

# Intellectual property protection highlighted on the Two Sessions 知识产权保护成为全国两会关注热点

Intellectual property protection played an important role on the Two Sessions.

On March 12th, Shen Changyu, Commissioner of the State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO), responded the concerns of intellectual property protection while walking through the ministers' passage before the meeting. Shen stressed the highlights of IPR in the Report on the Work of the Government and expressed gratitude to the government's attention to IPR. In the future, China will build an intellectual property protection framework covering registration, examination and authorization, administrative enforcement, judicial

adjudication, arbitration and mediation, industry self-regulation, etc. A number of IPR protection center will be set up to expedite the process of patent examination, patent authorization and patent protection. SIPO will further beef up the administrative law enforcement of intellectual property rights, especially in the areas of people's livelihood, the internet, and the security areas, to provide even more convenient, efficient, low-cost channels for the public to defend their rights. China handled nearly 50,000 cases of patent administrative law enforcement in 2016, an increase of nearly 40% year on year, and more efforts in this area would be paid in

2017. Besides, SIPO will actively assist NPC in amending the Patent Law, to solve the problem in proof, process, cost, compensation and deterrence of penalty, etc.

Zhou Qiang, President of the Supreme People's Court (SPC), delivered annual work report on the SPC on March 12. In 2016, China stepped up the trials of intellectual property rights cases to stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship of diverse entities. In 2016, China improved IPR protection rules by making judiciary interpretations on the trials of certain kinds of cases, including patent right cases. Last year, China tried a series of trademark cases lodged by US bas-

ketball icon Michael Jordan, demonstrating the country's stance and determination to reinforce judicial protection for intellectual property rights. Three IPR courts in the cities of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou explored the application of punitive damages to solve problems including low infringement costs and high costs for safeguarding rights. Four IPR tribunals, in charge of cross-regional IPR cases, opened in the cities of Nanjing, Suzhou, Wuhan and Chengdu in 2016. Chinese courts at different levels concluded some 147,000 IPR cases in 2016, boosting mass entrepreneurship and innovation. China will maximize the role of trials to maintain

the stability of the society and promote the development, especially as the role of IPR trials to stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship.

Cao Jianming, Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP), delivered annual work report on the SPP. In 2016, SPP issued the Opinions on Giving Full Play to Procuratorial Functions to Safeguard and Promote Scientific and Technological Innovation. China struck hard on crimes infringing IPR. Prosecution proceedings were launched against 21,505 criminal suspects on IPR crimes. 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities including Hubei, Yunnan and Ningxia built information sharing platform on striking infringement and counterfeit. SPP strengthened policy research in S&T innovation, clearly defining the boundaries between legal part-time S&T income and bribe, IPR income and bribe, etc. In 2017, Chinese prosecutors will strike hard on crimes that involve disturbing market order, infringing IPR and encroaching special government funds.

(by Wang Kang)

本报特派记者 王康

3月,在今年的全国两会上,知识产权保护成为备受关注的热点。

3月12日,全国人大十二届五次会议第三次全体会议前,列席会议的国家知识产权局局长申长雨在“部长通道”就知识产权保护和运用接受媒体采访。申长雨表示,知识产权保护是一个社会关注度比较高的问题,中央对此高度重视,在去年的政府工作报告中专门强调要进一步加强这方面的工作。围绕知识产权保护,今年国家知识产权局将重点抓好以下几个方面的工作。一是要积极构建知识产权大保护工作格局。知识产权保护涉及多个方面,包括注册登记、审查授权、行政执法、司法保护、仲裁调解,以及行业自律等,客观上需要构建知识产权大保护工作格局,形成知识产权保护合力。二是要结合国家产业

