

China's IP
in foreign eyes



After 18 days and 28,000 kilometers, the freight train pulled into London on time. Analysts say the historic journey also carried with it a political message - that China is forging new trade routes and new markets. Already, 15 European cities are served by freight trains from China as part of Beijing's "One Belt, One Road" initiative. (China's "Silk Road" Ambitions Reach London, VOA News)

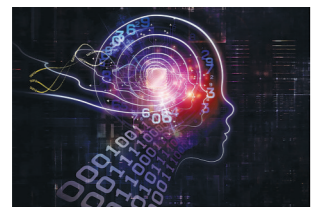
历时18天且行程超过2.8万公里,中英货运列车终于如期抵达伦敦。分析家表示,这一历史性的旅程具有政治意义,即中国正在开辟新的贸易路线、开拓新市场。目前,已经有15个欧洲国家加入中欧货运列车服务,成为“一带一路”战略的一个有机组成部分。“中欧班列抵达伦敦,丝绸之路建设迈出新步伐”,美国之音)

Comment:

This transportation shuttle starting from Yiwu Station of China, continuously sends the commodities outside this country and develops new markets. China has shown its willingness much more to shoulder more responsibility on the global stage.

点评

这趟从中国义乌站启程的班列,不仅将中国商品源源不断地输出到国外,开辟了新的市场,更展现了中国在国际舞台上承担更多责任的意愿。



As consumer electronics manufacturing has moved to Asia, both Chinese companies and the nation's government laboratories are making major investments in artificial intelligence. Now, increasingly, "AI dudes" are in China. The United States no longer has a strategic monopoly on the technology, which is widely seen as the key factor in the next generation of warfare. (China Gains on the U.S. in the Artificial Intelligence Arms Race, The New York Times)

随着消费类电子产品制造转移至亚洲,中国的政府和企业都对人工智能进行了大量的资金投入。现在,中国的人工智能技术正迅速崛起,美国在此领域的技术垄断地位被逐渐打破。而人工智能也成为了竞争中的关键因素。“中国人工智能或将赶超美国”,纽约时报)

Comment:

In the old days, China's image overseas always cannot get rid of the "imitation" label, but now China's innovation achievements in artificial intelligence also makes a lot of people become aware of the rise of China.

点评

过去,中国在海外总是被贴上“模仿”的标签,而如今,中国在人工智能领域不断迈出的创新步伐,让很多人意识到中国力量不容小觑。(李倩)

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China houses 1 million domestic invention patents in 2016

2016年中国国内发明专利拥有量突破100万件

In 2016, the number of invention patents of China for the first time exceeded 1 million, sources from the press conference held by SIPO on January 19 said.

According to the statistics, in 2016, SIPO received cumulatively 1.339 million invention patent applications, an increase of 21.5%, ranking the first position in the world for consecutive six years. SIPO granted 404,000 invention patents, 302,000 of which were granted to domestic applicants, up 14.5%. As of the end of 2016, the number of invention patents stood at 1.103 million in China (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are not included), and that of invention patents per 10,000 heads reached 8. The top 10 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in the number of invention patents per 10,000 heads were Beijing (76.8), Shanghai (35.2), Jiangsu (18.4), Zhejiang (16.5), Guangdong (15.5), Tianjin (14.7), Shaanxi (7.3), Liaoning (6.4), Anhui (6.4) and Shandong (6.3).

Huawei (4,906), Sinopec (4,405) and LeEco (4,197) ranked among top three in acceptance of applications for invention patents filed by domestic companies (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are not included). In terms of invention patents granted to domestic companies (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are not included), the top ten companies were State Grid (4,146), Huawei (2,690), Sinopec (2,555), ZTE (1,587), BOE (1,228), Tencent (1,027), Zhuhai Gree Electric Appliances Corporation (871), PetroChina (867), Lenovo (763) and Hua Hong Semiconductor Limited (721).

