

NUMBERS

Data of main IP achievements in the 12th Five-year Plan period
“十二五”时期
知识产权工作主要数据

China's invention patent ownership increased to 6.3 per 10,000 people.
每万人口发明专利拥有量达到6.3件。

The number of PCT patent applications increased to 30,000.
PCT国际申请量达到3万件。

The total number of applications for plant varieties ranked to the second place of the world.
植物新品种申请量居世界第二位。

The number of national registration of copyright increased by 95.9%, and the registration number of computer software copyright increased by 282.5%.

全国作品登记数量和计算机软件著作权登记量分别增长95.9%和282.5%。

Indexes of IP protection and utilization in the 13th Five-year Plan period
“十三五”时期
知识产权保护和运用主要指标

China's invention patent ownership will increase to 12 per 10,000 people.
每万人口发明专利拥有量达到12件。

The number of PCT patent applications will increase to 60,000.
PCT国际申请量增至6万件。

The total number of applications for plant varieties will increase to 25,000.
植物新品种申请总量达到2.5万件。

The number of national registration of copyright will increase to 2.2 million.
全国作品登记数量增至220万件。

The amount of IP pledge financing of one year will increase to 180 billion yuan.
年度知识产权质押融资金额达到1800亿元。

The number of computer software copyright registration will increase to 440,000.
计算机软件著作权登记数量增至44万件。

The number of valid invention patents yielded per 100 million yuan sales revenue by the manufacturing enterprises above designated size will reach to 0.7.

规模以上制造业每亿元主营业务收入有效发明专利数达到0.7件。

The export volume of IP royalties will rise to 10 billion USD during the period of 2016-2020.
知识产权使用费出口额(五年累计)提高至100亿美元。

The average annual growth in revenue of IP service industry will be 20%.

知识产权服务业营业收入年均增长20%。

The degree of public satisfaction on IP protection will increase to 80 percent.

知识产权保护社会满意度达到80分。

China improves the reform of IPR management

打通知识产权创造、运用、保护、管理、服务全链条，建立高效的知识产权综合管理体制

中国积极推进知识产权综合管理改革

The State Council of PRC recently issued a circular concerning a reform plan to improve intellectual property rights management.

The plan stressed the importance of the reform of intellectual property rights management in comprehensively deepening the reform of intellectual property field and in cracking the bottleneck of intellectual property supporting innovation-driven development. According to the plan, efforts will be made to build a comprehensive management system of intellectual property rights, with an effort to better serve the public and promote innovation-driven development, aiming to enhance the capability for the IP creation, utilization, protection, administration and services, to build an intellectual property system characterized with clear right ambit, rational division of responsibilities, consistent responsibility and power, high-efficient operation, and legal safeguarding shall have taken shape basically.

The plan decided to set out one-year trials of intellectual property rights management in regions jointly selected by departments. The tests will be carried out in regions that are

pioneers in intellectual property rights applications and enforcement, or national innovation demonstration zones. The trials would be further extended after a joint review by SIPO and other departments that selected the test regions.

The plan ensures three main missions under the basic principle of developmental and innovative, which

are to build a high-efficient operation intellectual property management system, to set a civil service system of intellectual property for the public, and to promote the comprehensive capability of intellectual property usage for supporting innovation-driven development.

"It would be remarkable in the progress of modernization if we suc-

cessfully set a comprehensive management system meeting with the requirement of innovation-driven development, the goal of enforcing governmental service and international rules by intellectual property comprehensive reform." Said Wu Handong, Dean of Intellectual Property Research Center under Zhongnan University of Economics and Law. He believed that the reform would be a milestone in innovation, in legal system construction, and in building an IP powerhouse. (by Wang Yu)

本报讯 中国国务院办公厅日前印发《知识产权综合管理改革试点总体方案》(下称《方案》),对知识产权综合管理改革试点作出整体部署。

《方案》强调,推进知识产权综合管理改革是深化知识产权领域改革、破解知识产权支撑创新驱动发展瓶颈制约的关键。要通过在试点地方深化知识产权综合管理改革,打通知识产权创造、运用、保护、管理、服务全链条,构建便民利民的知识产权公共服务体系,探索支撑创新发展的知识产权运行机制,推动形成权属清晰、分工合理、责权一致、运转高效、法治保障的知识产权体制机制,有力促进大众创业、万众创新,加快知识产权强国建设。

《方案》提出,根据国家实施创新驱动发展战略总体部署和重点区域发展战略布局,结合地方知识产权事业发展水平和创新驱动发展对知识产权综合管理改革的需求,选择若干创新成果多、经济转型步伐快、发挥知识产权引领作用和推动供需结构升级成效显著的地方,开展为期1年的知识产权综合管理改革试点,并就改革试点地方选择条件提出明确要求。

《方案》按照“问题导向、紧扣发展、统筹推进、大胆创新”的基本原则,明确了3项主要任务。一是建立高效的知识产权综合管理体制,二是构建便民利民的知识产权公共服务体系,三是提升综合运用知识产权促进创新驱动发展的能力。

“通过知识产权综合管理改革,建立一种与创新驱动发展要求相匹配、与强化政府公共服务职能相一致、与国际运行规则相接轨的集中管理体制,是推进国家治理现代化的重大举措。”中南财经政法大学知识产权研究中心主任吴汉东表示,推进知识产权综合管理改革是一场以制度创新推动知识创新、以法治建设保障创新发展的伟大社会实践,其改革成果将对知识产权强国建设战略目标的实现产生重要和深远的影响。

(王宇)



China issues the 13th Five-year Plan on the National IP Protection and Utilization
中国明确“十三五”知识产权发展目标

By the year of 2020, China's invention patent ownership will increase from 6.3 per 10,000 people in 2015 to 12, and the export volume of intellectual property royalties will increase to 10 billion USD. Ten anticipatory quantity index including the above two has been set in the 13th Five-year Plan on the National Intellectual Property Protection and Utilization issued by the State Council of PRC, making itself the first intellectual property plan involved in China's five-year plans.

