu District	944	600	2178	-	1
		Wanli District	176	151	678	-	0
		Qingshanhu District	1553	1159	3816	-	1
		Nanchang County	1496	909	4301	-	2
		Xinjian County	628	487	2055	-	0
		Anyi County	502	306	1737	-	0
		Jinxian County	4281	517	3377	-	4
		Gaoxin District	629	1008	5109	-	0
	Jingdezhen City		2146	1183	5820	6	3
	Jingdezhen City	Changjiang District	444	165	458	-	0
		Zhushan District	642	371	1238	-	0
		Fuliang County	268	178	834	-	1
		Leping City	440	255	1085	-	0

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Jiangxi Province	Pingxiang City		1445	844	4326	1	1
	Pingxiang City	Anyuan District	399	237	1003	-	0
		Xiangdong District	169	94	475	-	0
		Lianhua County	144	94	525	-	0
		Shangli County	293	144	846	-	1
		Luxi County	240	119	544	-	0
	Jiujiang City		5532	3019	15942	6	13
	Jiujiang City	Lushan District	712	274	1132	-	1
		Xunyang District	212	165	881	-	2
		Jiujiang County	245	121	653	-	1
		Wuning County	295	196	1195	-	0
		Xiushui County	1169	584	2693	-	1
		Yongxiu County	325	236	1328	-	0
		Dean County	117	85	540	-	0
		Xingzi County	250	130	927	-	0
		Douchang County	614	251	1638	-	2
		Hukou County	264	203	652	-	2
		Pengze County	358	326	1401	-	1
		Development Zone	192	70	348	-	0
		Ruichang City	224	166	764	-	0
		Gongqingcheng City	105	46	621	-	0
	Xinyu City		1143	692	3105	1	4
	Xinyu City	Yushui District	642	347	1068	-	0
		Fenyi County	188	93	613	-	0
		Gaoxin District	57	48	117	-	0
		Xiannvhu District	27	13	72	-	0
	Yingtan City		1404	705	4368	0	3
	Yingtan City	Yuehu District	266	160	856	-	2
		Yujiang County	354	149	1074	-	1
		Guixi City	528	285	1374	-	0
	Ganzhou City		9101	5154	26672	15	8
	Ganzhou City	Zhanggong District	1234	750	3238	-	2
		Gan County	369	222	1382	-	2
		Xinfeng County	377	204	1152	-	0
		Dayu County	140	79	632	-	0
		Shangyou County	325	145	747	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Jiangxi Province	Ganzhou City	Chongyi County	117	111	559	-	0
		Anyuan County	333	167	616	-	0
		Longnan County	183	84	556	-	0
		Dingnan County	210	122	393	-	0
		Quannan County	120	70	404	-	0
		Ningdu County	882	478	1951	-	1
		Yudu County	702	352	2232	-	1
		Xingguo County	340	223	1509	-	0
		Huichang County	272	193	715	-	0
		Xunwu County	307	129	471	-	0
		Shicheng County	293	139	670	-	0
		Ruijin City	617	328	1738	-	2
		Nankang District	1195	797	4814	-	0
	Ji'an City		4048	2302	12567	9	10
	Ji'an City	Jizhou District	389	152	936	-	0
		Qingyuan District	250	120	642	-	2
		Jian County	247	119	658	-	0
		Jishui County	235	110	814	-	1
		Xiajiang County	119	71	562	-	0
		Xingan County	309	214	1433	-	0
		Yongfeng County	717	604	2291	-	1
		Taihe County	353	228	1122	-	1
		Suichuan County	403	159	955	-	0
		Wanxian County	152	91	538	-	0
		Anfu County	223	100	677	-	1
		Yongxin County	156	104	783	-	0
		Jinggangshan City	199	70	653	-	2
	Yichun City		5144	2923	17577	3	17
	Yichun City	Yuanzhou District	770	413	1569	-	0
		Fengxin County	193	120	862	-	5
		Wanzai County	331	152	945	-	2
		Shanggao County	180	176	1029	-	3
		Yifeng County	310	119	986	-	1
		Jingan County	266	99	585	-	0
		Tonggu County	83	44	341	-	1
		Fengcheng City	741	470	2287	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Jiangxi Province	Yichun City	Zhangshu City	1353	897	5357	-	2
		GaoanCity	595	274	2409	-	2
	Fuzhou City		3571	2043	9583	4	5
	Fuzhou City	Linchuan District	505	275	2063	-	2
		Nancheng County	471	424	1042	-	0
		Lichuan County	178	128	668	-	0
		Nanfeng County	161	131	795	-	2
		Chongren County	172	84	485	-	0
		Lean County	200	185	607	-	0
		Yihuang County	284	77	485	-	0
		Jinxi County	127	126	657	-	0
		Zixi County	385	69	374	-	0
		Dongxiang County	362	189	994	-	0
		Guangchang County	159	95	420	-	0
		Jinchao District	41	121	371	-	0
	Shangrao City		7166	3505	18494	6	13
	Shangrao City	Xinzhou District	913	369	1951	-	0
		Shangrao County	670	343	2084	-	0
		Gaungfeng County	508	332	2057	-	1
		Yushan County	490	293	1652	-	0
		Qianshan County	339	197	932	-	1
		Hengfeng County	174	90	511	-	0
		Yiyang County	304	197	981	-	0
		Yugan County	480	356	1312	-	0
		Panyang County	1789	559	2407	-	2
		Wannian County	234	122	887	-	0
		Wuyang County	442	283	1428	-	0
		Dexing City	261	124	1049	-	0
Shandong Province			184490	109047	592018	489	2487
Shandong Province	Jinan City		29444	18798	90939	32	128
	Jinan City	Lixia District	5966	3503	15455	-	14
		Shizhong District	3505	2503	9211	-	8
		Huaiyin District	2831	1705	7118	-	8
		Tianqiao District	4574	2931	12191	-	8
		Licheng District	3848	2415	13456	-	8
		Changqing District	734	491	2728	-	2

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shandong Province	Jinan City	Pingyin County	670	279	1795	-	8
		Jiyang County	551	312	1974	-	2
		Shanghe County	409	280	1884	-	1
		Zhangqiu City	1333	913	4651	-	13
	Qingdao City		37195	21718	112619	15	1551
	Qingdao City	Shinan District	5079	3192	18869	-	57
		Shibei District	3823	2981	14846	-	115
		Huangdao District	4842	1859	7584	-	106
		Laoshan District	3567	2109	10736	-	48
		Licang District	2499	1509	6490	-	127
		Chengyang District	4634	2403	11126	-	131
		Baoshui District	471	296	2097	-	4
		Jiaozhou City	2256	889	6691	-	249
		Jimo City	3481	2206	11926	-	230
		Pingdu City	2018	794	5248	-	69
		Laixi City	1386	928	5477	-	271
	Zibo City		7370	4519	31840	39	70
	Zibo City	Zichuan District	896	558	4712	-	1
		Zhangdian District	2283	1062	6638	-	3
		Boshan District	486	564	2966	-	7
		Linzi District	715	366	3366	-	5
		Zhoucun District	585	469	3769	-	3
		Huantai County	322	227	2366	-	7
		Gaoqing County	295	177	1345	-	5
		Yiyuan County	436	269	2319	-	8
	Zaozhuang City		3643	1998	13722	5	14
	Zaozhuang City	Shizhong District	909	436	3137	-	2
		Xuecheng District	369	195	1116	-	1
		Yicheng District	274	130	941	-	1
		Taierzhuang District	259	116	859	-	0
		Shanting District	370	209	1694	-	1
		Tengzhou City	1323	805	5194	-	5
	Dongying City		2617	1798	12311	5	232
	Dongying City	Dongying District	1096	657	3903	-	62
		Hekou District	183	197	1123	-	0
		Kenli County	176	232	1017	-	22

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shandong Province	Dongying City	Lijin County	130	79	607	-	16
		Guanrao County	603	469	4006	-	81
	Yantai City		12985	7956	46077	40	112
	Yantai City	Zhifu District	3840	2541	12188	-	20
		Fushan District	706	264	1585	-	4
		Mouping District	488	304	1997	-	1
		Laishan District	1027	521	2552	-	2
		Changdao County	90	38	254	-	0
		Longkou City	1319	849	4601	-	9
		Laiyang City	1076	358	2584	-	5
		Laizhou City	565	354	3274	-	4
		Penglai City	731	517	3970	-	5
		Zhaoyuan City	453	312	2712	-	17
		Qixia City	507	300	1567	-	2
		Haiyang City	534	267	1610	-	2
	Weifang City		16646	10063	53711	83	104
	Weifang City	Weicheng District	1382	673	3651	-	9
		Hanting District	483	261	1214	-	2
		Fangzi District	526	287	1748	-	1
		Kuiwen District	1927	1104	4408	-	3
		Linqu County	1147	681	3897	-	5
		Changle County	636	602	3364	-	4
		Qingzhou City	1603	1139	6339	-	4
		Zhucheng City	1231	951	4847	-	6
		Shouguang City	2450	1235	7687	-	21
		Anqiu City	897	611	3566	-	11
		Gaomi City	1473	775	5053	-	18
		Changyi City	363	244	1603	-	0
	Jining City		7506	4073	24708	108	30
	Jining City	Rencheng District	1330	547	3825	-	4
		Weishan County	322	215	1154	-	1
		Yutai County	214	127	785	-	0
		Jinxiang County	462	292	1317	-	0
		Jiaxiang County	453	277	1749	-	1
		Wenshang County	411	184	973	-	0
		Sishui County	411	246	1310	-	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shandong Province	Jining City	Liangshan County	593	301	2053	-	2
		Qufu City	584	351	2627	-	2
		Yanzhou City	380	240	1712	-	1
		Zoucheng City	659	344	2163	-	4
	Taian City		5361	3102	19641	28	34
	Taian City	Taishan District	1536	712	3548	-	4
		Daiyue District	918	662	2804	-	3
		Ningyang County	442	170	1567	-	2
		Dongping County	367	267	1800	-	1
		Xintai City	720	366	2321	-	10
		Feicheng City	602	358	2753	-	9
	Weihai City		6525	3893	19406	19	68
	Weihai City	Huancui District	2453	1027	2997	-	1
		Wendeng District	479	281	2172	-	9
		Rongcheng City	946	710	3090	-	17
		Rushan City	305	293	1580	-	5
	Rizhao City		3227	1928	11326	27	10
	Rizhao City	Donggang District	1292	811	2352	-	2
		Lanshan District	323	174	1139	-	0
		Wulian County	299	167	1224	-	1
		Ju County	843	369	3007	-	3
	Laiwu City		884	534	4229	3	4
	Laiwu City	Laicheng District	574	405	2631	-	1
		Gangcheng District	120	49	432	-	3
	Linyi City		24013	14456	69115	24	48
	Linyi City	Lanshan District	7869	4209	18548	-	5
		Luozhuang District	1947	1078	5061	-	0
		Hedong District	3222	2170	11104	-	3
		Yinan County	1181	770	3361	-	4
		Tancheng County	1021	685	3122	-	0
		Yishui County	1199	728	4134	-	3
		Lanling County	935	642	3052	-	0
		Fei County	1303	680	2895	-	1
		Pingyi County	916	501	3087	-	2
		Junan County	1080	562	3392	-	3
		Mengyin County	566	318	1770	-	1
		Linshu County	926	674	3330	-	9