In 2016, SIPO received 45,000 PCT applications, a year-on-year increase of 47.3%. Among the 45,000 PCT applications, 42,200 of which were from domestic, up 48.5%, 2,800 of which were from abroad, up 31.2%. There were 19 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) that filed more than 100 PCT applications in 2016, an increase of 3 over 2015. Among all provinces, Guangdong ranks the first with 23,600 appli-

cations. Beijing, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Shandong and Zhejiang, each has applied for over 1,000. The PCT applications filed by the above 6 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have taken up nearly 90% of the national total amount.

According to the statistics, China filed 4,834 patent applications among the countries (China are not included) along the Belt and Road Initiatives, an increase of 47.1%. 18 countries received patent applications from Chinese applicants, an increase of 3 over 2015. In 2016, the countries along the Belt and Road Initiatives filed 3,697 patent applications in China, an increase of 18.2%.

According to a representative from SIPO, the statistics has presented four features. Firstly, as the number of invention patents exceeded 1 million, China has become the third countries which housed 1 million invention patents after the U.S. and Japan. As of the end of 2016, the number of invention patents per 10,000 heads reached 8, increasing by 1.7 compared with that of 2015. Secondly, both quality and quantity of invention patent saw a rise. In 2016, the proportion of domestic invention patent application accounted for around 40% of the total

patent applications, and domestic companies filed and obtained more than 60% of the invention patents. Thirdly, China's patent layout in optical and engine are inadequate, lagging behind those of the developed countries. Fourthly, Chinese applicants show strong interests in filing patent application in foreign countries. During the process of implementing China's "Going global" strategy, a series of home-grown innovative enterprises that focus on participating in international competition with the help of intellectual property rights have led Chinese applications through PCT to a new historic high. However, China still lags in overseas patent layout capability and performance compared to the developed countries.

(by Wang Yu)

本报讯 1月19日,中国国家知识产权局在京召开新闻发布会,公布了2016年主要工作统计数据及有关情况。2016年,中国国内发明专利拥有量首次超过100万件。

此次公布的数据显示,2016年,国家知识产权局共受理发明专利申请133.9万件,同比增长21.5%,连续6年位居世界首位。共授权发明专利40.4万件,其中,中国国内发明专利授权30.2万件,同比增长14.5%。截至2016年底,中国国内(不含港澳

台)发明专利拥有量共计110.3万件,每万人口发明专利拥有量达到8.0件。每万人口发明专利拥有量排名前十位的省(区、市)依次为:北京(76.8件)、上海(35.2件)、江苏(18.4件)、浙江(16.5件)、广东(15.5件)、天津(14.7件)、陕西(7.3件)、辽宁(6.4件)、安徽(6.4件)、山东(6.3件)。

在中国国内(不含港澳台)企业发明专利申请受理量方面,华为技术有限公司(4906件)、乐视控股(北京)有限公司(4197件)位列三甲。在国内(不含港澳台)企业发明专利授权量方面,排名前十位的依次为:中国国家电网公司(4146件)、华为技术有限公司(2690件)、中兴通讯股份有限公司(1587件)、京东方科技集团股份有限公司(1228件)、腾讯科技(深圳)有限公司(1027件)、珠海格力电器股份有限公司(871件)、中国石油天然气股份有限公司(867件)、联想(北京)有限公司(763件)、上海华虹宏力半导体制造有限公司(721件)。

2016年,国家知识产权局共受理通过《专利合作条约》(PCT)途径提交的国际申请4.5万件,同比增长47.3%。其中,4.22万件来自国内,同比增长48.5%;0.28万件来自国外,同比增长31.2%。2016年,PCT国际申请超过100件的省(区、市)达到19个,较2015年增加3个。其中,广东2.36万件,居第