布局,加快建设一批知识产权保护中心,利用这一平台实现快速审查、快速确权、快速维权的协调联动,提高保护的效率。三是要进一步加大知识产权行政执法力度,尤其是民生领域、互联网领域和安全领域的行政执法力度,为社会公众提供更加便捷、高效、低成本的维权渠道。去年,全国仅专利行政执法办案总量就接近5万件,同比增长近40%,取得了很好的效果,今年将进一步加大专利行政执法工作力度。四是要积极配合做好专利法修改工作,从根本上解决专利维权过程中面临的举证难、周期长、成本高、赔偿低、效果差等问题。

同日,最高人民法院院长周强在工作报告指出,2016年,在服务创新驱动方面,最高人民法院制定审理专利权纠纷案件等司法解释,完善知识产权保护规则。依法审理“乔丹”商标争议系列案件,彰显中国加强知识产权司法保护的立场和决心。北京、上海、广州知识产权法院探索适用惩罚性赔偿,着力解决侵权成本低、维权成本高等问题。南京、苏州、武汉、成都设立知识产权审判庭,跨区域集中管辖知识产权案件。各级法院审结一审知识产权案件14.7万件,促进大众创业、万众创新。就做好2017年人民法院工作,周强表示,要充分发挥审判职能作用,维护稳定、促进发展。其中提出,发挥知识产权审判职能,激发各类主体创新创业活力。

3月12日,最高人民检察院检察长曹建明在工作报告中指出,2016年,全国检察机关积极推动科技创新,制定保障科技创新“15条意见”。突出惩治侵犯知识产权等犯罪,起诉2.1505万人。湖北、云南、宁夏等29个省市区建立打击侵权假冒行政执法与刑事司法信息共享平台。加强科技创新法律政策研究,准确把握科研人员合法兼职收入与索贿受贿、知识产权收益与贪污受贿等“五个界限”。就2017年工作,曹建明表示,要充分发挥法治保障作用,促进经济持续健康发展。突出惩治破坏市场经济秩序、侵犯知识产权、侵占专项补贴资金等刑事犯罪。



The closing meeting of the fifth session of the 12th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) was held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on March 13th, 2017. Some minority ethnic of the National Committee of CPPCC members took pictures together in front of the Great Hall of the People. (Courtesy: China Daily)  
3月13日,全国政协十二届五次会议在北京人民大会堂闭幕。少数民族政协委员们在人民大会堂前合影留念。中国日报 供图

## China's IP in foreign eyes



China's Xiaomi has become the world's fourth smartphone maker to design its own processor, revealing its "Pinecone" chip aimed at breaking its reliance on foreign providers such as Qualcomm. The handset maker is leading a wave of Chinese tech groups that are trying to create their own internal intellectual property, rather than relying on external sources. (Xiaomi reveals its Pinecone chip, by New York Times)

中国的小米已成为全球第四家自主设计处理器的智能手机制造商。近日,该公司推出了其松果(Pinecone)芯片,力求打破对高通等国外供应商的依赖。这家手机制造商正引领着一波中国科技企业依靠自主知识产权去发展,而不是依赖外部资源。“小米发布首款自主设计芯片”,纽约时报

## Comment

Chinese firms want to break the monopoly on chip technology by foreign companies and take part more in upstream competition. Like most other smartphone makers, Xiaomi had previously relied on Qualcomm to supply chips. Designing chips in-house means that Chinese companies will suffer less from supply-chain disruptions.

## 点评

中国企业要参与产业链上游竞争,通过知识产权创造、运用、保护和管理打破技术垄断是关键。像其他大多数手机制造商一样,小米以前一直依赖购买芯片,在手机核心部件上受制于人,如今实现自主设计芯片,其在全球市场上的地位或将更上一层楼。(柳鹏)

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## The Readers: a platform fusing Chinese and Western culture 《朗读者》:打开中西文化交融之窗

“How many times must a man look up, before he can see the sky? How many ears must one man have, before he can hear people cry?” From Bob Dylan to Lao She and Petofi to Bing Xin, the *Readers* which was broadcast on China Central Television (CCTV), has won audiences' favorite from the domestic and abroad.