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shandong Province	Dezhou City		6004	3415	23148	12	33
	Dezhou City	Decheng District	900	563	3745	-	5
		Lingcheng District	160	162	1423	-	5
		Ningjin County	415	243	1351	-	0
		Qingyun County	271	150	1028	-	0
		Linyi County	233	121	1103	-	2
		Qihe County	420	233	1530	-	1
		Pingyuan County	369	209	1225	-	0
		Xiajin County	495	275	1747	-	0
		Wucheng County	621	279	1513	-	2
		Leling City	620	396	2230	-	7
		Yucheng City	642	329	2364	-	6
	Liaocheng City		8030	4631	24859	23	22
	Liaocheng City	Dongchangfu District	1776	936	3598	-	3
		Yanggu County	642	442	3011	-	4
		Xin County	700	380	2380	-	0
		Renping County	407	225	1670	-	0
		Dong'e County	1555	756	2354	-	1
		Guan County	547	400	2144	-	3
		Gaotang County	507	362	2143	-	6
		Linqing City	998	589	3939	-	1
	Binzhou City		4803	2392	15268	16	12
	Binzhou City	Bincheng District	955	331	1603	-	2
		Huimin County	436	184	984	-	1
		Yangxin County	234	81	611	-	2
		Wudi County	461	165	1008	-	1
		Zhanhua District	256	90	988	-	0
		Boxing County	1030	503	3851	-	1
		Zouping County	708	537	3650	-	2
	Heze City		8209	3755	19074	10	15
	Heze City	Mudan District	1309	667	3022	-	3
		Cao County	1415	669	2978	-	7
		Shan County	1498	423	2157	-	0
		Chengwu County	478	240	1145	-	0
		Juye County	585	292	1337	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shandong Province	Heze City	Yuncheng County	764	347	2140	-	0
		Juancheng County	430	256	1145	-	0
		Dingtao County	357	202	1088	-	0
		Dongming County	328	136	762	-	1
Henan Province			129946	74276	356106	56	178
Henan Province	Zhengzhou City		56103	32633	138477	4	57
	Zhengzhou City	Zhongyuan District	3160	1837	7930	-	1
		Erqi District	5674	2948	12523	-	2
		Guancheng Hui District	2929	3169	13046	-	0
		Jinshui District	18968	10867	42654	-	17
		Shangjie District	230	148	788	-	0
		Huiji District	1930	935	3492	-	1
		Zhongmou County	746	378	2446	-	0
		Gongyi City	774	427	2731	-	2
		Yingyang City	866	460	2662	-	3
		Xinmi City	1267	422	2591	-	0
		Xinzheng City	1592	749	5536	-	3
		Dengfeng City	585	505	2482	-	1
	Kaifeng City		4034	2264	11312	1	4
	Kaifeng City	Longting District	176	209	1000	-	0
		Shunhe Hui District	226	66	477	-	1
		Gulou District	185	79	508	-	2
		Yuwangtai District	78	72	267	-	0
		Qi County	589	282	1303	-	0
		Tongxu County	224	120	715	-	0
		Weishi County	724	467	2178	-	0
		Xiangfu District	237	110	970	-	0
		Lankao County	837	440	1415	-	1
	Luoyang City		8046	4738	23166	6	28
	Luoyang City	Laocheng District	262	169	759	-	0
		Xigong District	911	590	3470	-	2
		Chanhe Hui District	230	95	388	-	0
		Jianxi District	876	612	2681	-	2
		Jili District	37	19	115	-	0
		Luolong District	1376	606	2481	-	0
		Mengjin County	356	243	837	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Henan Province	Luoyang City	Xin'an County	449	147	923	-	0
		Luanchuan County	216	106	719	-	0
		Song County	232	113	561	-	0
		Ruyang County	212	210	1032	-	0
		Yiyang County	346	116	705	-	0
		Luoning County	118	70	334	-	0
		Yichuan County	426	293	1509	-	0
		Yanshi City	1071	524	3026	-	1
	Pingdingshan City		3368	2018	10264	1	4
	Pingdingshan City	Xinhua District	283	260	1163	-	0
		Weidong District	195	121	752	-	0
		Shilong District	13	3	65	-	0
		Zhanhe District	324	299	916	-	0
		Baofeng County	269	107	617	-	0
		Ye County	328	193	941	-	0
		Lushan County	394	224	1215	-	0
		Jia County	289	169	866	-	0
		Wugang City	186	193	815	-	1
		Ruzhou City	957	375	1816	-	1
	Anyang City		3833	2323	13182	6	0
	Anyang City	Wenfeng District	566	248	1325	-	0
		Beiguan District	488	306	1518	-	0
		Yindu District	141	66	863	-	0
		Longan District	95	72	440	-	0
		Anyang County	376	208	1458	-	0
		Tangyin County	317	196	1058	-	0
		Hua County	691	481	2285	-	0
		Neihuang County	447	259	1321	-	0
		Linzhou City	341	314	1265	-	0
	Hebi City		1021	681	3878	0	0
	Hebi City	Heshan District	47	21	92	-	0
		Shancheng District	60	54	319	-	0
		Qibin District	292	168	736	-	0
		Jun County	325	248	1528	-	0
		Qi County	209	154	890	-	0
	Xinxiang City		5484	3158	19532	2	16

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Henan Province	Xinxiang City	Hongqi District	451	198	860	-	0
		Weibin District	190	152	577	-	0
		Fengquan District	112	57	330	-	2
		Muye District	302	155	928	-	0
		Xinxiang County	232	142	1054	-	1
		Huojia County	294	136	852	-	0
		Yuanyang County	366	319	1372	-	1
		Yanjin County	244	163	875	-	0
		Fengqiu County	500	251	1386	-	0
		Changyuan County	889	466	3942	-	7
		Weihui City	247	151	987	-	0
		Huixian City	752	461	2405	-	0
	Jiaozuo City		3585	1771	12474	6	7
	Jiaozuo City	Jiefang District	284	142	714	-	0
		Zhongzhan District	44	55	278	-	0
		Macun District	46	25	133	-	0
		Shanyang District	337	107	690	-	1
		Xiuwu County	185	87	1035	-	0
		Boai County	264	134	1064	-	1
		Wuzhi County	429	257	2107	-	0
		Wen County	594	245	1853	-	0
		Jiyuan City	71	21	37	-	0
		Qinyang City	434	197	1048	-	1
		Mengzhou City	462	253	1611	-	0
	Puyang City		2664	1625	8230	2	7
	Puyang City	Hualong District	394	166	761	-	1
		Qingfeng County	186	127	795	-	0
		Nanle County	232	152	714	-	0
		Fan County	263	165	708	-	1
		Taiqian County	533	246	1279	-	0
		Puyang County	447	240	1298	-	4
	Xuchang City		4643	2758	14360	3	22
	Xuchang City	Weidu District	541	194	1105	-	0
		Xuchang County	600	339	1964	-	10
		Yanling County	317	213	1491	-	0
		Xiangcheng County	455	254	1176	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Henan Province	Xuchang City	Yuzhou City	889	484	2593	-	4
		Changge City	821	511	2979	-	0
	Luohe City		2915	1804	9740	0	2
	Luohe City	Yuanhui District	475	334	1626	-	0
		Yancheng District	632	315	1537	-	0
		Zhaoling District	450	262	959	-	0
		Wuyang County	257	172	896	-	0
		Linying County	650	301	1703	-	0
	Sanmenxia City		1047	505	3854	5	0
	Sanmenxia City	Hubin District	190	106	590	-	0
		Mianchi County	193	83	690	-	0
		Shan County	94	81	310	-	0
		Lushi Coutny	260	69	357	-	0
		Yima City	36	12	182	-	0
		Lingbao City	174	105	907	-	0
	Nanyang City		8536	4835	21035	8	9
	Nanyang City	Wancheng District	656	399	1494	-	0
		Wolong District	930	497	1840	-	0
		Nanzhao County	215	117	608	-	0
		Fangcheng County	530	306	1451	-	0
		Xixia County	392	231	1410	-	0
		Zhenping County	924	397	2003	-	1
		Neixiang County	392	193	908	-	0
		Xichuan County	313	177	1145	-	0
		Duqi County	345	229	1011	-	0
		Tanghe County	498	357	1352	-	0
		Xinye County	383	180	931	-	0
		Tongbai County	232	145	636	-	0
		Dengzhou City	1421	436	1959	-	2
	Shangqiu City		8116	3779	18989	3	3
	Shangqiu City	Liangyuan District	966	638	3077	-	0
		Suiyang District	1127	431	2153	-	0
		Minquan County	481	312	1481	-	0
		Sui County	383	189	1015	-	2
		Ningling County	434	130	799	-	0
		Zhecheng County	639	278	1276	-	0

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Henan Province	Shangqiu City	Yucheng County	1173	541	2736	-	0
		Xiayi County	1298	507	2398	-	1
		Yongcheng City	1184	547	2475	-	0
	Xinyang City		5070	2661	13985	6	5
	Xinyang City	Shihe District	815	427	1904	-	0
		Pingqiao District	326	251	1020	-	0
		Luoshan County	266	156	830	-	0
		Guangshan County	393	214	1146	-	0
		Xin County	222	124	663	-	1
		Shangcheng County	293	123	847	-	0
		Gushi County	1485	626	3695	-	1
		Huangchuan County	305	184	1107	-	3
		Huaibin County	292	133	568	-	0
		Xi County	317	178	850	-	0
	Zhoukou City		6462	3876	18844	1	7
	Zhoukou City	Chuanhui District	562	353	1192	-	0
		Fugou County	296	172	1273	-	0
		Xihua County	582	267	1204	-	1
		Shangshui County	500	291	1277	-	0
		Shenqiu County	695	472	2039	-	0
		Dancheng County	512	335	1455	-	2
		Huaiyang County	737	574	2173	-	0
		Taikang County	755	415	2336	-	1
		Luyi County	680	396	2129	-	0
		Huangfan County	14	2	374	-	0
		Xiangcheng City	758	400	2009	-	3
	Zhumadian City		4350	2434	12029	2	5
	Zhumadian City	Yicheng District	520	217	1074	-	1
		Xiping County	338	158	1126	-	0
		Shangcai County	453	324	1457	-	1
		Pingyu County	423	156	899	-	0
		Zhengyang County	499	174	763	-	0
		Queshan County	187	102	656	-	0
		Qinyang County	311	243	970	-	0
		Runan County	269	170	858	-	0
		Suiping County	240	127	748	-	0
		Xincai County	406	270	1007	-	0
	Jiyuan City		636	396	2721	0	2

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hubei Province			79095	47821	238734	292	247
Hubei Province	Wuhan City		39272	25943	123964	30	126
	Wuhan City	Jiang'an District	3509	2514	12064	-	10
		Jianghan District	3283	2295	13388	-	10
		Qiaokou District	2394	1667	8355	-	7
		Hanyang District	1937	984	6194	-	7
		Wuchang District	5123	3355	15035	-	8
		Qingshan District	905	350	2114	-	4
		Hongshan District	6213	3997	16035	-	17
		Dongxihu District	3783	3410	12806	-	8
		Hannan District	205	205	1246	-	0
		Caidian District	527	364	2030	-	3
		Jiangxia District	924	606	3047	-	2
		Huangpi District	1505	1007	5210	-	4
		Xinzhou District	542	349	1808	-	0
	Huangshi City		1407	968	5499	4	15
	Huangshi City	Huangshigang District	178	97	543	-	1
		Xisaishan District	89	53	281	-	0
		Xialu District	66	27	189	-	0
		Tieshan District	20	10	179	-	1
		Yangxin County	467	239	1217	-	0
		Daye City	384	337	1847	-	9
	Shiyan City		2265	1475	7534	22	10
	Shiyan City	Maojian District	504	209	766	-	1
		Zhangwan District	177	105	495	-	6
		Yunyang District	201	139	582	-	0
		Yunxi County	119	100	591	-	0
		Zhushan County	156	198	515	-	0
		Zhuxi County	106	81	354	-	0
		Fang County	201	110	517	-	0
		Danjiangkou City	216	157	891	-	0
	Yichang City		4397	2550	13622	36	55
	Yichang City	Xiling District	647	339	1291	-	3
		Wujiagang District	424	310	812	-	1
		Dianjun District	106	34	220	-	1
		Huting District	54	76	429	-	0
		Yiling District	559	388	1944	-	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hubei Province	Yichang City	Yuan'an County	119	95	685	-	0
		Xingshan County	116	63	306	-	2
		Zigui County	280	75	374	-	2
		Changyang Tujia Autonomous County	263	120	656	-	0
		Wufeng Tujia Autonomous County	244	84	558	-	0
		Yidu City	288	160	855	-	2
		Dangyang City	248	140	903	-	0
		Zhijiang City	298	160	1143	-	2
	Xiangyang City		4198	2501	12516	39	7
	Xiangyang City	Xiangcheng District	391	323	1442	-	2
		Fancheng District	772	400	1994	-	0
		Xiangzhou District	377	308	1405	-	0
		Nanzhang County	291	172	824	-	1
		Gucheng County	291	146	844	-	1
		Baokang County	141	121	615	-	0
		Laohekou City	195	75	646	-	0
		Zaoyang City	582	279	1589	-	1
		Yicheng City	253	247	840	-	1
	Ezhou City		780	461	2865	34	3
	Ezhou City	Liangzihu District	133	56	285	-	0
		Huarong District	78	39	360	-	0
		Echeng District	223	138	675	-	1
		Gedian Development zone	154	24	308	-	0
	Jingmen City		2204	1153	5906	7	3
	Jingmen City	Dongbao District	314	172	839	-	2
		Duodao District	219	152	615	-	0
		Jingshan County	529	262	1297	-	0
		Shayang County	209	91	641	-	0
		Zhanghe New District	27	5	29	-	0
		Qujialing Management District	14	24	241	-	0
		Zhongxiang City	630	327	1504	-	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hubei Province	Xiaogan City		4185	2153	12026	15	5
	Xiaogan City	Xiaonan District	823	287	1726	-	2
		Xiaochang County	284	198	775	-	0
		Dawu County	217	102	626	-	0
		Yunmeng County	527	225	1338	-	0
		Yingcheng City	665	315	1413	-	0
		Anlu City	413	271	1430	-	0
		Hanchuan City	755	557	3537	-	3
	Jingzhou City		5900	2868	15792	32	2
	Jingzhou City	Shashi District	843	495	2663	-	1
		Jingzhou District	661	389	1962	-	0
		Gong'an County	463	332	1771	-	1
		Jianli County	908	439	2444	-	0
		Jiangling County	243	120	673	-	0
		Shishou City	414	191	1377	-	0
		Honghu City	1455	378	2385	-	0
		Songzi City	485	300	1543	-	0
	Huanggang City		4134	2102	10051	17	6
	Huanggang City	Huangzhou District	235	169	912	-	1
		Tuanfeng County	71	50	334	-	0
		Hong'an County	261	172	699	-	0
		Luotian County	217	116	547	-	0
		Yingshan County	205	139	585	-	0
		Xishui County	288	145	905	-	0
		Qichun County	1213	558	2141	-	4
		Huangmei County	382	215	1291	-	0
		Macheng City	346	186	981	-	0
		Wuxue City	702	229	1276	-	0
	Xianning City		2304	1273	6665	17	5
	Xianning City	Xian'an District	487	276	1125	-	0
		Jiayu County	301	157	900	-	2
		Tongcheng County	386	177	1078	-	1
		Chongyang County	150	125	650	-	0
		Tongshan County	347	195	778	-	0
		Chibi City	437	205	1428	-	0
	Suizhou City		766	978	5023	7	7