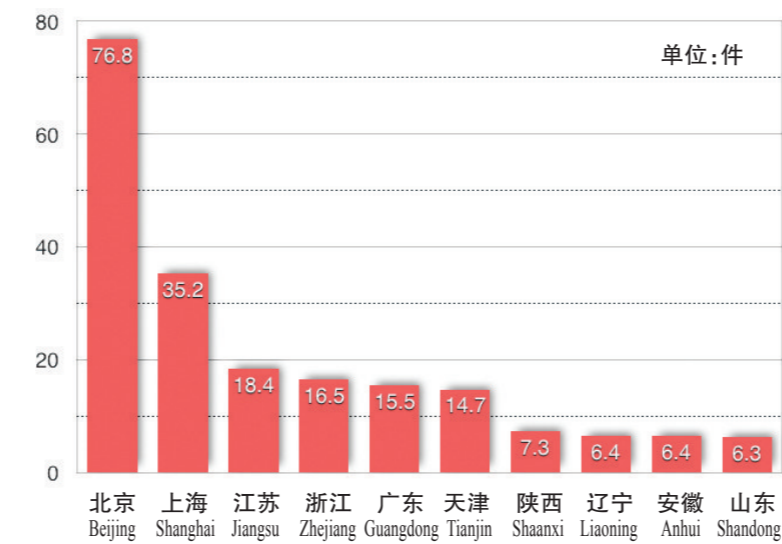
一位,北京、江苏、上海、山东、浙江均超过千件,以上6省市的PCT国际申请量占全国总量的近九成。

数据显示,2016年,中国在“一带一路”沿线国家(不含中国)提交专利申请4834件,同比增长47.1%,专利申请目的地国家为18个,较2015年增加3个。2016年,“一带一路”沿线国家在华提交专利申请3697件,同比增长18.2%。

国家知识产权局有关部门负责人表示,综合分析2016年主要统计数据,呈现出4个特点:一是中国国内发明专利拥有量突破100万件,成为继美国和日本之后,世界上第三个国内发明专利拥有量超过百万件的国家。截至2016年底,国内(不含港澳台)每万人口发明专利拥有量达到8.0件,较“十二五”期末提高1.7件。二是中国发明专利创造实现质量齐升。2016年,中国国内发明专利申请在全部专利申请中的比例保持在40%左右,企业占国内发明专利申请和授权的比例均达到六成以上。三是光学、发动机等领域专利布局与发达国家尚存差距。四是中国申请人对外专利申请增长强劲。中国在“走出去”战略实施过程中,涌现了一批注重并依靠知识产权参与国际竞争的创新型企业,带动中国PCT国际申请量创下历史新高。但与发达国家相比,中国海外专利布局能力仍有不小差距。(王宇)

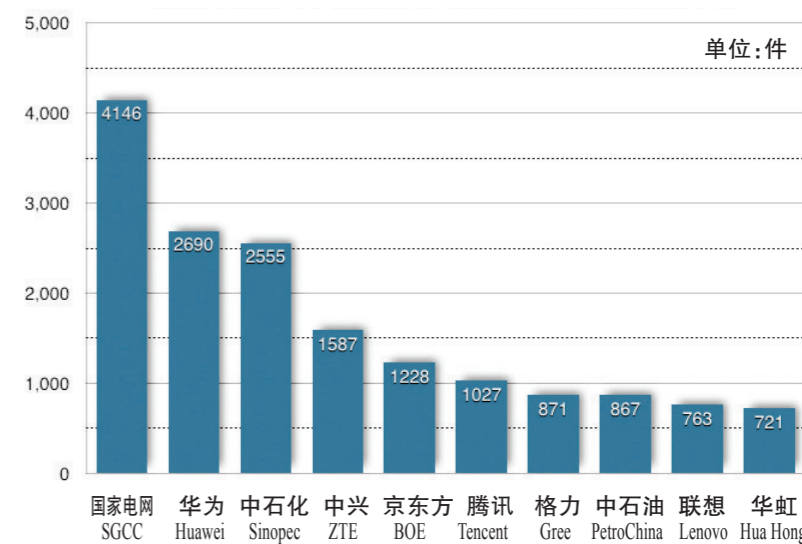
Top 10 provinces (municipalities) in the number of invention patents per 10,000 heads in 2016 (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are not included)

2016年中国每万人口发明专利拥有量排名前十位的省(区、市)(不含港澳台)



Top 10 China domestic companies in invention patents granted in 2016 (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are not included)

2016年中国国内企业发明专利授权量前十位(不含港澳台)



Lonely Planet Company wins trademark case in China

美国“孤星”在华赢得“LONELY PLANET”商标诉讼

A trademark battle between the U.S. Lonely Planet Company and UPTOP Group was closed recently.