A bundle of high rating television programs such as the *Readers* and *Chinese Poetry Conference* have recently sprung up on Chinese television screens. All these TV programs are representatives of independent innovation and the dedication to carry forward fine traditional culture of China, it takes three years to prepare, design, plan, record and broadcast *Chinese Poetry Conference*. It takes over 600 days to produce the Season One of *Chinese Poetry Conference* after revising more than 20 editions, which can be said that the program staffs constantly strive for perfection.

A person, a story, a text, there is no complex form in the *Readers*, but leav-

ing the audiences a spiritual solace. Actor Pu Cunxin read Lao She's *Zongyuedashi* to appreciate the doctor who changed his fate; Liu Chuanzhi, the founder of Lenovo, reread the letter he wrote for the wedding of his son; Jiang Li, a member of Doctor Without Borders, recalled his bravery and toughness during wartime and prayed for peace with Bob Dylan's poem; “Miss World” Zhang Zilin shared the surprise and touch she felt after becoming a new mother; A couple living in a flowery valley read love poems to each other for approximately 20 years; Xu Yuanhong, a noted translator aged 96, has dedicated his life to translating in Chinese, English and French languages, completed nearly 60 excellent translation works and is still writing his splendid life in translation field making full use of every minute. The television show has received much applause from the audience of all ages. The success of the *Readers* and *Chinese Poetry Conference* should be attributed to them in line with the cultural demands of foreign and domestic audience. It opens a win-

dow for the world to know more about China.

In the present time, China's economy is developing and walking into the world. Additionally, Chinese culture and Western culture have further exchange and fusion. China and the world have more in common, and Chinese culture brings Eastern spiritual values into the world. “The ‘meeting’ between eastern and western cultural raises new hope,” said an expert. If culture is the ladder of human progress, innovation is the power to change the world.

(by Zhao Jianguo)

本报记者 赵建国

“一个人要仰望多少次,才能看见天空;一个人有多少耳朵,才能听见身后的哭泣……”从鲍勃·迪伦到老舍,从裴多菲到冰心,中国中央电视台近日播出的自主创新电视节目《朗读者》,赢得了国内外观众的点赞。

近来中国电视荧屏上涌现出《朗读者》《中国诗词大会》等一批收视高位的节目,这些都是中国中央电视台自主创新的节目代表作。《中国诗词



大会》本着立足创新,弘扬中华优秀传统文化的精神,从筹备、设计、策划、录制到播出,历时3年之久,仅第一季的制作就历时600多天,先后修改了20多版,可谓精雕细刻、精益求精。

而最近受到热捧的《朗读者》没有复杂的形式,只是一个人、一段故事、一段文字,为观众带来心灵上的慰藉。如演员濮存昕借老舍散文《宗月大师》感恩改变自己命运的医生,联想创始人柳传志重读为儿子婚礼亲笔书写的寄语,无国界医生蒋励回忆战火中的坚持与勇敢,用鲍勃·迪伦的诗句祈祷和平,“世界小姐”张梓琳分享初为人母的喜悦与感动,鲜花山谷里的一对夫妇20多年相濡以沫对诵情诗,96岁高龄的翻译大家许渊冲在中、英、法三种语言文字杰作的互译中倾注深情,

用60余部高质量的译著演绎岁月奇迹……这种弘扬中国传统文化的综艺节目,获得了各个年龄段受众的一致赞誉。“《朗读者》《中国诗词大会》契合了国内外受众的文化需求,它为世界了解中国打开了一扇窗。”有关专家如是说。

稍加留意就会发现,今天的中国,不仅经济发展逐步融入世界,而且中西文化的交流与融合程度日益深化,中国与世界有了更多的共同语言,中国文化为世界带来了东方民族的精神财富,中国故事也在引发世界的浓厚兴趣。“东西方文化的‘遇见’与握手孕育着新的希望。”有关专家认为,如果说文化是人类进步的阶梯,那么创新就是改变世界的动力。

