Thank you, Chairman.

Chinese delegation would like to extend congratulations to you and the two Vice Chairmen on your elections and to express appreciations to the new achievements made by WIPO in last year.

Taking this opportunity, please allow me to give a briefing about the latest developments of intellectual property work in China in the past year.


For the purpose of enhancing IP protection, we positively promote the revision and improvement of laws and regulations for IP, such as, the Patent Law and Copyright Law. We also allow the newly established intellectual property courts exert effective role while at the same time further strengthening IP administrative enforcement and combating various sorts of IP infringements.

In the first eight months of this year, China’s intellectual property volume continues to maintain a sound momentum of growth. We have received about 609,000 patent applications, up by 21.8% year-on-year, about 19,000 PCT applications, up by 20.4% year-on-year, and around 1,868,000 trademark
registration applications, up by 30.2% year-on-year. In 2014, China’s registration of copyright in works reached 1,211,000, up by 19.97% year-on-year. These figures have demonstrated vigorous vitality in China’s popular entrepreneurship and innovation.

In last year, China has sustained and deepened its cooperation with WIPO. Under the support of both sides, the WIPO Office of China operated in high efficiency. It not only enhanced the cooperation and communication between China and WIPO, but also promoted WIPO and the world’s understanding of China’s IP development. To this regard, we would like to give positive comments to WIPO Office of China.

Your Chairman,

Here, I want to share with you a few opinions on the following WIPO-related issues:

First, we should continue to give into full play of the irreplaceable role of WIPO in international IP norm settings. We need to advancing the negotiations and formulation of international IP treaties and regulations, which will make them more balanced, reciprocal and inclusive. For example, to normalize the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC), so as to further promote the discussion of this area.

Second, we should improve and extend WIPO related IP service. We need to promote the development of PCT, Madrid system, Hague system as well as IP databases, to make them more efficient and better in quality. The users’ needs would thus be better met.

Third, we should pay full attention to the concerns of developing countries on development in intellectual property area, and continue to further implement suggestions under the development agenda. The Chinese government has made voluntary contributions to WIPO in two successive years, for supporting the capacity building and technical assistance of developing countries within our capacity.
Your Chairman,

The year 2015 commemorates the 70\textsuperscript{th} anniversary of the United Nations. The post-2015 development agenda has been adopted in the UN Sustainable Development Summit, which prescribes a new vision for global development. As a responsible developing country, China will continue to support the work of WIPO, so as to better support a great role of intellectual property in the promotion of common development, and allow innovation and creativity better fit the needs of people around the world.

Next, I would like to invite Ms. ADA LEUNG, Director of the IP Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, to give a complementary remark on the IP issues in Hong Kong.

Thank you, Chairman.
President, Director General, Excellencies and Delegates,

Hong Kong, China has seen a busy year in 2015 in the intellectual property field. In March, the Working Group on Intellectual Property Trading published its report with 28 recommended measures, those measures will shade the theme of our further development in promoting IP rights and trading.

In a globalized economy, it is important for all business, big or small, to properly maintain and develop their IP portfolios. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), though accounted for over 98% of the total business units in Hong Kong, are generally less equipped in this respect. Dedicated efforts are therefore made to enhance SMEs’ capability in handling IP-related issues. Training courses targeting them have been organized, and we also launched the free One-On-One IP Consultation Service to help SMEs managing and utilizing their IP rights more effectively. I look forward to sharing experiences in this respect with representatives of other Member States. Thank you!