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hubei Province	Suizhou City	Zengdu District	0	311	1585	-	0
		Sui County	249	229	571	-	0
		Guangshui City	306	211	1179	-	0
	Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture		3427	1602	7379	22	0
	Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Enshi City	1295	574	2479	-	0
		Lichuan City	486	302	1349	-	0
		Jianshi County	305	132	843	-	0
		Badong County	289	116	714	-	0
		Xuan'en County	200	89	472	-	0
		Xianfeng County	223	149	492	-	0
		Laifeng County	121	81	409	-	0
		Hefeng County	240	97	488	-	0
	Counties Under Province		3759	1730	9799	9	0
	Counties Under Province	Xiantao City	992	587	3898	5	1
		Qianjiang City	1884	468	1985	2	1
		Tianmen City	804	512	3239	2	1
		Shennongjia Forestry District	79	163	677	-	0
Hunan Province			87800	52348	257429	117	348
Hunan Province	Changsha City		42009	25152	117084	9	157
	Changsha City	Furong District	5647	3653	20112	-	7
		Tianxin District	4681	2861	10694	-	3
		Yuelu District	5899	2989	10238	-	5
		Kaifu District	4212	2611	10787	-	4
		Yuhua District	7100	4462	19415	-	17
		Wangcheng District	955	1020	3862	-	17
		Changsha County	1972	1169	5104	-	2
		Ningxiang County	1974	1155	5422	-	22
		Liuyang City	2123	1334	8871	-	11
	Zhuzhou City		3848	2661	15640	5	33
	Zhuzhou City	Hetang District	347	255	1660	-	2
		Lusong District	771	596	2826	-	3
		Shifeng District	175	83	956	-	0
		Tianyuan District	707	421	2151	-	4
		Zhuzhou County	227	120	862	-	0
		You County	298	304	1400	-	0
		Chaling County	331	256	1082	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hunan Province	Zhuzhou City	Yanling County	150	79	342	-	0
		Liling City	590	473	2440	-	18
	Xiangtan City		3573	1613	10650	1	7
	Xiangtan City	Yuhu District	569	351	2125	-	1
		Yuetang District	468	269	1869	-	0
		Xiangtan County	856	328	2179	-	0
		Xiangxiang City	471	392	1877	-	1
		Shaoshan City	373	118	854	-	4
	Hengyang City		4824	3051	14142	7	11
	Hengyang City	Zhuhui District	222	85	713	-	1
		Yanfeng District	300	116	890	-	1
		Shigu District	209	168	1204	-	2
		Zhengxiang District	235	160	958	-	0
		Nanyue District	43	39	266	-	0
		Hengyang County	597	374	2134	-	2
		Hengnan County	446	242	1301	-	0
		Hengshan County	240	268	751	-	0
		Hengdong County	355	271	1022	-	2
		Qidong County	525	307	1360	-	0
		Leiyang City	825	519	1948	-	2
		Changning City	492	255	935	-	0
	Shaoyang City		4820	2985	18527	11	17
	Shaoyang City	Shuangqing District	402	120	927	-	1
		Daxiang District	283	152	1018	-	0
		Beita District	78	82	340	-	2
		Shaodong County	1257	845	5685	-	6
		Xinshao County	437	301	1580	-	0
		Shaoyang County	495	341	3191	-	0
		Longhui County	551	344	1988	-	1
		Dongkou County	214	147	778	-	1
		Suining County	179	80	395	-	0
		Xinning County	325	125	622	-	5
		Chengbu Miao Autonomous County	87	69	342	-	0
		Wugang District	336	219	937	-	0
	Yueyang City		4543	2831	15373	14	83

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hunan Province	Yueyang City	Yueyanglou District	898	547	2383	-	4
		Yunxi District	77	50	352	-	2
		Junshan District	131	81	546	-	1
		Yueyang County	359	185	1150	-	12
		Huarong County	461	309	1500	-	10
		Xiangyin County	416	279	2042	-	15
		Pingjiang County	842	532	2650	-	11
		Quyuan District	23	7	133	-	0
		Miluo City	445	255	1434	-	13
		Linxiang City	531	341	1353	-	5
	Changde City		3776	2024	10828	7	9
	Changde City	Wuling District	808	374	1837	-	0
		Dingcheng District	384	173	1118	-	2
		Anxiang County	264	175	985	-	0
		Hanshou County	436	200	1037	-	0
		Li County	649	261	1433	-	0
		Linli County	148	85	609	-	3
		Taoyuan County	450	254	1040	-	0
		Shimen County	282	219	948	-	0
		Jinshi City	111	133	707	-	1
	Zhangjiajie City		1618	930	3408	4	2
	Zhangjiajie City	Yongding District	827	438	1646	-	0
		Wulingyuan District	110	106	407	-	0
		Cili County	402	140	632	-	0
		Sangzhi County	170	89	377	-	0
	Yiyang City		4351	2875	13212	12	11
	Yiyang City	Ziyang District	370	199	1065	-	0
		Heshan District	1057	643	2502	-	0
		Nan County	539	294	1948	-	2
		Taojiang County	481	323	1516	-	3
		Anhua County	1009	666	2359	-	2
		Datonghu District	25	43	258	-	0
		Ruanjiang City	477	339	1721	-	0
	Chenzhou City		3622	1990	9161	5	2
	Chenzhou City	Beihu District	721	339	1371	-	0
		Suxian District	398	193	944	-	0
		Guiyang County	652	345	1635	-	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hunan Province	Chenzhou City	Yizhang County	216	161	858	-	0
		Yongxing County	285	200	754	-	0
		Jiahe County	204	97	505	-	1
		Linwu County	123	45	309	-	0
		Rucheng County	249	104	444	-	0
		Guidong County	215	70	225	-	0
		Anren County	146	81	438	-	0
		Zixing City	308	275	888	-	0
	Yongzhou City		3258	1952	9435	6	3
	Yongzhou City	Lingling District	283	177	974	-	0
		Lengshuitan District	439	312	1629	-	2
		Qiyang County	513	296	1561	-	0
		Dong'an County	248	113	637	-	0
		Shuangpai County	95	41	289	-	0
		Dao County	209	120	642	-	0
		Jiangyong County	110	86	313	-	0
		Ningyuan County	437	208	823	-	0
		Lanshan County	296	217	706	-	0
		Xintian County	321	192	1014	-	0
		Jianghua Yao Autonomous County	199	126	642	-	0
		Huilongxu District	1	0	0	-	0
	Huaihua City		3059	1627	7423	14	8
	Huaihua City	Hecheng District	672	370	1383	-	0
		Zhongfang County	69	60	417	-	1
		Ruanling County	571	196	836	-	0
		Chenxi County	103	68	437	-	1
		Xupu County	321	154	677	-	3
		Huitong County	115	42	270	-	0
		Mayang Miao Autonomous County	384	163	543	-	1
		Xinhuang Dong Autonomous County	70	35	237	-	1
		Zhijiang Dong Autonomous County	132	89	393	-	0
		Jingzhou Miao and Dong Autonomous County	103	60	351	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hunan Province	Huaihua City	Tongdao Dong Autonomous County	75	55	247	-	0
		Hongjiang District	9	4	41	-	1
		Hongjiang City	207	91	466	-	0
	Loudi City		2649	1613	8526	1	3
	Loudi City	Louxing District	374	260	1480	-	0
		Shuangfeng County	605	398	2049	-	0
		Xinhua County	728	382	1691	-	1
		Lengshuijiang City	243	145	640	-	0
		Lianyuan City	505	272	1556	-	0
	XiangXi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture		1777	1025	3922	13	2
	XiangXi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Jishou City	627	328	1423	-	0
		Luxi County	75	40	139	-	0
		Fenghuang County	204	82	475	-	0
		Huayuan County	239	109	337	-	2
		Baojing County	110	76	378	-	0
		Guzhang County	133	93	314	-	0
		Yongshun County	156	156	417	-	0
		Longshan County	167	118	411	-	0
Guangdong Province			689434	410207	2043798	39	4962
Guangdong Province	Guangzhou City		197172	118909	549801	1	1144
	Guangzhou City	Liwan District	7439	5252	30081	-	67
		Yuexiu District	18199	12097	62743	-	103
		Haizhu District	12310	8108	40310	-	53
		Tianhe District	66401	33425	133199	-	164
		Baiyun District	36672	26546	106612	-	188
		Huangpu District	4081	2219	12888	-	35
		Fanyu District	21229	10861	53917	-	122
		Huadu District	6636	4679	24944	-	100
		Nansha District	6751	1939	5385	-	2
		Zengcheng City	3514	2363	17759	-	86
		Conghua City	1180	1112	5918	-	10
	Shaoguan City		2888	1504	7951	1	4
	Shaoguan City	Wujiang District	221	182	913	-	0
		Zhenjiang District	353	194	1152	-	0
		Qujiang District	212	147	775	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guangdong Province	Shaoguan City	Shixing County	529	101	427	-	0
		Renhua County	237	102	647	-	0
		Wengyuan County	260	118	670	-	0
		Ruyuan Yao Autonomous County	129	103	401	-	1
		Xinfeng County	226	129	460	-	0
		Lechang City	251	204	963	-	0
		Nanxiong City	397	137	801	-	0
	Shenzhen City		253275	139281	528032	1	1753
	Shenzhen City	Luohu District	18871	12651	66415	-	135
		Futian District	44966	28042	124958	-	318
		Nanshan District	47975	26701	92411	-	463
		Baoan District	42529	24712	106034	-	407
		Longgang District	33491	17616	69838	-	276
		Yantian District	1595	751	4247	-	11
	Zhuhai City		12270	6432	39935	0	158
	Zhuhai City	Xiangzhou District	3697	2035	10153	-	33
		Doumen District	609	302	2244	-	10
		Jinwan District	1155	526	3485	-	14
	Shantou City		28049	19805	147657	0	259
	Shantou City	Longhu District	5979	2432	12125	-	17
		Jinping District	2428	1228	7134	-	5
		Haojiang District	499	212	1727	-	4
		Chaoyang District	3850	4513	33240	-	48
		Chaonan District	7827	5326	47502	-	47
		Chenghai District	5333	3985	25041	-	77
		Nan'ao County	101	55	255	-	0
	Foshan City		45356	30366	183048	5	495
	Foshan City	Chancheng District	8787	5724	31302	-	54
		Nanhai District	15146	10215	57975	-	158
		Shunde District	17987	12417	76016	-	181
		Sanshui District	1446	1030	7145	-	32
		Gaoming District	1000	653	4891	-	54
	Jiangmen City		9777	6100	41955	1	140
	Jiangmen City	Pengjiang District	2224	1486	7278	-	16
		Jianghai District	1354	658	2998	-	3
		Xinhui District	2038	1049	7594	-	12

