

NUMBERS

147

Recently, the report on evaluating the innovation capability of National High-tech Zone was released in Beijing. The report shows that, as of the end of 2015, 147 zones maintain a steady growth in innovation.

147

近日,《国家高新区创新能力评价报告(2016)》在京发布。报告显示,截至2015年年底,全国147家高新区创新能力保持稳定增长。

1.9

In 2015, the authorized inventions patents per 10 thousand people and the effective invention patents of High-tech Zone in China were separately 8.9 times and 8.5 times of the national average; the number of patents per 10,000 employees is 1.9 times than that of per 10,000 resident population in Silicon Valley.

1.9

2015年,全国高新区万人授权发明专利、拥有有效发明专利数量分别为全国平均水平的8.9倍和8.5倍;每万名从业人员授权发明专利数量是硅谷每万名居住人口授权专利的1.9倍。

1,433

On October 21, the 2016 Annual Awards Ceremony of Ho Leung Ho Lee Foundation was held in Beijing. 51 award-winning scientists obtained 1433 patents, 28.1 per capita.

1433

10月21日,何梁何利基金2016年度颁奖大会在京举行。51位获奖科学家拥有专利1433件,人均28.1件。

200

Recently, the second national public entrepreneurship and innovation week came to an end. About 200 projects involving cutting-edge technologies were presented at the Beijing main expo, covering artificial intelligence, new materials, biotechnology, intelligent robots and Internet+.

200

近日,第二届全国大众创业万众创新活动圆满落幕。在北京会场主题展上,近200个项目亮相,涉及人工智能、新材料、生物技术、智能机器人、“互联网+”等前沿技术和产业领域。

184.4

Zhongguancun index was released in the second national innovation and entrepreneurship week. In 2015, the Zhongguancun entrepreneurial innovation environment index increased by 184.4 over the previous year, innovation ability index increased by 73.1, the internationalization index increased by 158.3.

184.4

在第二届全国“双创周”上发布的中关村指数显示,2015年,中关村创新创业环境指数较上年提高了184.4,创新能力指数较上年提高了73.1,国际化指数较上年提高了158.3。

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China sees innovation in aerospace by dreaming of new ways

从神舟飞天到嫦娥奔月,从短期载人到中期驻留——

自主创新:托举中国航天梦

On October 19, equipped of the Shenzhou 11 spacecraft manned with two astronauts, Jing Haipeng and Chen Dong, successfully realized the automatic rendezvous and docking with the Heavenly Palace II space laboratory. This is the first time for the Heavenly Palace II carry out the rendezvous and docking with spacecraft since its launching into orbit on September 15. For more than half a century, China's space industry has made remarkable achievements. Innovation boosted the Chinese aerospace dream into reality.

After the Shenzhou 11 spacecraft successfully entered the scheduled orbit, the solar panels on the spacecraft slowly spread, boosting the spacecraft in the sky. At this time, the command hall of Beijing Space Flight Control Center burst into applause, which means that the Shenzhou 11 spacecraft began its 33 days' exploration journey in space. "The solar panels to provide energy for Shenzhou 11 spacecraft are all independent products through China's independent research and development. With all independent intellectual property rights, related materials and technology are expected to expand to civilian areas." Zhou Chunlin, vice chief engineer of China Electronics Technology Group Corporation, told reporters that all materials from the battery to the en-

tire windsurfing board and its manufacturing substrate materials realized the full control of their own with independent intellectual property rights.

The docking of Shenzhou 11 spacecraft and Heavenly Palace II is not only to show the world the latest development of China's space industry, more importantly, a series of upcoming pilot missions, will probably promote space application services become more extensive to the public, according to Zhou Chunlin, China's Beidou satellite navigation system, with independent intellectual property rights, has been used in the smart phones, tablet PCs, smart wear equipment, car navigation and other mass applications.

According to incomplete statistics, in recent years in China, among over 1,000 kinds of new materials, 80% of them are developed and completed under the traction of space technology, and more than 2,000 space technology achievements have been transplanted to the various sectors of the national economy. In satellite communications, navigation and positioning, weather forecasting, disaster prevention, distance education, aerospace technology is serving people's work and life. The direct benefit of manned spaceflight project, the benefit and radiation benefit and the reflected industrial chain have reached the scale of

tens of billion yuan.

