

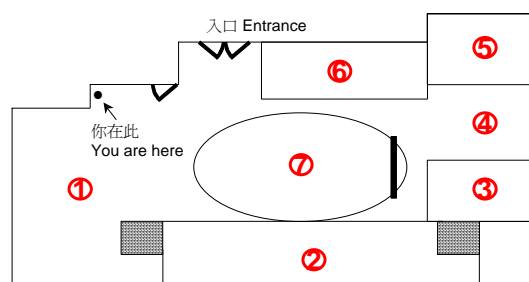
知識產權執法工作展覽館(展板資料)

IPR Enforcement Museum (Display Boards)

知識產權執法工作展覽館 IPR Enforcement Museum

本展覽館於二零零七年十月落成，總樓面面積約為 235 平方米。館內展示海關人員歷年來搜獲具代表性的侵權物品和冒牌貨品逾三百件。展品展示海關歷年來打擊侵權活動的執法成果，亦顯示侵權活動在香港的演變。館內亦設有不同主題的模擬侵權罪案現場，可用來訓練海關調查人員。

The museum was established in October 2007. The total floor area is about 235 sq. metres. More than 300 pieces of representative infringing works and counterfeit goods seized by Customs officers over the years are displayed. The collection illustrates the achievements of Customs intellectual property enforcement work over the years, and the evolution of infringing activities in Hong Kong. In addition, simulated scenes of copyright infringement of different themes set up in the museum can be used for training Customs investigating officers.



- (1) 侵權和冒牌物品展覽廊 Exhibition Gallery of Infringing & Counterfeit Goods

模擬侵權罪案現場 Simulated Scenes of Copyright Infringement

- (2) 光碟生產工場 Optical Disc Manufacturing Site
- (3) 家庭式盜版光碟燒錄工場 Domestic Pirated Optical Disc Copying Workshop
- (4) 使用盜版軟件的辦公室 Office Using Infringing Computer Software
- (5) 使用盜版歌曲的卡拉 OK 廊 Karaoke Lounge Using Infringing Songs
- (6) 網上侵權活動 Internet Piracy
- (7) 多媒體演講區 Multi-Media Lecture Zone

保護知識產權

Intellectual Property Rights Protection

香港海關是負責打擊版權和商標侵權活動的執法部門；轄下的版權及商標調查科和特遣隊人員專責打擊刑事侵權活動，致力維護知識產權擁有人的合法利益，確保香港的創意工業得以在受保障的環境下發展。

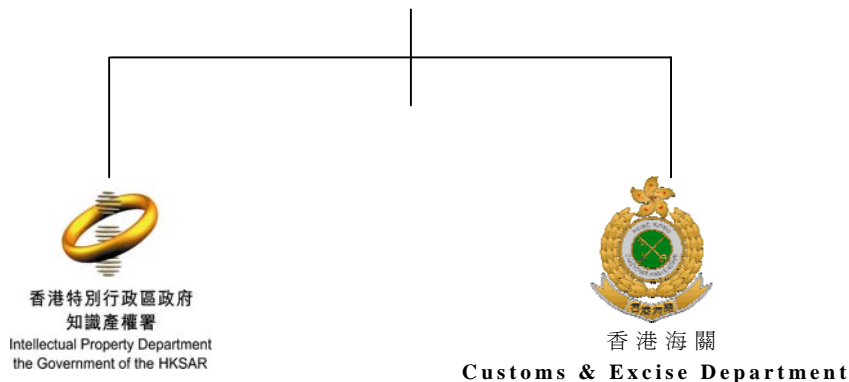
The Customs and Excise Department is an enforcement agency responsible for fighting against copyright and trademark infringement activities. The Intellectual Property Investigation Bureau and Special Task Force of the department are tasked to combat criminal infringement activities, safeguarding the legitimate interests of intellectual property right owners and ensuring a secure environment for the rapid and healthy development of the creative industries.

負責保護知識產權的政府機構

Government Agencies Responsible for Intellectual Property Rights Protection

商務及經濟發展局

Commerce and Economic Development Bureau



主要法例 Principal Legislation

《版權條例》 Copyright Ordinance

《商品說明條例》 Trade Descriptions Ordinance

《防止盜用版權條例》 Prevention of Copyright Piracy Ordinance

《進出口條例》 Import and Export Ordinance

《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》 Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance

模擬侵權罪案現場
Simulated Scene of Copyright Infringement
光碟生產工場
Optical Disc Manufacturing Site

九十年代，光碟開始取代傳統的卡式錄音帶、錄影帶等作為儲存影音作品的媒體，廣受大眾歡迎，盜版光碟的活動亦應運而生。不法分子不惜以高成本購入光碟生產機器，經營地下工場，大規模生產盜版光碟。

有見及此，政府於一九九八年制定《防止盜用版權條例》，規管本地的光碟生產活動。二零零二年相關的修訂條例生效後，在本港經營生產光碟或母碟工場的人士須向海關申請牌照和指定的「來源識別代碼」，而光碟母版製作和複製設備的進出口和儲存均須領有海關簽發的許可證。海關人員會不時巡查持牌的光碟生產工場，防止不法分子利用持牌工場生產盜版光碟。

In the 1990s, pirated optical disc activities emerged when optical discs replaced traditional cassette tapes and video tapes as popular storage media for audio-visual works. Pirates purchased high-cost optical disc manufacturing machines to produce pirated optical discs on a large scale in underground manufacturing sites.