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guangdong Province	Jiangmen City	Taishan City	651	359	2496	-	6
		Kaiping City	1199	873	6284	-	18
		Heshan City	1097	767	5530	-	26
		Enping City	613	364	2881	-	15
	Zhanjiang City		6684	3386	21903	0	36
	Zhanjiang City	Chikan District	688	328	1699	-	3
		Xiashan District	507	327	2425	-	0
		Potou District	264	119	830	-	1
		Mazhang District	265	212	1020	-	2
		Suixi County	505	214	1152	-	0
		Xuwen County	308	103	550	-	0
		Lianjiang City	1677	871	5556	-	13
		Leizhou City	895	497	2930	-	4
		Wuchuan City	794	358	3044	-	3
	Maoming City		4670	2833	15501	7	5
	Maoming City	Maonan District	580	448	1802	-	0
		Dianbai County	785	532	4256	-	1
		Gaozhou City	874	482	2671	-	2
		Huazhou City	968	610	2924	-	2
		Xinyi City	490	248	1455	-	0
	Zhaoqing City		5825	2793	16128	8	20
	Zhaoqing City	Duanzhou District	1573	486	2305	-	1
		Dinghu District	263	84	977	-	0
		Guangning County	424	239	1374	-	0
		Huaiji County	448	174	967	-	1
		Fengkai County	132	82	423	-	0
		Deqing County	151	120	742	-	0
		Gaoxin District	138	132	694	-	0
		Gaoyao City	839	655	4253	-	6
		Sihui City	1354	578	2436	-	1
	Huizhou City		11119	6494	41604	1	54
	Huizhou City	Huicheng District	3286	1539	7521	-	7
		Huiyang District	1384	633	5086	-	10
		Boluo County	1615	979	6218	-	4
		Huidong County	1400	905	7154	-	3
		Longmen County	298	121	956	-	2
		Dayawan Economic Development Zone	181	189	1338	-	0

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guangdong Province	Meizhou City		4629	2941	16189	3	7
	Meizhou City	Meijiang District	666	312	1319	-	0
		Mei County	574	453	2889	-	0
		Dapu County	337	329	1428	-	0
	Meizhou City	Fengshun County	380	257	1573	-	2
		Wuhua County	678	404	2117	-	2
		Pingyuan County	268	158	1069	-	0
		Jiaoling County	252	129	812	-	1
		Xingning City	1133	655	3051	-	1
	Shanwei City		4052	3348	20785	0	7
	Shanwei City	City Area	456	389	2002	-	0
		Haifeng County	1826	1763	12235	-	4
		Luhe County	134	78	632	-	0
		Honghaiwan Economic Development Zone	50	56	620	-	0
		The overseas Chinese district	11	3	15	-	0
		Lufeng City	1335	775	4667	-	2
	Heyuan City		2795	1501	8530	0	10
	Heyuan City	Yuancheng District	317	181	1274	-	5
		Zijin County	379	196	1249	-	0
		Longchuan County	536	248	1515	-	1
		Lianping County	215	106	558	-	0
		Heping County	474	172	799	-	0
		Dongyuan County	364	213	1396	-	0
	Yangjiang City		3196	1850	11945	2	36
	Yangjiang City	Jiangcheng District	1388	708	3836	-	1
		Yangxi County	226	125	765	-	1
		Yangdong County	629	432	3244	-	16
		Hailing District	20	22	114	-	0
		Yangchun City	548	397	2281	-	3
	Qingyuan City		2976	1695	9615	3	23
	Qingyuan City	Qingcheng District	686	312	1729	-	2
		Qingcxin District	278	246	1597	-	2
		Fogang County	95	74	570	-	1
		Yangshan Gounty	193	119	635	-	1
		Lianshan Yao and Zhuang Autonomous County	43	37	218	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guangdong Province	Qingyuan City	Liannan Yao Autonomous County	67	20	203	-	0
		Yingde City	895	428	2196	-	6
		Lianzhou City	253	128	831	-	1
	Dongguan City		42719	26776	149677	0	327
	Zhongshan City		22177	15820	96748	0	244
	Chaozhou City		9389	5813	44600	2	174
	Chaozhou City	Xiangqiao District	842	489	2433	-	9
		Chaoan County	4507	3332	29077	-	79
		Raoping County	1603	839	5109	-	19
	Jieyang City		17929	10932	85790	2	59
	Jieyang City	Rongcheng District	3256	1791	12198	-	4
		Jiedong County	1704	1290	9970	-	13
		Jiexi County	1755	954	7446	-	2
		Huilai County	1176	794	4498	-	2
		Puqiao District	13	7	44	-	0
		Puning City	8131	5017	45564	-	23
	Yunfu City		1523	946	5524	2	7
	Yunfu City	Yuncheng District	315	121	743	-	1
		Xinxing County	364	318	1920	-	4
		Yu'nan County	186	110	694	-	1
		Yuan'an County	74	27	199	-	0
		Luoding City	493	348	1839	-	0
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region			35229	19616	103135	34	105
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Nanning City		13984	8375	40652	1	6
	Nanning City	Xingning District	747	378	1242	-	0
		Qingxiu District	4560	2995	8019	-	2
		Jiangnan District	1032	534	2113	-	0
		Xixiangtang District	2380	1229	3454	-	0
		Liangqing District	475	160	793	-	0
		Yongning District	51	62	337	-	0
		Wuming County	389	141	663	-	0
		Long'an County	111	54	363	-	0
		Mashan County	96	29	204	-	0
		Shanglin County	117	54	241	-	0
		Binyang County	306	169	957	-	0
		Heng County	257	172	763	-	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Liuzhou City		3296	1932	10154	3	25
	Liuzhou City	Chengzhong District	331	182	442	-	1
		Yufeng District	284	163	609	-	2
		Liunan District	425	244	1132	-	0
		Liubei District	313	152	769	-	1
	Liuzhou City	Liujiang County	258	160	831	-	0
		Liucheng County	96	68	254	-	0
		Luzhai County	68	41	578	-	0
		Rong'an County	106	69	258	-	0
		"Rongshui Miao Autonomous County"	97	116	301	-	0
		"Sanjiang Dong Autonomous County"	116	100	398	-	0
	Guilin City		3870	2345	13344	8	36
	Guilin City	Xiufeng District	321	242	744	-	0
		Diecai District	357	134	689	-	0
		Xiangshan District	400	227	1057	-	1
		Qixing District	940	499	1823	-	0
		Yanshan District	55	18	86	-	0
		Lingui County	194	124	665	-	3
		Yangshuo County	105	74	417	-	0
		Lingchuan County	260	166	796	-	0
		Quanzhou County	160	80	528	-	0
		Xing'an County	123	70	813	-	5
		Yongfu County	70	39	292	-	0
		Guanyang County	47	19	154	-	0
		Longsheng Ge Autonomous County	54	50	226	-	0
		Ziyuan County	35	14	154	-	0
		Pingle County	85	69	343	-	0
		Lipu County	133	78	972	-	2
		Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County	41	31	135	-	0
	Wuzhou City		1107	661	4429	1	13
	Wuzhou City	Wanxiu District	68	55	352	-	0
		Changzhou District	102	36	157	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Wuzhou City	Longxu District	37	26	32	-	0
		Cangwu County	141	79	568	-	1
		Teng County	252	167	770	-	0
		Mengshan County	82	36	316	-	0
		Cenxi City	169	80	614	-	1
	Beihai City		1193	606	3498	0	3
	Beihai City	Haicheng District	298	134	502	-	0
		Yinhai District	113	40	100	-	0
		Tieshangang District	19	28	105	-	1
		Hepu County	279	166	822	-	0
	Fangchenggang City		696	417	1790	0	1
	Fangchenggang City	Gangkou District	140	87	459	-	0
		Fangcheng District	115	47	444	-	0
		Shangsi County	30	16	94	-	0
		Dongxing City	372	255	779	-	1
	Qinzhou City		1226	477	2775	0	2
	Qinzhou City	Qinnan District	182	71	281	-	0
		Qinbei District	85	47	202	-	0
		Lingshan County	177	102	753	-	0
		Pubei County	168	95	571	-	1
	Guigang City		2096	1211	6747	2	6
	Guigang City	Gangbei District	387	139	613	-	0
		Gangnan District	153	95	527	-	1
		Tantang District	73	48	337	-	0
		Pingnan County	653	412	2159	-	1
		Guiping City	686	364	2167	-	3
	Yulin City		2622	1438	9324	0	13
	Yulin City	Yuzhou District	685	408	2080	-	2
		Fumian District	16	18	213	-	0
		Rong County	263	119	1034	-	0
		Luchuan County	267	112	721	-	0
		Bobai County	302	128	820	-	0
		Xingye County	167	106	713	-	0
		Beiliu City	378	260	1502	-	2
	Baise City		793	510	2579	4	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Baise City	Youjiang District	102	57	205	-	0
		Tianyang County	78	88	347	-	0
		Tiandong County	48	43	222	-	0
		Pingguo County	143	71	438	-	0
		Debao County	38	23	124	-	0
		Jingxi County	65	31	162	-	0
		Napo County	14	3	36	-	0
		Lingyun County	58	39	210	-	0
		Leye County	39	23	129	-	0
		Xilin County	32	22	110	-	0
		Tianlin County	24	34	129	-	0
		Longlin Ge Autonomous County	33	20	82	-	0
	Hezhou City		749	361	1587	4	0
	Hezhou City	Babu District	298	136	585	-	0
		Zhaoping County	96	60	291	-	0
		Zhongshan County	45	32	151	-	0
		Fuchuan Yao Autonomous County	38	50	158	-	0
	Hechi City		1051	702	3241	11	0
	Hechi City	Jinchengjiang District	72	42	162	-	0
		Nandan County	75	39	197	-	0
		Tian'e County	32	14	71	-	0
		Fengshan County	57	19	124	-	0
		Donglan County	28	8	68	-	0
		Luocheng Melao Autonomous County	69	56	283	-	0
		Huanjiang Maonan Autonomous County	41	49	197	-	0
		Bama Yao Autonomous County	334	238	985	-	0
		Du'an Yao Autonomous County	65	47	206	-	0
		Dahua Yao Autonomous County	52	33	136	-	0
		Yizhou City	140	105	546	-	0
	Laibin City		545	322	1511	0	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Laibin City	Xingbin District	127	53	254	-	0
		Xincheng County	46	23	103	-	0
		Xiangzhou County	114	42	235	-	0
		Wuxuan County	50	34	160	-	0
		Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County	109	84	297	-	0
		Heshan City	23	11	86	-	0
	Chongzuo City		763	228	1333	0	0
	Chongzuo City	Jiangzhou District	28	20	129	-	0
		Fusui County	80	26	229	-	0
		Ningming County	60	24	111	-	0
		Longzhou County	28	16	124	-	0
		Daxin County	43	36	204	-	0
		Tiandeng County	29	13	79	-	0
		Pingxiang City	157	72	327	-	0
Hainan Province			13454	8637	50078	21	45
Hainan Province	Haikou City		7428	4672	29080	2	38
	Haikou City	Xiuying District	506	274	1418	-	2
		Longhua District	2614	1426	3180	-	0
		Qiongshan District	646	432	1723	-	0
		Meilan District	1635	916	2623	-	2
	Sanya City		2246	1145	4650	1	2
	Sanya City	Haitang District	46	35	286	-	0
		Jiyang District	329	87	132	-	1
		Tianya District	616	80	189	-	0
		Yazhou District	79	2	2	-	0
	Sansha City		46	651	2536	0	0
	Sansha City	Xisha Islands	0	0	0	-	0
		Nansha Islands	0	0	0	-	0
		Zhongsha Islands	0	0	0	-	0
	Yangpu Economic Development Zone		39	17	943	0	0
	Province crown at the county level administrative units		3669	2103	12750	18	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Hainan Province	Province crown at the county level administrative units	Wuzhishan City	142	84	463	-	1
		Qionghai City	429	292	1658	-	1
		Danzhou City	382	170	1048	1	0
		Wenchang City	235	205	1349	1	1
		Wanning City	303	99	891	1	0
		Dongfang City	382	79	454	-	0
		Ding'an County	155	99	843	3	1
		Tunchang County	54	45	317	1	0
		Chengmai County	671	449	2288	2	1
		Lingao County	57	43	547	2	0
		Baisha Li Autonomous County	95	50	320	-	0
		Changjiang Li Autonomous County	227	39	353	-	0
		Ledong Li Autonomous County	124	119	702	1	0
		Lingshui Li Autonomous County	179	74	458	-	0
		Baoting Li and Miao Autonomous County	83	69	507	4	0
		Qiongzhong Li and Miao Autonomous County	151	187	552	2	0
Chongqing City			67024	45777	240519	213	193
Chongqing City		Wanzhou District	1878	1505	9139	12	9
		Fuling District	1508	1383	8927	12	5
		Yuzhong District	5087	3705	19325	-	10
		Dadukou District	927	647	3500	1	9
		Jiangbei District	7293	4995	20642	-	20
		Shapingba District	3892	2092	13195	-	17
		Jiulongpo District	6037	4298	22423	1	21
		Nan'an District	4631	2839	15005	-	13
		Beibei District	1377	916	7757	2	12
		Qijiang County	1157	759	4363	11	0
		Dazu District	958	968	4491	3	0
		Yubei District	7431	4858	22720	-	15
		Banan District	2893	1044	7549	4	10