"The Apollo program in the United States directly spawned and bolstered a large number of high-tech industrial groups in liquid-fueled rockets, microwave radars, radio-guided, synthetic materials, computers, wireless communications, etc. Later, over 4000 patents achieved by this program were transformed into civilian use and then boosted the glory of science and technology and industry in US. China is also facing the same opportunities." experts from China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation said that, with the advancement of military and civilian integration, China's industry and commerce application of aerospace technology, will also enter a new era. (by Wang Kang)

本报记者 王康

10月19日,搭载景海鹏和陈冬两名航天员的神舟十一号载人飞船与天宫二号空间实验室成功实现自动交会对接。这是天宫二号自9月15日发射入轨以来,与神舟飞船开展的首次交会对接。半个多世纪以来,中国航天事业从无到有、从弱到强,取得了举世瞩目的成就。创新发力,托举着中国航天梦照进现实。

在神舟十一号成功进入预定轨道后,飞船上的太阳能帆板徐徐展开,助推着飞船在天空中遨游。此时,北京航天飞行控制中心的指挥大厅里爆发出热烈的掌声,这意味着神



舟十一号开始了它在太空长达33天的探索之旅。据了解,这次神舟十一号上使用的太阳能帆板是一种收集太阳能的装置,其原理是利用硅和某些金属的光电效应,将太阳能转化为电能,然后储存在卫星、宇宙飞船、电动汽车的太阳能电池里。"此次为神舟十一号提供电能的太阳能帆板全部是我国自主研发、自主生产的产品,全部拥有自主知识产权,并且有望将相关材料和技术拓展到民用领域。"中国电子科技集团公司副总工程师周春林向记者表示,此次从材料到电池片到整个帆板的基板及其制造基板用的材料全部实现了自主可控,全部都具有自主知识产权。

神舟十一号与天宫二号的对接不仅是向世人展示我国航天事业发展的最新成就,更为重要的是,一系列即将开展的试验任务,或将使航天应用服务大众的领域变得更加广泛。"太空主要用的是砷化镓太阳能电池,但我们已经开始把砷化镓太阳能电池用在地球上。"周春林介绍,我国拥有自主知识产权的北斗卫星导

航系统已经在智能手机、平板电脑、智能穿戴设备、车载导航等大众应用领域实现批量应用。

据不完全统计,在中国近年来的1000多种新材料中,80%是在空间技术的牵引下研制完成的,有2000多项空间技术成果已移植到国民经济各部门。在卫星通信、导航定位、气象预报、减灾防灾、远程教育等方面,航天技术正服务于人们的工作和生活。载人航天工程的直接效益、带动效益和辐射效益以及折射出的产业链也已达到了数百亿元的规模。

"美国的阿波罗计划直接催生并壮大了其在液体燃料火箭、微波雷达、无线电制导、合成材料、计算机、无线通讯等一大批高科技工业群体。后来,更是通过将该计划取得的4000余件专利转为民用,继而带动了美国整个科技的发展与工业繁荣。如今,中国也面临着同样的机遇。"中国航天科技集团公司有关专家表示,随着军民融合的推进,我国航天技术的商业化应用也将进入崭新时代。



2016 ID5 Joint Statement

The European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Partner Offices") met in Beijing, China, on Nov 1-2, 2016 at the 2016 ID5 annual meeting. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), invited as observer, participated during the meeting.

The Partner Offices reiterated the ID5 objectives adopted at the inaugural ID5 annual meeting in 2015 including promotion and furtherance of the development of highly-efficient and interoperable industrial design protection systems.

Recognizing the importance of providing better services to users and the public and of further promoting

innovation in the industrial design sector, the significance of in-depth cooperation among the Partner Offices for ensuring concrete and tangible ID5 deliverables, and the necessity of promoting transparency of ID5 cooperation, the Partner Offices further reached consensus on aspects of general principles and cooperation areas as follows to fulfill ID5 objectives.

The Partner Offices decided to continue cooperation through collaboratively developed project-focused methodology under the principle of consensus through consultation, ensuring deliverables benefiting stakeholders, Partner Offices and ID5 design systems.