The period of 2016-2020 has been regarded as China's period of strategic opportunity in building an IP powerhouse. On a press conference of the State Council Information Office, Gan Shaoning, deputy director of the State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO), said that the plan completed the top-down of the development of intellectual property during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, and would be a strong support in building an IP powerhouse.

According to Gan, the plan focuses on intellectual property protection and utilization, while meets with the requirement of global and domestic situ-

ation and the demand of innovators. the 10 anticipatory quantity indexes aim at improving patent quality and benefits, enhancing intellectual property protection, and building a better intellectual property environment, which are echoed to the requirement of the Central Committee.

During the 12th Five-year Plan period, all regions and relevant departments thoroughly implemented the National Intellectual Property Strategy, promoted the integration of intellectual property into the overall economic and social development, supported the innovation-driven development, and further built China into a big intellectual property country. The plan completely specified the goals and major tasks for the development of intellectual property during the 13th Five-Year Plan period. It ensure the goal of following the reform of the supply front and the National Intellectual Property Strategy, aiming to enhance the capability for the IP creation, utilization, protection, administration and services. According to the plan, by 2020, China will make breakthroughs in major IP fields and key links, secured a stricter protection of

intellectual property, better utilized intellectual property rights, build a number of provinces and cities strong in intellectual property, significantly improve the intellectual property protection environment, fully realize the benefits of utilizing intellectual property rights, and greatly enhance the comprehensive competence of intellectual property.

The plan also put forward seven major areas for improving intellectual property, including the legal system, protection of intellectual property rights, quality and benefits, industrial upgrading, and international cooperation and exchanges. Besides, the plan set four key projects on the intellectual property trade and operation system, on the public service system of intellectual property, on the intellectual property talent system, and on the intellectual property culture. Furthermore, nine programs are set out in the plan, including the refinement of intellectual property legislations, the protection of intellectual property rights, the improvement of patent quality, the cultivation of enterprises strong in intellectual property, the evaluation of intellectual property, the protection abroad, the intellectual property investment and financing services, the intellectual property information public service platform, and the intellectual property culture.

Some experts believe that the plan is a guideline of accelerating building an IP powerhouse and enhancing intellectual property protection and utilization. (by Wang Yu)

本报记者 王宇

到2020年,每万人口发明专利拥有量增加到12件,年度知识产权质押融资金额提高到1800亿元,知



识产权使用费出口额提高到100亿美元……10项预期性指标成为“十三五”时期中国知识产权保护和运用新的“风向标”。中国国务院日前印发《“十三五”国家知识产权保护和运用规划》(下称《规划》),这是知识产权规划首次被列入中国重点专项规划。

“十三五”时期是中国由知识产权大国向知识产权强国迈进的战略机遇期。”在1月17日举行的国新办新闻发布会上,中国国家知识产权局副局长甘绍宁表示,《规划》的出台,标志着“十三五”知识产权事业发展的顶层设计总体完成,有助于更好地发挥知识产权制度对于激励创新的基本保障作用,为加快知识产权强国建设提供有力支撑。

据介绍,《规划》主线突出知识产权保护和运用,适应了当前国际国内的形势对知识产权事业发展的需求,反映了创新主体的客观需要。在10个预期性数量指标的选取中,《规划》也突出提高知识产权质量和效益,提升知识产权保护效果,改善知识产权环境3方面导向,落实了中央“补短板”的要求,提高了规划的针对性。

“十二五”时期,中国各地区、各相关部门深入实施国家知识产权战略,促进知识产权工作融入经济社会发展大局,为创新驱动发展提供了有力支撑,进一步巩固了中国的知识产权大国地位。“十三五”时期,如何把知识产权强国建设的“设计图”变成“施工图”?《规划》为今后五年的知识产权工作明确了发展目标和主要任务。其中指出,要以供给侧结构性改革为主线,深入实施国家知识产权战

略,打通知识产权创造、运用、保护、管理、服务全链条。到2020年,知识产权重要领域和关键环节的改革取得决定性成果,保护和运用能力得到大幅提升,建成一批知识产权强省、强市,知识产权保护环境显著改善,知识产权运用效益充分显现,知识产权综合能力大幅提升。

为实现上述目标,《规划》提出了7个方面的重点工作,包括完善知识产权法律制度,提升知识产权保护水平,提高知识产权质量效益,加强知识产权强省、强市建设,加快知识产权强企建设,推动产业升级发展,促进知识产权开放合作。同时,《规划》还设定了加强知识产权交易运营体系建设,加强知识产权公共服务体系建设,加强知识产权人才培养体系建设,加强知识产权文化建设4个重大专项,明确了知识产权法律完善、知识产权保护、专利质量提升、知识产权强企、知识产权评议、知识产权海外维权、知识产权投融资服务、知识产权信息公共服务平台建设、知识产权文化建设共9项重大工程。

“这是‘十三五’时期加强知识产权保护 and 运用的新起点,也是落实创新驱动发展战略、加快建设知识产权强国的行动指南。”有关专家认为。

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