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Chongqing City		Qianjiang District	569	364	2093	-	0
		Changshou District	1485	944	3886	3	1
		Jiangjin District	1864	1107	7019	4	7
		Hechuan District	1458	1117	7154	13	7
		Yongchuan District	1151	736	4995	10	3
		Nanchuan District	583	454	2515	13	0
		Northern New District	3367	2303	7501	-	4
		Tongnan County	654	506	2423	-	0
		Tongliang County	794	747	3831	5	1
		Rongchang County	879	485	3011	7	1
		Bishan County	1064	601	4513	4	2
		Liangping County	560	614	3775	9	2
		Chengkou County	252	130	516	8	0
		Fengdu County	299	252	1731	11	2
		Dianjiang County	582	612	2881	7	1
		Wulong County	472	397	1295	6	0
		Zhong County	619	374	2714	2	0
		Kai County	1426	838	4161	5	1
		Yunyang County	622	379	2325	5	0
		Fengjie County	836	508	2039	3	1
		Wushan County	253	306	1246	5	1
		Wuxi County		202	969	5	0
		Shizhu Tujia Autonomous County	357	316	1578	3	1
		Xiushan Tujia and Miao Autonomous County	372	328	1244	9	0
		Youyang Tujia and Miao Autonomous County	442	279	1431	7	0
		Pengshui Miao and Tujia Autonomous County	506	365	1844	23	0
Sichuan Province			126300	73986	392055	202	361
Sichuan Province		Chengdu City	78536	47166	227020	18	312
	Chengdu City	Jinjiang District	5471	2910	13889	-	18
		Qingyang District	6438	4158	19018	-	5
		Jinniu District	6386	3763	19808	-	8
		Wuhou District	11324	7326	34986	-	32
		Chenghua District	5782	3537	11329	-	3
		Longquanyi District	1018	612	4723	-	6
		Qingbaijiang District	602	439	2623	-	8

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Sichuan Province	Chengdu City	Xindu District	2218	1432	9523	-	3
		Wenjiang District	1386	881	5600	-	8
		Jintang County	661	291	2014	-	0
		Shuangliu County	2238	1441	9456	-	8
		Pi County	1527	890	6128	-	9
		Dayi County	719	476	3325	-	2
		Pujiang County	346	292	1618	-	0
		Xinjin County	845	413	2917	-	4
		Gaoxin District	20004	11665	34816	-	0
		Dujiangyan City	2246	1544	5197	-	3
		Pengzhou City	1125	546	3681	-	1
		Qionglai City	902	513	4129	-	3
		Chongzhou City	809	484	4294	-	9
	Zigong City		1891	1011	6996	2	12
	Zigong City	Ziliujing District	409	182	1105	-	1
		Gongjing District	160	83	457	-	0
		Daan District	269	115	742	-	4
		Yantang District	151	73	495	-	1
		Rong County	228	149	1221	-	0
		Fushun County	525	309	1844	-	1
	Panzhihua City		747	495	2866	0	5
	Panzhihua City	Dong District	313	208	893	-	0
		Xi District	43	55	224	-	0
	Panzhihua City	Renhe District	143	94	646	-	0
		Miyi County	115	53	387	-	0
		Yanbian County	118	61	376	-	2
	Luzhou City		3921	2252	13760	5	14
	Luzhou City	Jiangyang District	709	359	2682	-	0
		Naxi District	330	195	1229	-	2
		Longmatan District	981	628	2190	-	0
		Lu County	573	313	2167	-	0
		Hejiang County	275	135	821	-	0
		Xuyong County	323	128	608	-	0
		Gulin County	446	245	1393	-	3
	Deyang City		3886	2356	14636	3	26

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Sichuan Province	Deyang City	Jingyang District	635	384	1547	-	0
		Zhongjiang County	809	323	1651	-	1
		Luojiang County	144	68	542	-	0
		Guanghan City	881	493	3225	-	5
		Shifang City	728	332	2214	-	0
		Mianzhu City	459	547	3558	-	13
	Mianyang City		5208	2983	17298	8	22
	Mianyang City	Fucheng District	1266	668	3132	-	2
		Youxian District	408	242	1247	-	1
		Santai County	532	200	1378	-	0
		Yanting County	178	116	721	-	0
		An County	298	215	1352	-	2
		Zitong County	146	91	572	-	0
		Beichuan Qiang Autonomous County	236	161	866	-	0
		Pingwu County	110	78	435	-	0
		Gaoxin District	629	331	1715	-	0
		Jiangyou City	493	309	1911	-	1
	Guangyuan City		1343	665	4224	24	0
	Guangyuan City	Lizhou District	541	166	1028	-	0
		Zhaohua District	66	49	252	-	0
		Chaotian District	70	53	198	-	0
		Wangcang County	75	38	412	-	0
		Qingchuan County	117	60	353	-	0
		Jiange County	151	97	476	-	0
		Cangxi County	252	131	705	-	0
	Suining City		2181	1319	8096	2	4
	Suining City	Chuanshan District	538	362	1674	-	0
		Anju District	317	157	700	-	0
		Pengxi County	256	147	854	-	0
		Shehong County	346	241	2667	-	3
		Daying County	424	236	991	-	0
	Neijiang City		1563	1009	6359	3	3

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Sichuan Province	Neijiang City	Shizhong District	216	186	1151	-	1
		Dongxing District	340	201	1118	-	1
		Weiyuan County	271	171	898	-	0
		Zizhong County	358	149	1103	-	0
		Longchang County	344	249	1781	-	1
	Leshan City		2503	1765	9995	10	11
	Leshan City	Shizhong District	774	536	2598	-	1
		Shawan District	53	51	385	-	0
		Wutongqiao District	148	109	1034	-	1
		Jinkouhe District	67	18	119	-	0
		Jianwei County	215	106	621	-	2
		Jingyan County	200	76	565	-	1
		Jiajiang County	308	205	1135	-	1
		Muchuan County	81	43	287	-	0
		Ebian Yi Autonomous County	66	9	121	-	0
		Mabian Yi AutonomousCounty	64	27	268	-	0
		Emeishan City	325	347	2181	-	4
	Nanchong City		4303	1954	13585	4	2
	Nanchong City	Shunqing District	581	343	1979	-	1
		Gaoping District	268	142	998	-	0
		Jialing District	347	176	926	-	0
		Nanbu County	865	308	2214	-	0
		Yingshan County	294	143	908	-	0
		Peng'an County	204	95	791	-	0
		Yilong County	313	175	1195	-	1
		Xichong County	471	185	1417	-	0
		Langzhong City	771	332	2612	-	0
	Meishan City		2463	1545	9722	9	10
	Meishan City	Dongpo District	1017	496	3257	-	1
		Renshou County	439	315	1949	-	0
		Pengshan County	278	130	1013	-	0
		Hongya County	203	224	1063	-	3
		Danling County	154	100	507	-	0
		Qingshen County	144	86	743	-	1
	Yibin City		3371	1655	11099	10	18