The Partner Offices decided to cooperate on industrial design topics including examination practice studies, IT support systems, industrial design classification, quality, statistics, etc., and to work together to explore possible solutions to emerging technolo-

gies and related new industrial design issues.

The Partner Offices decided to launch 12 projects at the current stage, namely:

- Development and Maintenance of an ID5 Website
- Compilation of Industrial Design Statistics
- Catalogue of Eligibility for Industrial Design Protection
- Catalogue of the View and Drawing Requirements for Designs
- Study of Priority Document Exchange by ID5 Offices
- Study of Practices of Priority Rights for Industrial Designs by ID5 Offices
- Study of Design Classification Conventions & Practices
- Comparative Study of Practices Concerning Product Indications
- Analysis of Underlying Economic Factors and IP Office Actions on How They Impact Global Design Fil-

ings

- Comparative Study of the Application of a Grace Period for Industrial Design Applications
- Comparative Study of Partial Designs as an Effective Means of Protection for Industrial Design Innovation
- Study of Practices on Protection of New Technological designs

Deliverables of the above projects are expected to benefit users and the public not only by enhancing efficiency and quality of Office's work but also by facilitating users' understanding on existing systems and reducing their burden.

The Partner Offices decided to make a set of rules of functioning of ID5 ensuring that ID5 is conducted in an efficient and effective manner.

The Partner Offices endeavor to ensure that inputs of ID5 stakeholders (e.g. users, the public, examiners

from ID5 countries/region) will be collected and taken into account during the advancement of cooperation, and project progress will be reported. To enhance openness and transparency, the Partner Offices decided to establish an ID5 cooperation website (www.id-five.org) as an effective platform for sharing ID5 information and its progress with the public.

European Union Intellectual Property Office

Japan Patent Office

Korean Intellectual Property Office

State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Signed in Beijing, China
1 November 2016

2016年工业品外观设计五局合作联合声明

2016年11月1日至2日,欧盟知识产权局(EUIPO)、日本特许厅(JPO)、韩国特许厅(KIPO)、中国国家知识产权局(SIPO)和美国专利商标局(USPTO)(以下简称“五局”),齐聚在中国北京召开2016年工业品外观设计五局合作(ID5)年度会议。世界知识产权组织(WIPO)作为观察员应邀参会。

本次会议重申了五局在2015年首届ID5年度会议上通过的合作目标,包括进一步促进和推动形成高效而且通用的外观设计保护体系。

认识到向用户和公众提供更好

服务,进一步推动外观设计领域创新的重要性,认识到五局深化合作对于形成切实成果的重要意义,认识到增强合作透明度的必要性,五局进一步就合作总体原则和合作领域达成一致,以确保ID5目标的实现。

五局决定,在协商一致的原则下,通过开展项目为主的方式继续合作,确保合作成果惠及利益相关方,合作局及其工业品外观设计体系。

五局决定在工业品外观设计的多个方面开展合作,包括审查实践研究、自动化支持系统、外观设计分

类、质量提升、数据统计等,并就新兴技术及有关外观设计新议题共同探索可能的解决方案。

五局决定在现阶段启动十二个项目,即:

- ID5网站的开发和维护
- 外观设计统计数据汇编
- 外观设计可专利性目录
- 外观设计视图提交要求对比目录
- 五局优先权文件交换研究
- 五局优先权实践研究
- 外观设计分类协议和实践研究
- 产品名称对比研究
- 潜在经济因素及局方行为对全

球外观设计申请量影响分析

- 外观设计新颖性宽限期对比研究
- 部分外观设计作为有效保护工业设计创新手段的对比研究
- 新科技外观设计保护实践研究

上述项目的成果将惠及用户和公众,既提高各局工作效率和质量,又促进用户对现有外观设计体系的了解从而减少其负担。

五局决定制定一系列ID5运行规则,确保以高效和有效的方式开展合作。

在合作推进过程中,五局将尽

力收集并充分考虑来自ID5利益相关方(例如,来自ID5国家/地区的用户、公众和审查员)的意见,并向他们汇报项目的进展。为提高合作的公开性和透明度,五局决定建立ID5合作网站(www.id-five.org),该网站将成为向公众分享ID5信息和进展的有效平台。

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韩国特许厅
中国国家知识产权局
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2016年11月1日于中国北京签署