The No.6337705 trademark LONELY PLANET and its figure were filed for registration by UPTOP Group in 2007, certified to be used in Class 18 products including wallet, bag, travel bag and briefcase. In January 2010, the registration was preliminary approved. Lonely Planet Company then filed an opposition to the Trademark Office (TMO) under State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) of China.

After examination, TMO rejected Lonely Planet Company's opposition and approved the registration of LONELY PLANET and its figure. Lonely Planet Company filed an application to the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) for reexamination. In November 2013, TRAB affirmed TMO's decision. The Lonely Planet Company brought the case to the Beijing No.1 Intermediate People's Court.

The Court held that the LONELY

PLANET trademark of Lonely Planet Company enjoys high reputation before the trademark in dispute filed for registration. The LONELY PLANET and its figure which certified to be used in travel products have a close relation with travel. The trademark in dispute has done damage to the prior right of Lonely Planet Company. The LONELY PLANET and its figure does not harm to Lonely Planet Company when certified to be used on wallet, bag, travel bag and briefcase products.

So the Court revoked the decision made by TRAB and ordered TRAB to make new decision.

Lonely Planet Company then brought the case to Beijing Higher People's Court to revoke the registration of LONELY PLANET and its figure on wallet, bag, travel bag and briefcase.

After hearing, the Court held that LONELY PLANET and its figure certified to be used on wallet, bag, travel bag and briefcase have close relationship with travel, and such trademark and figure have done damage to the prior right of Lonely Planet Company, so the trade-

mark in dispute should not be registered. So the Court ordered TRAB to make a new decision. (by Wang Guohao)

本报记者 王国浩

美国孤星发行有限公司(下称孤星公司)出版的“Lonely Planet旅行指南系列”图书畅销全球。然而,孤星公司却因为一件“LONELY PLANET及图”商标,与中国一家主营旅行装备产品的企业展开了一场商标战。

据了解,第6337705号“LONELY PLANET及图”由华美集团(国际)有限公司于2007年10月提出注册申请,指定使用在第18类钱包、背包、旅行包、公文包等商品上,并于2010年1月,通过了初步审定并公告。在法定异议期内,孤星公司向国家工商行政管理总局商标局(下称商标局)提出异议申请。

经审查,商标局于2012年1月作出裁定,认为孤星公司所提异议理由不成立,对“LONELY PLANET及图”予以核准注册。孤星公司不服,向商评委申请复审。2013年11月,商评委作出复审裁定,对“LONELY PLANET及图”予以核准注册。孤星公司向北京市第一中级人民法院提起行政诉讼。



一审法院经审理认为,在诉争商标申请注册日前,孤星公司的商号“LONELY PLANET”具有较高知名度。“LONELY PLANET及图”指定使用的旅行包、旅行用具(皮件)、旅行用衣袋商品与旅行密切相关,使用在上述商品上时,损害了孤星公司在先商号权益。而“LONELY PLANET及图”指定使用的钱包、背包、公文包商品与旅行关联性不强,在上述商品上申请注册未损害孤星公司权益。

据此,法院一审判决撤销商评委作出的复审裁定,并判令商评委重新作出裁定。孤星公司不服,向北京市高级人

民法院提起上诉,请求撤销关于“LONELY PLANET及图”使用在钱包、背包、公文包商品予以核准注册的认定。

二审法院经审理指出,“LONELY PLANET及图”指定使用的钱包、背包、公文包商品与旅行包等属于同一类似群组,且与旅行关系密切,指定使用在上述商品上时亦损害了孤星公司在先商号权益,不应核准注册。

综上,二审法院作出终审判决,判令商评委重新作出裁定。