The Government enacted the *Prevention of Copyright Piracy Ordinance* in 1998 to regulate the manufacturing of optical discs. After the related legislation amendment took effect in 2002, any person who wishes to operate optical disc or stamper manufacturing sites in Hong Kong have to apply for a licence and the designated Source Identification Code from Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department. The import, export and storage of Optical Disc Mastering and Replication Equipment also require permits issued by the department. To prevent illicit traders from producing pirated discs in licensed factories, Customs officers conduct inspections on the manufacturing sites.

模擬侵權罪案現場
Simulated Scene of Copyright Infringement
家庭式盜版光碟燒錄工場
Domestic Pirated Optical Disc Copying Workshop

九十年代末期，經過海關多年嚴厲打擊，大型的盜版光碟工場在香港已幾近絕跡。不法分子轉而利用投資較少的家用電腦光碟燒錄器，在住宅或工廠大廈內經營小型盜版光碟燒錄工場。

這些小型工場設備簡陋，通常由寄住在工場的廉價勞工操作數台電腦光碟燒錄器，日以繼夜進行密集式燒錄，製作質素差劣的盜版光碟。

In the late 1990s, Customs' stern enforcement actions have driven nearly all sizeable pirated optical disc manufacturing factories out of Hong Kong. Copyright pirates resorted to replicating pirated discs with cheaper domestic computer optical disc writers in small-scale workshops inside industrial or domestic premises.

These workshops are poorly furnished with just a few optical disc writers operated by low-waged workers who dwell in the workshops to carry out intensive round-the-clock production of low-quality discs.

模擬侵權罪案現場
Simulated Scene of Copyright Infringement
使用盜版電腦软件的辦公室
Office Using Infringing Computer Software

電腦是現代公司營運和個人日常生活的必需品；使用盜版電腦软件的侵權活動時有出現。

根據《版權條例》，在業務過程中使用盜版電腦软件，即屬違法。海關一直與軟件業界緊密合作，例如推出獎賞計劃，鼓勵舉報，致力與業界共同打擊這類侵權活動。

As computers are commonly used in commercial operations and our daily lives, infringing activities involving the use of pirated computer software have emerged.

Under the *Copyright Ordinance*, it is an offence to use infringing computer software in the course of business. The Hong Kong Customs has been working closely with the software industry to combat this type of piracy activities. For example, a reward scheme is implemented to encourage reports of corporate piracy.

模擬侵權罪案現場
Simulated Scene of Copyright Infringement
使用侵權歌曲的卡拉 OK 廊
Karaoke Lounge Using Infringing Songs

隨著卡拉 OK 業興起，盜版卡拉 OK 影音作品開始出現。近年，卡拉 OK 廊的經營者陸續使用數碼化的卡拉 OK 影音作品，相關的侵權活動亦出現新的模式。

經營者在獲得版權擁有人授權後，可將卡拉 OK 歌曲以電子形式儲存在卡拉 OK 系統內作業務用途。部分不誠實的經營者在未經授權下盜用版權作品，或者盜用一些「獨家試唱」的歌曲作為招徠。

為了有效打擊這類侵權活動，海關積極與業界合作。在有需要時，海關人員會喬裝顧客，偵查懷疑涉及侵權活動的卡拉 OK 廊，並利用專業的電腦法證技術處理電腦數碼證據，確保檢控成功。

With the advent of the karaoke industry, pirated karaoke musical works have come into existence. In recent years, the increasing use of digitised audio-visual karaoke works by operators of karaoke lounges has brought about new patterns of infringement activities.

Upon obtaining authorization from copyright owners, karaoke operators are permitted to store karaoke songs in electronic format in their karaoke systems for business purpose. However, some dishonest operators use such copyright works without authorization while others use unauthorized copies of songs exclusive to a particular operator as an attraction to customers.

Customs proactively co-operates with the industry to combat the infringing activities. When necessary, Customs officers pose as customers to investigate suspected illicit business in karaoke lounges. Computer forensic techniques are employed to analyse computer digital evidence to ensure successful prosecution.

模擬侵權罪案現場
Simulated Scene of Copyright Infringement
網上侵權活動
Internet Piracy

互聯網的發展一日千里，網上侵權活動在數年間經歷了不同階段的轉變：由上載侵權音樂、電影和軟件至網站供人免費下載，發展至利用「點對點」檔案分享技術分發侵權作品，以至愈來愈多利用拍賣網站售賣侵權作品或冒牌物品等。這些轉變都為海關人員帶來新的挑戰。

為有效打擊網上侵權活動，海關先後於二零零零年和二零零五年成立兩支「反互聯網盜版隊」，並在二零零七年開發「網線監察系統」，二十四小時自動監察網上侵權活動。二零零五年，香港海關成功檢控一名在互聯網上分發侵犯版權作品的人士，成為全球首宗刑事檢控同類罪行的成功案例。

With the rapid development of online technologies, Internet piracy activities have changed over the past few years: from the emergence of websites that offer infringing music, movies and software for free downloading; to the use of peer-to-peer files sharing software to distribute infringing files, and the growing use of auction sites to sell infringing or counterfeit goods. The development has brought about new challenges to Customs officers.

To effectively combat Internet piracy activities, two dedicated Anti-Internet Piracy Teams (AIPTs) were formed in 2000 and 2005 respectively. The “Lineament Monitoring System” was launched in 2007 to monitor infringing activities on the Internet round the clock. In 2005, Hong Kong Customs successfully prosecuted a man who distributed infringing copyright works on the Internet. This is the first-ever successful criminal prosecution against this type of offence in the world.