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Sichuan Province	Yibin City	Cuiping District	1082	566	2693	-	0
		Nanxi District	274	128	799	-	0
		Yibin County	314	200	1062	-	1
		Jiang'an County	292	92	496	-	1
		Changning County	246	87	563	-	0
		Gao County	286	94	656	-	2
		Gong County	113	50	419	-	0
		Junlian County	206	112	747	-	0
		Xingwen County	254	78	447	-	0
		Pingshan County	112	57	245	-	0
	Guang'an City		2149	1558	10935	12	2
	Guang'an City	Guang'an District	638	415	3298	-	0
		Qianfeng County	101	82	138	-	0
		Yuechi County	345	195	1820	-	0
		Wusheng County	378	274	1768	-	0
		Linshui County	466	316	2082	-	2
		Huaying City	152	210	1309	-	0
	Dazhou City		2699	1661	7521	8	3
	Dazhou City	Tongchuan District	605	516	1426	-	0
		Dachuan District	122	61	101	-	0
		Da County	361	217	1191	-	0
		Xuanhan County	381	166	765	-	0
		Kaijiang County	231	145	762	-	0
		Dazhu County	400	168	1179	-	1
		Qu County	395	253	1334	-	1
		Wanyuan City	132	79	536	-	0
	Yaan City		1446	625	4489	12	0
	Yaan City	Yucheng District	528	143	1058	-	0
		Mingshan County	290	193	1032	-	0
	Yaan City	Yingjing County	106	60	338	-	0
		Hanyuan County	206	88	556	-	0
		Shimian County	100	28	388	-	0
		Tianquan County	76	31	313	-	0
		Lushan County	48	26	213	-	0
		Baoxing County	36	26	230	-	0
	Bazhong City		1600	741	3924	14	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Sichuan Province	Bazhong City	Bazhou District	533	260	1407	-	0
		Enyang Distict	57	33	50	-	0
		Tongjiang County	230	126	565	-	0
		Nanjiang County	336	82	582	-	0
		Pingchang County	376	150	988	-	0
	Ziyang City		2666	1321	8903	3	13
	Ziyang City	Yanjiang District	429	233	1360	-	0
		Anyue County	641	355	2095	-	0
		Lezhi County	243	159	926	-	0
		Jianyang City	1286	503	4002	-	11
	Aba Zang and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture		1420	512	3401	22	0
	Aba Zang and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	Wenchuan County	211	37	515	-	0
		Li County	31	38	297	-	0
		Mao County	88	28	570	-	0
		Songpan County	205	30	280	-	0
		Jiuzhaigou County	98	124	487	-	0
		Jinchuan County	96	35	180	-	0
		Xiaojin County	118	45	221	-	0
		Heishui County	67	14	168	-	0
		Maerkang County	104	16	111	-	0
		Rangtang County	195	4	27	-	0
		Aba County	77	51	87	-	0
		Ruoergai County	27	13	120	-	0
		Hongyuan County	49	15	213	-	0
	Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture		870	473	2428	12	0
	Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture	Kangding County	140	186	707	-	0
		Luding County	82	47	285	-	0
		Danba County	26	19	259	-	0
		Jiulong County	22	5	82	-	0
		Yajiang County	7	13	70	-	0
		Daofu County	28	20	112	-	0
		Luhuo County	44	19	135	-	0
		Ganzi County	18	7	64	-	0
		Xinlong County	11	5	20	-	0
		Dege County	185	14	59	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Sichuan Province	Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture	Baiyu County	23	57	107	-	0
		Shiqu County	35	0	28	-	0
		Seda County	8	1	46	-	0
		Litang County	21	6	49	-	0
		Batang County	58	12	53	-	0
		Xiangcheng County	101	7	77	-	0
		Daocheng County	9	18	154	-	0
		Derong County	12	9	50	-	0
	Liangshan Yi AutonomousLiangshan Yi AutonomousPrefecture		1454	860	4681	21	4
	Liangshan Yi AutonomousLiangshan Yi AutonomousPrefecture	Xichang City	660	404	2339	-	3
		Muli Zang Autonomous County	49	6	38	-	0
		Yanyuan County	111	35	265	-	0
		Dechang County	80	47	284	-	0
		Huili County	120	67	466	-	0
		Huidong County	94	64	216	-	0
		Ningnan County	22	96	214	-	0
		Puge County	23	6	185	-	1
		Butuo County	18	9	69	-	0
		Jinyang County	9	5	37	-	0
		Zhaojue County	8	17	52	-	0
		Xide County	20	4	46	-	0
		Mianning County	82	28	166	-	0
		Yuexi County	25	21	81	-	0
		Ganluo County	38	8	64	-	0
		Meigu County	9	3	37	-	0
		Leibo County	48	19	75	-	0
Guizhou Province			33404	17904	89633	63	24
Guizhou Province	Guiyang City		13207	6840	36655	2	21
	Guiyang City	Nanming District	3167	1754	8126	-	0
		Yunyan District	2980	1597	8350	-	3
		Huaxi District	516	390	3396	-	2
		Wudang District	432	224	1564	-	0
		Baiyun District	493	221	1509	-	0
		Guanshanhu District	1571	706	2976	-	0
		Kaiyang County	243	87	493	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guizhou Province	Guiyang City	Xifeng County	134	77	370	-	0
		Xiuwen County	406	208	800	-	0
		Qingzhen City	354	223	1111	-	1
	Liupanshui City		1837	1119	3998	1	0
	Liupanshui City	Zhongshan District	420	536	1408	-	0
		Liuzhite District	129	71	471	-	0
		Shuicheng County	211	157	499	-	0
		Pan County	884	222	1185	-	0
	Zunyi City		7976	4100	21867	11	2
	Zunyi City	Honghuagang District	779	364	1838	-	0
		Huichuan District	605	407	1560	-	1
		Zunyi County	464	322	1425	-	1
		Tongzi County	291	117	649	-	0
		Suiyang County	302	111	484	-	0
		Zheng'an County	168	89	395	-	0
		Daozhen Gelao and Miao Autonomous County	112	34	213	-	0
		Wuchuan Gelao and Miao Autonomous County	137	32	163	-	0
		Fenggang County	329	146	629	-	0
		Meitan County	446	341	1115	-	0
		Yuqing County	155	75	299	-	0
		Xishui County	415	168	1859	-	0
		Chishui City	358	170	593	-	0
		Renhuai City	2917	1404	9125	-	0
	Anshun City		1248	753	4007	6	0
	Anshun City	Xixiu District	463	249	1084	-	0
		Pingba County	147	113	651	-	0
		Puding County	191	48	272	-	0
		Zhenning Buyi and Miao Autonomous County	91	70	367	-	0
		Guanling Buyi and Miao Autonomous County	98	52	363	-	0
		Ziyun Miao and Buyi	78	54	248	-	0
		Huangguoshu Management Committee	0	30	185	-	0
	Bijie City		1811	1359	5754	9	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guizhou Province	Bijie City	Qixingguan County	246	260	478	-	0
		Dafang County	268	218	819	-	0
		Qianxi County	202	145	735	-	0
		Jinsha County	255	171	818	-	0
		Zhijin County	160	124	485	-	0
		Nayong County	109	96	471	-	0
		Weining Yi and Hui and Miao Autonomous County	140	108	437	-	0
		Hezhang County	158	77	451	-	0
	Tongren City		1467	758	3627	11	1
	Tongren City	Bijiang County	196	136	299	-	0
		Wanjiang District	152	25	184	-	0
		Jiangkou County	149	90	274	-	0
		Yuping Dong AutonomousCounty	82	63	149	-	1
		Shiqian County	111	49	269	-	0
		Sinan County	110	83	449	-	0
		Yinjiang Tujia and Miao Autonomous County	75	59	294	-	0
		Dejiang County	102	38	243	-	0
		Yanhe Tujia Autonomous County	189	75	347	-	0
		Songtao Miao AutonomousCounty	181	60	352	-	0
	Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture		1306	868	3531	9	0
	Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Xingyi City	634	477	1965	-	0
		Xingren County	180	90	475	-	0
		Pu'an County	62	45	168	-	0
		Qinglong County	26	65	223	-	0
		Zhenfeng County	116	57	206	-	0
		Wangmo County	42	18	94	-	0
		Ceheng County	70	18	92	-	0
		Anlong County	84	65	243	-	0
		Dingxiao Economic and Technological Development Zone	0	0	23	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Guizhou Province	Bijie District		1	0	5	-	0
	Bijie District	Bailidujuan Management District	1	0	5	-	0
	Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture		1912	859	4792	7	0
	Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture	Kaili City	468	285	1723	-	0
		Huangping County	105	31	266	-	0
		Shibing County	55	12	186	-	0
		Sanhui County	74	19	124	-	0
		Zhenyuan County	203	70	331	-	0
		Cengong County	49	13	95	-	0
		Tianzhu County	93	33	191	-	0
		Jinping County	89	46	140	-	0
		Jianhe County	52	21	97	-	0
		Taijiang County	65	8	100	-	0
		Liping County	157	101	323	-	0
		Rongjiang County	158	23	213	-	0
		Congjiang County	36	27	169	-	0
		Leishan County	73	63	318	-	0
		Majiang County	25	11	148	-	0
		Danzhai County	99	38	300	-	0
	Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture		2432	1093	5111	7	0
	Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Duyun City	255	128	875	-	0
		Fuquan City	166	54	354	-	0
		Libo County	44	94	262	-	0
		Guiding County	234	53	589	-	0
		Weng'an County	399	154	600	-	0
		Dushan County	177	71	401	-	0
		Pingtang County	302	35	198	-	0
		Luodian County	88	55	238	-	0
		Changshun County	72	56	213	-	0
		Longli County	190	120	472	-	0
		Huishui County	182	174	630	-	0
		Sandu Shui Autonomous County	83	47	171	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Yunnan Province			54969	37991	173703	154	112
Yunnan Province	Kunming City		27315	18975	92899	12	73
	Kunming City	Wuhua District	3809	2361	7115	-	11
		Panlong District	4417	2857	9303	-	1
		Guandu District	5981	3840	11992	-	4
		Xishan District	3155	2367	8101	-	2
	Kunming City	Dongchuan District	197	88	571	-	0
		Chenggong County	884	341	2207	-	0
		Jinning County	455	215	1506	-	0
		Fumin County	130	69	599	-	0
		Yiliang County	234	177	1280	-	0
		Shilin Yi Autonomous County	116	145	945	-	0
		Songming County	367	171	1055	-	0
		Luquan Yi and Miao Autonomous County	103	105	515	-	0
		Xundian Hui and Yi Autonomous County	164	108	600	-	0
		Anning City	368	267	1547	-	0
	Qujing City		2146	1502	8599	18	0
	Qujing City	Qilin District	553	411	1529	-	0
		Malong County	83	50	398	-	0
		Luliang County	150	63	527	-	0
		Shizong County	89	45	378	-	0
		Luoping County	304	149	628	-	0
		Fuyuan County	134	90	873	-	0
		Huize County	223	212	906	-	0
		Zhanyi County	91	57	441	-	0
		Xuanwei City	324	300	1689	-	0
	Yuxi City		4423	4126	11768	9	15
	Yuxi City	Hongta District	798	965	4714	-	15
		Jiangchuan County	1317	699	1153	-	0
		Chengjiang County	121	55	284	-	0
		Tonghai County	186	93	937	-	0
		Huaning County	44	54	402	-	0
		Yimen County	141	112	492	-	0
		Eshan Yi Autonomous County	54	116	335	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Yunnan Province	Yuxi City	Xinping Yi and Dai Autonomous County	1208	1375	1906	-	0
		Yuanjiang Hani, Yi and Dai Autonomous County	75	29	224	-	0
	Baoshan City		1617	974	5207	24	3
	Baoshan City	Longyang District	452	379	1731	-	0
		Shidian County	137	43	464	-	0
		Tengchong County	462	257	1681	-	0
		Longling County	230	77	548	-	0
		Changning County	92	73	446	-	2
	Zhaotong City		1524	921	3981	9	1
	Zhaotong City	Zhaoyang District	451	380	1339	-	0
		Ludian County	89	53	257	-	0
		Qiaojia County	86	40	222	-	0
		Yanjin County	118	65	288	-	0
		Daguan County	45	33	129	-	0
		Yongshan County	91	56	248	-	0
		Suijiang County	105	21	103	-	0
		Zhenxiong County	275	146	562	-	0
		Yiliang County	72	31	339	-	0
		Weixin County	60	34	162	-	0
		Shuifu County	50	12	167	-	1
	Lijiang City		1370	1345	4946	4	0
	Lijiang City	Gucheng District	842	725	2798	-	0
		Yulong Naxi Autonomous County	176	290	678	-	0
		Yongsheng County	126	148	581	-	0
		Huaping County	116	103	493	-	0
		Ninglang Yi Autonomous County	57	33	124	-	0
	Puer City		2195	1491	6194	11	1
	Puer City	Simao District	662	538	2363	-	0
		Ning'er Hani and Yi Autonomous County	187	155	410	-	1
		Mojiang Hani Autonomous County	137	74	386	-	0
		Jingdong Yi Autonomous County	248	106	427	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Yunnan Province	Puer City	Jinggu Dai and Yi Autonomous County	186	99	461	-	0
		Zhenyuan Yi,Hani and Lagu Autonomous County	83	66	190	-	0
		Jiangcheng Hani and Yi Autonomous County	73	31	215	-	0
		Menglian Dai, Lagu and Wa Autonomous County	59	32	274	-	0
		Lancang Lagu Autonomous County	210	133	803	-	0
		Ximeng Wa Autonomous County	36	74	213	-	0
	Lincang City		1314	1275	4194	3	0
	Lincang City	Linxiang District	315	172	841	-	0
		Fengqing County	178	153	580	-	0
		Yun County	104	189	627	-	0
		Yongde County	110	74	285	-	0
		Zhenkang County	67	54	175	-	0
		Shuangjiang Lagu, Wa, Bulang and Dai Autonomous County	320	232	660	-	0
		Gengma Dai and Wa Autonomous County	90	55	215	-	0
		Cangyuan Wa AutonomousCounty	31	285	607	-	0
	Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture		1453	975	4560	9	7
	Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Chuxiong City	543	358	1662	-	3
		Shuangbai County	45	40	140	-	0
		Mouding County	56	83	369	-	0
		Nanhua County	77	43	283	-	0
		Yaoan County	55	23	139	-	0
		Dayao County	123	58	340	-	0
		Yongren County	37	14	116	-	0
		Yuanmou County	159	95	242	-	0
		Wuding County	78	74	348	-	0
		Lufeng County	189	74	512	-	0
	Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture		1926	1336	7667	20	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Yunnan Province	Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture	Gejiu City	171	116	1205	-	1
		Kaiyuan City	152	52	610	-	0
		Mengzi City	393	215	1213	-	0
		Mile County	238	240	1076	-	0
		Pingbian Miao Autonomous County	30	33	143	-	0
		Jianshui County	185	124	654	-	0
		Shiping County	98	46	321	-	0
		Luxi County	112	71	789	-	0
		Yuanyang County	154	44	293	-	0
		Honghe County	92	75	326	-	0
		Jinping Miao, Yao and Dai Autonomous County	36	30	188	-	0
		Luchun County	20	21	165	-	0
		Hekou Yao Autonomous County	32	14	279	-	0
	Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture		1500	1008	4295	8	0
	Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture	Wenshan City	544	369	1676	-	0
		Yanshan County	161	120	550	-	0
		Xichou County	90	32	95	-	0
		Malipo County	67	88	190	-	0
		Maguan County	67	46	178	-	0
		Qiubei County	82	104	584	-	0
		Guangnan County	208	124	525	-	0
		Funing County	164	50	269	-	0
	Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture		2150	1189	5355	5	3
	Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture	Jinghong City	876	381	2452	-	2
		Menghai County	834	485	1998	-	1
		Mengla County	180	144	535	-	0
	Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture		2959	1356	6671	14	3

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Yunnan Province	Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture	Dali City	869	466	2665	-	1
		Yangbi Yi Autonomous County	115	56	128	-	0
		Xiangyun County	193	82	596	-	0
		Binchuan County	255	154	687	-	0
		Midu County	203	62	284	-	0
		Nanjian Yi Autonomous County	144	106	372	-	0
		Weishan Yi and Hui Autonomous County	128	56	292	-	0
		Yongping County	114	28	165	-	0
		Yunlong County	227	42	160	-	0
		Eryuan County	110	53	322	-	0
		Jianchuan County	178	34	221	-	0
		Heqing County	177	68	357	-	0
	Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture		1297	778	4121	6	1
	Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture	Ruili City	475	448	2121	-	0
		Mang City	267	98	680	-	1
		Lianghe County	59	36	129	-	0
		Yingjiang County	130	47	322	-	0
		Longchuan County	76	28	155	-	0
	Nujiang Lili Autonomous Prefecture		905	158	858	2	0
	Nujiang Lili Autonomous Prefecture	Lushui County	595	102	459	-	0
		Fugong County	45	6	59	-	0
		Gongshan Dulong and Nu Autonomous County	29	4	46	-	0
		Lanping Bai and Pumi Autonomous County	190	29	256	-	0
	Diqing Tibet AutonomousPrefecture		838	551	2334	0	5

