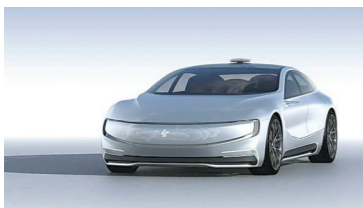


China's IP
in foreign eyes



Even as American companies like Google and Tesla work on autonomous vehicles, a number of Chinese companies are working on driverless car technology. The Internet company Leshi has a driverless car tech unit, and the Chinese carmaker Great Wall Motors has opened a research center in Silicon Valley. (China's Companies Poised to Take Leap in Developing a Driverless Car, by The New York Times)

在谷歌和特斯拉等美国公司都在开发自动驾驶汽车之际,大量中国企业也在研究无人驾驶汽车技术。互联网公司乐视公司就设立了一个无人车技术部门,中国汽车生产商长城汽车也在硅谷开设了一个研究中心。(无人驾驶汽车,中国创业者的新冒险。纽约时报)

Comment

China's mass innovation and entrepreneurship is carrying out in full swing. With more and more entrepreneurs creating their own companies, they aggressively expand R&D area, and show their IPR strength on the international market.

点评

中国大众创业、万众创新的热潮扑面而来。越来越多的中国企业家在一些前沿领域创办了自己的公司,进行创新与研发,这些企业不断地积蓄知识产权力量,积极拓展研发领域,已经在国际舞台上崭露头角。



In fact, some of China's Internet companies, including Xiaomi, Alibaba and Cheetah Mobile, have started their international forays, which will intensify competition in the tech industry. U.S. Internet companies will learn and become more nimble in the process, which benefits consumers at the end of the day. (Hugo Barra Of Xiaomi on the Company's International Plans, The Wall Street Journal)

事实上,包括小米、阿里巴巴和猎豹移动在内的部分中国互联网公司已经开始向国际市场进军,这将加剧科技产业的竞争。通过这个过程,美国的互联网企业会从中学习并变得更加灵活,最终使消费者受益。(小米瞄准非洲市场,进一步国际化。华尔街日报)

Comment

China's Internet companies have strong ambitions in acquiring users on their platforms through many different types of innovative services. The competition environment is conducive to fast-paced innovation, increasingly providing a glimpse of how smartphones could be used by consumers in the U.S. and the entire world in the future.

点评

中国的互联网企业正通过种类繁多的创新服务来吸引用户使用其平台。市场激烈的竞争有利于推动创新、创意的发展。为未来全球的手机用户提供了可资借鉴的经验与做法。(柳鹏)

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Mobile payments, a brand new journey of exploration

中国企业发力移动支付,积极展开海外专利布局

移动支付:一场全新的探索之旅

Nowadays, you can buy anything in almost any city even foreign countries without paying cash if you have a smartphone and good credit records. Currently, there are more than 200 Chinese companies vying for mobile payment market. Thanks to the patent support, there are many new challenges appeared in this new technical area.

In 2015, 358 million users accessed to mobile payment, an increase of two-thirds over the same period of last year. 16.4 trillion yuan payments were made through mobile payments, two times and 12 times than that of 2014 and 2013 respectively. There is media commentary that China's booming mobile payment market has left the U.S. far behind.

Alibaba and Tencent are two major powers in China's mobile payment market. Currently, the pound, the U.S. dollar, Australian dollar, euro and other six foreign currencies can directly trade at Wechat payment of Tencent. The Alipay of Alibaba has made it into the global major airports, and travelers can use their phones to make purchase with Alipay at 69 retail units at Munich airport. China has marched from domestic market to international mobile payment market and patent layout has played an important role in this process.



As of February this year, Tencent has filed 46 invention applications, Alibaba, 32 applications while Apple company, only three applications.

In addition to Tencent and Alibaba, Xiaomi announced the company's new mobile payment service MI Pay, which is another maker of mobile phones after Apply Pay, Samsung Pay and Huawei Pay. Actually, Xiaomi Company filed 200 patent applications in mobile payment as early as 2013 before it dipped its toe into Internet finance industry.

The Huawei and ZTE which integrate mobile device and communication service have attached a great importance to IPR in this field. At the

Mobile World Congress held in February this year, the appearance of Huawei Pay had attracted world's attention. In early August, ZTE announced that it has reached agreement with Union Pay, and users can pay for the relevant expenses by ZTE Pay.

With the Apple Pay, Samsung Pay and other foreign payment tools entering into China's huge mobile payment market, the domestic users have more choices. The domestic mobile payment firms should meet the requirements of users, and cope with global challenge actively by making breakthrough in security technology and applications, and improving patent layout. (by Sun Di)

本报记者 孙迪

在今天,你只需拥有一部智能手机和良好的信用记录,在任何一个城市甚至异国他乡就可以畅通无阻而不必依靠现金。目前,有200余家中国企业正在移动支付市场上进行着激烈的角逐。可以说,正是依靠专利的支撑,移动支付这一新兴的技术领域才开启了一场挑战与探索的革新之旅。

据统计,2015年,中国约有3.58亿人使用移动支付,同比增加近2/3;移动支付交易总额达16.4万亿元,是2014年的2倍、2013年的12倍。有媒体如此评论:“中国蓬勃发展的移动支付市场已将美国远远地甩在后面。”