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Yunnan Province	Diqing Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Shangrila City	362	294	1652	-	0
		Deqin County	110	28	106	-	0
		Weixi Lili Autonomous County	313	70	254	-	0
Tibet Autonomous Region			4388	2572	8797	16	4
Tibet Autonomous Region	Lasa City		2917	1719	5882	1	4
	Lasa City	Chengguan District	609	263	428	-	0
		Linzhou County	17	6	22	-	0
		Dangxiong County	19	12	111	-	1
		Nimu County	6	22	89	-	0
		Qushui County	48	29	131	-	0
		Duilongdeqing County	222	91	240	-	0
		Dazi County	227	71	219	-	0
		Mozhugongka County	24	19	43	-	0
	Changdu Prefecture		228	103	209	0	0
	Changdu Prefecture	Kanuo District	34	26	71	-	0
		Jiangda County	13	2	6	-	0
		Gongjue County	6	1	12	-	0
		Leiwuqi County	5	9	12	-	0
		Dingqing County	11	9	16	-	0
		Chaya County	1	0	3	-	0
		Basu County	8	18	24	-	0
		Zuogong County	15	5	6	-	0
		Mangkang County	21	13	21	-	0
		Luolong County	5	0	2	-	0
		Bianba County	3	0	0	-	0
	Shannan Prefecture		371	178	739	3	0
	Shannan Prefecture	Naidong County	54	45	131	-	0
		Zha'nang County	15	5	35	-	0
		Gongga County	18	11	23	-	0
		Sangri County	9	2	13	-	0

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Tibet Autonomous Region	Shannan Prefecture	Qiongjie County	17	4	28	-	0
		Qusong County	13	5	19	-	0
		Cuomei County	1	5	20	-	0
		Luozha County	11	17	26	-	0
		Jiacha County	21	25	59	-	0
		Longzi County	23	8	24	-	0
		Cuona County	13	1	6	-	0
		Langkazi County	4	2	13	-	0
	Rikaze Prefecture		283	232	601	4	0
	Rikaze Prefecture	Sangzhuzi District	35	55	55	-	0
		Nanmulin County	4	2	14	-	0
		Jiangzi County	20	25	44	-	0
		Dingri County	7	13	69	-	0
		Sajia County	7	2	7	-	0
		Lazi County	5	2	40	-	0
		Angren County	2	15	18	-	0
		Xietongmen County	4	7	14	-	0
		Bailang County	21	14	26	-	0
		Renbu County	8	8	23	-	0
		Kangma County	5	4	5	-	0
		Dingjie County	1	1	4	-	0
		Zhongba County	4	3	7	-	0
		Yadong County	0	3	14	-	0
		Jilong County	3	0	4	-	0
		Nielamu County	5	0	17	-	0
		Saga County	1	0	0	-	0
		Gangba County	0	0	2	-	0
	Naqu Prefecture		179	103	219	4	0
	Naqu Prefecture	Naqu County	62	40	81	-	0
		Jiali County	26	0	2	-	0
		Biru County	14	15	19	-	0
		Nierong County	0	2	2	-	0
		Anduo County	0	1	3	-	0
		Shenzha County	1	0	2	-	0
		Suo County	36	7	11	-	0
		Bange County	5	1	23	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Tibet Autonomous Region	Naqu Prefecture	Baqing County	2	2	3	-	0
		Nima County	3	0	0	-	0
		Shuanghu County	0	0	0	-	0
	Ali Prefecture		72	24	245	0	0
	Ali Prefecture	Pulan County	2	6	15	-	0
		Zhada County	0	2	49	-	0
		Ger County	58	5	158	-	0
		Ritu County	2	0	0	-	0
	Ali Prefecture	Geji County	0	2	3	-	0
		Gaize County	1	0	1	-	0
		Cuoqin County	3	5	7	-	0
	Linzhi Prefecture		328	212	887	4	0
	Linzhi Prefecture	Linzhi City	51	90	198	-	0
		Gongbujiangda County	12	6	19	-	0
		Milin County	10	9	72	-	0
		Motuo County	11	55	64	-	0
		Bomi County	25	10	70	-	0
		Chayu County	5	10	73	-	0
		Lang County	29	1	11	-	0
Shaanxi Province			59416	36041	202095	74	144
Shaanxi Province	Xi'an City		35710	23887	136889	2	114
	Xi'an City	Xincheng District	1497	1033	5065	-	2
		Beilin District	3698	2224	8917	-	3
		Lianhu District	3020	2418	8826	-	2
		Baqiao District	1033	547	2743	-	0
		Weiyang District	2989	1644	7848	-	0
		Yanta District	5499	2724	11556	-	3
		Yanliang District	350	136	1119	-	0
		Lintong District	429	451	1843	-	1
		Chang'an District	1125	673	3930	-	1
		Lantian County	352	239	1086	-	0
		Zhouzhi County	563	348	1582	-	1
		Hu County	468	235	1405	-	0
		Gaoling District	329	111	470	-	0
	Tongchuan City		668	367	1769	3	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shaanxi Province	Tongchuan City	Wangyi District	115	89	403	-	0
		Yintai District	153	37	293	-	0
		Yaozhou District	133	75	545	-	0
		Yijun County	80	28	90	-	0
	Baoji City		3178	1815	9480	8	14
	Baoji City	Weibin District	446	368	1899	-	2
		Jintai District	370	175	889	-	1
		Chencang District	297	149	852	-	0
		Fengxiang County	284	221	975	-	0
	Baoji City	Qishan County	258	120	703	-	0
		Fufeng County	260	72	602	-	0
		Mei County	339	273	960	-	1
		Long County	76	44	429	-	0
		Qianyang County	177	22	153	-	0
		Linyou County	53	60	154	-	0
		Feng County	69	14	129	-	0
		Taibai County	107	24	108	-	0
	Xianyang City		5560	3117	14181	4	8
	Xianyang City	Qindu District	1648	566	2493	-	0
		Yangling District	90	14	145	-	0
		Weicheng District	392	216	1513	-	1
		Sanyuan County	322	239	1204	-	0
		Jingyang County	525	415	1541	-	1
		Qian County	292	97	537	-	0
		Liquan County	366	133	531	-	0
		Yongshou County	69	31	131	-	0
		Bin County	135	98	304	-	0
		Changwu County	43	80	235	-	0
		Xunyi County	78	40	264	-	0
		Chunhua County	76	39	181	-	0
		Wugong County	239	150	588	-	0
		Xingping City	616	605	1308	-	1
	Weinan City		3550	1728	10942	7	2
	Weinan City	Linwei District	469	191	1190	-	0
		Huayin City	110	64	386	-	0
		Tongguan County	117	32	260	-	0
		Dali County	384	217	1057	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shaanxi Province	Weinan City	Heyang County	323	79	438	-	0
		Chengcheng County	166	86	513	-	0
		Pucheng County	351	291	1990	-	0
		Baishui County	235	81	610	-	2
		Fuping County	511	310	1408	-	0
		Hancheng City	463	109	872	-	0
		Huayin City	170	71	512	-	0
	Yan'an City		1495	930	4426	15	1
	Yan'an City	Baota District	516	318	1457	-	0
		Yanchang County	52	25	171	-	0
		Yanchuan County	82	62	322	-	1
		Zichang County	71	50	180	-	0
		Ansai County	39	23	117	-	0
		Zhidan County	37	26	198	-	0
		Wuqi County	34	30	121	-	0
		Ganquan County	110	39	200	-	0
		Fu County	91	51	268	-	0
		Luochuan County	179	101	360	-	0
		Yichuan County	60	33	154	-	0
		Huanglong County	52	21	103	-	0
		Huangling County	91	82	248	-	0
	Hanzhong City		1860	967	5464	14	3
	Hanzhong City	Hantai District	394	317	1332	-	0
		Nanzheng County	192	93	548	-	0
		Chenggu County	177	117	595	-	0
		Yang County	282	85	552	-	0
		Xixiang County	238	81	705	-	0
		Mian County	128	70	581	-	0
		Ningqiang County	100	56	354	-	0
		Lueyang County	69	28	216	-	0
		Zhenba County	115	47	186	-	0
		Liuba County	59	22	82	-	0
		Foping County	50	9	29	-	0
	Yulin City		2614	1325	9836	8	1
	Yulin City	Yuyang District	625	298	2333	-	1
		Shenmu County	465	290	1947	-	0
		Fugu County	129	45	799	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Shaanxi Province	Yulin City	Hengshan County	158	34	544	-	0
		Jingbian County	181	92	558	-	0
		Dingbian County	297	142	555	-	0
		Suide County	160	47	335	-	0
		Mizhi County	130	45	506	-	0
		Jia County	91	50	227	-	0
		Wubao County	34	22	112	-	0
		Qingjian County	87	72	250	-	0
		Zizhou County	83	30	217	-	0
	Ankang City		2264	818	3680	6	0
	Ankang City	Hanbin District	734	312	1112	-	0
		Hanyin County	208	87	346	-	0
		Shiquan County	113	41	260	-	0
		Ningshan County	53	31	89	-	0
		Ziyang County	218	70	269	-	0
		Langao County	92	21	307	-	0
		Pingli County	252	60	267	-	0
		Zhenping County	140	17	105	-	0
		Xunyang County	156	79	373	-	0
		Baihe County	149	40	122	-	0
	Shangluo City		1467	612	3003	7	1
	Shangluo City	Shangzhou District	331	94	400	-	0
		Luonan County	163	73	477	-	0
		Danfeng County	91	71	296	-	0
		Shangnan County	238	120	487	-	1
		Shanyang County	266	124	594	-	0
		Zhen'an County	133	59	324	-	0
		Zhashui County	211	46	345	-	0
	Yangling Agricultural Hi-tech		749	307	2163	0	0
Gansu Province			17958	7580	41430	62	14
Gansu Province	Lanzhou City		6428	3183	18274	2	8
	Lanzhou City	Chengguan District	3399	1912	11533	-	4
		Qilihe District	841	397	2563	-	2
		Xigu District	180	137	904	-	0
		Anning District	528	153	997	-	1
		Honggu District	79	22	134	-	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Gansu Province	Lanzhou City	Yongdeng County	183	81	418	-	0
		Gaolan County	73	60	254	-	0
		Yuzhong County	430	185	673	-	0
	Jiayuguan City		209	89	688	0	3
	Jinchang City			126	802	0	1
	Jinchang City	Jinchuan District	143	60	233	-	0
		Yongchang County	146	56	270	-	0
	Baiyin City		1058	465	2440	2	0
	Baiyin City	Baiyin District	313	117	672	-	0
		Pingchuan District	74	46	193	-	0
		Jingyuan County	302	149	521	-	0
		Huining County	169	63	359	-	0
		Jingtai County	180	70	544	-	0
	Tianshui City		1167	408	2582	9	0
	Tianshui City	Qinzhou District	300	122	766	-	0
		Maiji District	193	122	636	-	0
		Qingshui County	75	19	120	-	0
		Qin'an County	201	43	368	-	0
		Gan'gu County	149	25	236	-	0
		Wushan County	131	41	191	-	0
		Zhangjiachuan Hui Autonomous County	70	17	98	-	0
	Wuwei City		1034	487	2099	4	0
	Wuwei City	Liangzhou District	564	298	1116	-	0
		Minqin County	197	77	366	-	0
		Gulang County	162	36	165	-	0
		Tianzhu Tibet Autonomous County	75	68	172	-	0
	Zhangye City		1040	356	1892	5	0
	Zhangye City	Ganzhou District	442	184	732	-	0
		Su'nan Yugu Autonomous County	44	6	74	-	0
		Minle County	187	57	308	-	0
		Linze County	78	37	186	-	0
		Gaotai County	156	20	138	-	0
		Shandan County	113	40	179	-	0
	Pingliang City		973	305	1740	8	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Gansu Province	Pingliang City	Kongtong District	428	108	576	-	0
		Jingchuan County	125	29	171	-	0
		Lingtai County	93	18	106	-	0
		Chongxin County	22	12	62	-	0
		Huating County	64	17	91	-	0
		Zhuanglang County	92	32	116	-	0
		Jingning County	119	76	382	-	0
	Jiuquan City		998	423	2184	2	1
	Jiuquan City	Suzhou District	431	193	786	-	0
		Jinta County	76	24	165	-	0
		Guazhou County	92	49	195	-	0
		Subei Mongolia Autonomous County	5	5	34	-	0
		Akesai Kasak Autonomous County	26	0	13	-	0
		Yumen City	66	20	194	-	0
		Dunhuang City	246	111	553	-	0
	Qingyang City		1255	351	1753	5	0
	Qingyang City	Xifeng District	514	141	654	-	0
		Qingcheng County	79	30	153	-	0
		Huan County	83	39	126	-	0
		Huachi County	91	3	90	-	0
		Heshui County	44	22	127	-	0
		Zhengning County	71	14	83	-	0
		Ning County	200	39	245	-	0
		Zhenyuan County	142	45	226	-	0
	Dingxi City		1192	451	2181	8	1
	Dingxi City	Anding District	264	144	499	-	1
		Tongwei County	184	31	176	-	0
		Longxi County	232	100	547	-	0
		Weiyuan County	124	42	168	-	0
		Lingzhao County	148	65	438	-	0
		Zhang County	51	22	70	-	0
		Min County	123	42	217	-	0
	Longnan City		1285	380	1941	3	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Gansu Province	Longnan City	Wudu District	529	96	436	-	0
		Cheng County	220	52	185	-	0
		Wen County	66	44	246	-	0
		Dangchang County	53	22	191	-	0
		Kang County	95	36	233	-	0
		Xihe County	85	13	102	-	0
		Li County	85	27	118	-	0
		Hui County	93	59	331	-	0
		Liangdang County	30	14	54	-	0
	Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture		676	311	1647	6	0
	Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture	Linxia City	177	87	500	-	0
		Linxia County	95	50	183	-	0
		Kangle County	84	23	130	-	0
		Yongjing County	72	51	302	-	0
		Guanghe County	48	28	185	-	0
		Hezheng County	33	12	94	-	0
		Dongxiang Autonomous County	82	29	140	-	0
		Jishishan Baoan,Dongxiang and Sala Autonomous County	63	24	83	-	0
	Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture		342	242	1178	8	0
	Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Hezuo City	102	57	268	-	0
		Lintan County	23	24	121	-	0
		Zhuoni County	40	51	132	-	0
		Zhouqu County	40	24	75	-	0
		Diebu County	34	12	138	-	0
		Maqu County	19	6	104	-	0
		Luqu County	23	15	74	-	0
		Xiahe County	55	46	241	-	0
Qinghai Province			6716	3303	18537	33	4
Qinghai Province	Xi'ning City		3760	1857	11217	3	2
	Xi'ning City	Chongdong District	513	325	1400	-	0
		Chengzhong District	779	392	1765	-	0
		Chengxi District	733	318	1362	-	1

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Qinghai Province	Xi'ning City	Chengbei District	619	322	1278	-	0
		Datong Hui and Tu Autonomous County	92	74	436	-	0
		Huangzhong County	224	88	690	-	0
		Huangyuan County	63	7	170	-	0
	Haidong City		994	431	2295	8	1
	Haidong City	Ledu District	82	34	366	-	0
		Ping'an County	132	46	320	-	0
		Minhe Hui and Tu Autonomous County	86	37	162	-	0
		Huzhu Tu Autonomous County	216	150	628	-	1
		Hualong Hui Autonomous County	101	61	267	-	0
		Xunhua Sala Autonomous County	130	70	511	-	0
	Haibei Tibet Autonomous Prefecture		320	106	683	10	0
	Haibei Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Menyuan Hui Autonomous County	106	35	164	-	0
		Qilian County	82	20	232	-	0
		Haiyan County	96	35	119	-	0
		Gangcha County	23	11	105	-	0
	Huangnan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture		143	109	443	0	0
	Huangnan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Tongren County	59	34	156	-	0
		Jianzha County	33	55	138	-	0
		Zeku County	32	12	57	-	0
		Henan Mongol Autonomous County	13	8	75	-	0
		lijiaxia	0	0	11	-	0
	Hainan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture		244	160	766	5	0

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Qinghai Province	Hainan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Gonghe County	102	97	391	-	0
		Tongde County	30	8	33	-	0
		Guide County	52	29	172	-	0
		Xinghai County	27	13	82	-	0
		Guinan County	23	12	65	-	0
		Longyangxia	6	0	4	-	0
	Guoluo Tibet Autonomous Prefecture		161	75	301	1	0
		Maqin County	41	32	115	-	0
		Banma County	39	7	49	-	0
		Gande County	2	0	17	-	0
		Dari County	54	3	21	-	0
		Jiuzhi County	11	27	66	-	0
		Maduo County	11	0	24	-	0
	Yushu Tibet Autonomous Prefecture		319	185	658	2	1
		Yushu County	162	119	411	-	1
		Zaduo County	21	5	27	-	0
		Chengduo County	30	12	83	-	0
		Zhiduo County	7	9	25	-	0
		Nangqian County	23	5	36	-	0
		Qumalai County	45	20	49	-	0
	Haixi Mongolia and Tibet Autonomous Prefecture		731	375	2136	0	0
		Germu City	169	166	1104	-	0
		Delingha City	235	64	334	-	0
		Wulan County	79	35	157	-	0
		Dulan County	197	98	381	-	0
		Tianjun County	20	6	101	-	0
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region			9439	5932	25546	19	17
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Yinchuan City		5266	3646	15517	4	9
	Yinchuan City	Xingqing District	1776	1179	4499	-	0
		Xixia District	465	288	993	-	0
		Jinfeng District	1274	870	2268	-	2

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Yinchuan City	Yongning County	282	218	1125	-	1
		Helan County	246	184	656	-	0
		Lingwu City	259	174	800	-	0
	Shizuishan City		486	321	1694	1	5
	Shizuishan City	Dawukou District	154	113	592	-	2
		Huinong District	62	73	350	-	2
		Pingluo County	168	110	645	-	0
	Wuzhong City		1400	754	2974	4	3
	Wuzhong City	Litong District	389	162	658	-	0
		Hongsibao District	110	133	299	-	0
		Yanchi County	154	111	380	-	1
		Tongxin County	249	73	278	-	0
		Qingtongxia City	272	160	759	-	2
	Guyuan City		676	329	1337	6	0
	Guyuan City	Yuanzhou District	293	55	280	-	0
		Xiji County	87	24	153	-	0
		Longde County	45	115	278	-	0
		Jingyuan County	23	18	80	-	0
		Pengyang County	180	35	232	-	0
	Zhongwei City		1360	794	3904	2	0
	Zhongwei City	Shapotou District	358	190	627	-	0
		Zhongning County	799	417	1489	-	0
		Haiyuan County	63	40	167	-	0
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region			34136	19648	101062	78	95
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Urumqi City		12814	7677	42608	0	62
	Urumqi City	Tianshan District	5093	2843	9322	-	5
		Shayibake District	2136	1330	4219	-	1
		Xinshi District	1871	884	3658	-	2
		Shuimogou District	794	541	2094	-	0
		Toutunhe District	353	176	882	-	2

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Urumqi City	Dabancheng District	39	23	206	-	0
		Midong District	589	334	1521	-	1
		Urumqi County	91	77	544	-	0
	Qaramay City		443	207	1579	0	2
	Qaramay City	Dushanzi District	35	38	249	-	0
		Qaramay District	155	72	261	-	1
		Baijiantan District	58	25	155	-	1
		Urhe District	23	3	34	-	0
	Turpan Prefecture		460	262	1738	3	4
	Turpan Prefecture	Gaochang District	69	73	850	-	0
		Shanshan County	191	90	540	-	4
		Toksun County	64	48	252	-	0
	Hami Prefecture		630	316	1592	2	0
	Hami Prefecture	Hami City	536	247	1254	-	0
		Balikun Hasake Autonomous County	52	43	191	-	0
		Yiwu County	14	13	46	-	0
	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture		2051	1242	7297	14	9
	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture	Changji City	977	608	3548	-	0
		Fukang City	148	156	742	-	1
		Hutubi County	157	104	591	-	0
		Manasi County	118	84	518	-	0
		Qitai County	219	141	737	-	1
		Jikesar County	196	64	416	-	0
		Mulei Kasak AutonomousCounty	88	32	326	-	0
	Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture		449	189	1490	1	2
	Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	Bole City	227	122	954	-	2
		Alashankou City	7	3	46	-	0
		Jinghe County	85	43	321	-	0
		Wenquan County	59	14	143	-	0
	Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture		1655	1024	6782	8	3

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P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	Korla City	866	540	4001	-	0
		Luntai County	73	26	180	-	0
		Weili County	196	97	389	-	0
		Ruoqiang County	61	18	304	-	0
		Qiemo County	45	22	116	-	0
		Yanqi Hui Autonomous County	114	125	727	-	1
		Hejing County	110	114	520	-	0
		Heshuo County	83	55	281	-	1
		Bohu County	34	16	187	-	1
	Aksu Prefecture		2025	1176	6136	15	0
	Aksu Prefecture	Aksu City	654	371	2271	-	0
		Wensu County	163	67	587	-	0
		Kuche County	386	136	897	-	0
		Shaya County	89	46	316	-	0
		Xinhe County	118	156	567	-	0
		Baicheng County	103	50	328	-	0
		Ushi County	101	47	149	-	0
		Awati County	199	135	573	-	0
		Keping County	66	63	166	-	0
	Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture		658	299	1504	6	1
	Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture	Atushi City	487	177	1083	-	1
		Aktao County	123	77	239	-	0
		Ahqi County	10	9	19	-	0
		Wuqia County	24	35	160	-	0
	Kashi Prefecture		3683	2092	9802	12	0
	Kashi Prefecture	Kashi City	1566	931	4815	-	0
		Shufu County	176	107	489	-	0
		Shule County	163	125	462	-	0
		Yingjisha County	64	40	307	-	0
		Zepu County	150	76	343	-	0
		Shache County	337	197	869	-	0
		Yecheng County	195	162	669	-	0

(Cont'd)

P/M/A	City	County	Applications	Registrations	Valid Registration	Geographical Indications	Valid Madrid Registrations by Chinese Applicants (one trademark for multi-classes)
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Kashi Prefecture	Maigaiti County	90	53	288	-	0
		Yuepuhu County	128	42	216	-	0
		Gashi County	233	122	450	-	0
		Bachu County	158	122	580	-	0
		Taxkorgan Tajik Autonomous County	14	32	94	-	0
	Hetian Prefecture		3059	2081	6882	8	1
	Hetian Prefecture	Hetian City	872	750	2512	-	0
		Hetian County	267	173	740	-	0
		Moyu County	898	544	1779	-	0
		Pishan County	163	93	373	-	0
		Luopu County	291	227	591	-	0
		Cele County	123	69	260	-	0
		Yutian County	343	185	502	-	0
		Minfeng County	13	9	45	-	0
	Yili Kasak Autonomous Prefecture		2729	1269	6455	4	6
	Yili Kasak Autonomous Prefecture	Yining City	1009	426	2154	-	3
		Kuitun City	232	155	655	-	0
		Yining County	166	114	480	-	0
		Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County	227	76	580	-	0
		Huocheng County	237	147	759	-	2
		Gongliu County	111	43	174	-	0
		Xinyuan County	154	85	694	-	0
		Zhaosu County	73	40	233	-	0
		Tekesi County	75	34	243	-	0
		Nileke County	83	36	207	-	0
		Khorgas City	242	90	201	-	0
	Tacheng Prefecture		760	388	1897	3	1
	Tacheng Prefecture	Tacheng City	112	65	351	-	1
		Usu City	155	104	486	-	0
		Emin County	138	64	360	-	0
		Shawan County	192	94	335	-	0

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Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region	Tacheng Prefecture	Tuoli County	25	6	134	-	0
		Yumin County	25	7	59	-	0
		Hebukesair Mongol Autonomous County	19	20	115	-	0
	Altar Prefecture		451	274	1434	2	1
	Altar Prefecture	Altar City	158	78	371	-	1
		Burjin County	30	46	286	-	0
		Fuyun County	64	25	187	-	0
		Fuhai County	61	47	184	-	0
		Habahe County	47	51	183	-	0
		Qinghe County	20	8	132	-	0
		Jimunai County	21	8	73	-	0
	Shihezi City		265	215	1588	-	0
	Alar City		187	91	683	-	0
	Tumushuke City		79	70	208	-	0
	Wujiaqu City		59	62	393	-	0
	Tiemenguan City		13	2	2	-	0
	Beitun City		68	18	63	-	0
	Shuanghe City		3	0	0	-	0
Hongkong SAR			65837	65743	329482	-	6
Macao SAR			818	829	4231	-	0
Taiwan Province			19229	16477	142297	5	268
Other Countries							2
Total							22270

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