说到中国的移动支付业务,不得不提阿里巴巴网络技术有限公司(下称“阿里巴巴”)和深圳腾讯计算机系统有限公司(下称“腾讯”)。目前,腾讯的微信支付已支持英镑、美元、澳大利亚元、欧元等10种外币直接交易。阿里巴巴的支付宝则向全球各大机场进军,德国慕尼黑机场现在已有69个商家支持手机支付宝扫码付款。通过支付宝,游客还可以在多个国家直接退税。在这一从“占领全国”到“布局全球”的过程中,专利布局可以说是中国两大移动支付企业的重要法宝。截至今年2月,在中国的支付技术专利方面,腾讯提交了46件发明专利申请,阿里巴巴提交了

32件发明专利申请,而一向实力出众的苹果公司仅提交了3件发明专利申请。

当然,出彩的不仅是两家移动支付业务巨头。8月底,作为主营互联网行业的小米科技宣布与银联合作推出小米支付(MI Pay),这是继苹果的Apple Pay、三星的Samsung Pay、华为的华为支付(Huawei Pay)之后又一家布局移动支付的手机厂商。实际上,早在2013年涉足互联网金融之前,小米科技就在该领域提交了近200件专利申请。

而作为集移动设备、通信服务等全方位业务于一体的技术巨匠,华为公司和中兴通讯两家企业近年来也在移动支付领域大打知识产权牌。在今年2月举办的世界移动通信大会上,华为公司的Huawei Pay惊艳亮相,以其出色的安全方案吸引了全世界的目光。8月初,中兴通讯也宣布与银联达成合作协议,用户可以使用中兴通讯的移动支付产品中兴付(ZTE Pay)进行银联闪付。

业界专家指出,当前,随着Apple Pay、Samsung Pay等国外移动支付工具进入中国庞大而潜力无穷的移动支付市场,国内移动支付用户数量被部分分流,受到一定的影响,国内移动支付厂商需要更关注用户需求,从安全技术和应用领域等方面寻求新的突破点,进而完善专利布局,积极应对国外企业挑战。

Sinebrychoff fails in trademark protection through territory extension

“BATTERY及图”商标在华申请领土延伸保护未果

The Finland-based Sinebrychoff Ab wanted to apply for trademark protection of its BATTERY and figure through territory extension to China. As the trademark is similar to the figure of Red Cross, it was rejected by the Trademark Office (TMO) of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) and Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB). Then the case was entered into litigation phase. Currently, Beijing Higher People's Court maintained the decision made by TRAB for the second trial.

The trademark for registration is No.G1131821 BATTERY and its figure, which was filed for registration by Sinebrychoff in EU in August 2012. In March 2013, the company applied for trademark protection through territory extension to China.

After examination, the TMO held that the trademark for registration is similar to Red Cross figure, and rejected the application.

The disgruntled Sinebrychoff filed a review application to TRAB in May 2014, but was rejected.

The company then instituted an administrative lawsuit to Beijing Intellectual Property Court. It held that the trademark was constituted by a white cross figure on a black background and BATTERY. The cross figure is a common one and the background is black, and there was clear difference between the black and red.

The court held that the company does not specify color for the trademark, and it may choose any color in practical use. The possibility of using red across on white background does exist. Besides, although the trademark



includes character part, its figure part could cause public confusion. So the court maintained the decision made by TRAB.

The disgruntled Sinebrychoff then bought the case to Beijing Higher People's Court. The court made the decision above.

(by Mao Ligu)

本报讯 芬兰斯纳伯切夫公司(下称斯纳伯切夫公司)欲将其“BATTERY及图”商标在华申请领土延伸保护,但因该商标与“红十字”图形近似,先后被中国国家工商行政管理总局商标局(下称商标局)及商标评审委员会(下称商标评审委)决定予以驳回,随后该案进入行政诉讼阶段。

日前,北京市高级人民法院针对该案作出二审判决,维持了商评委所作对“BATTERY及图”商标予以驳回的决定。

据了解,该案申请商标为第G1131821号“BATTERY及图”商标,于2012年8月在欧盟获得基础注册,注册人为斯纳伯切夫公司。2013年3月,斯纳伯切夫公司向商标局提出领土延伸保护申请。

经审查,商标局认为申请商标与“红十字”图形标识近似,不得作为商标注册,据此驳回了申请商标的领土延伸保护申请。

斯纳伯切夫公司不服商标局上述决定,于2014年5月向商评委提出复审申请,但未获支持。

斯纳伯切夫公司随后向北京知识产权法院提起行政诉讼称,申请商标由黑底白色的“十”字图形和显著性文字“BATTERY”构成,其中“十”字图形是普通图形元素,且申请商

标“十”字图形为黑底白“十”字,在色彩组合上与红“十”字有明显差异。

一审法院经审理认为,由于申请商标未指定颜色,其在实际使用中可使用任何颜色,即图形部分存在使用为白底红色“十”字图形的可能性。此外,尽管申请商标还包括文字部分,但图形部分和文字部分可分别被独立识别,无论是否存在文字部分,其图形部分已足以使相关公众将其误认为包括“红十字”图形。据此,法院一审判决维持了商评委上述复审决定。

斯纳伯切夫公司不服一审判决,随后向北京市高级人民法院提起上诉,但其上诉状并未获得二审法院的支持。(毛立国)



Chasing the Dream of sea farming

在创新中追逐蓝色梦想

“slow down a bit,” said Pan Song, who is putting the experimental craft carefully on the water with his friends. “This is our newly developed solar unmanned experimental craft, which can be used for fishery patrol. The craft is equipped with four innovative technologies. Thank you for your contributions,” said Pan at the fifth national competition for designing and manufacturing of sea vehicles. The competition has been running for four years, and this year's event held by Jiangsu University of Science and Technology is the largest one in candidates and works.

“We have spend half a year in developing this craft, and this example

is inspired by China's extensive fishery, which is the main cause of ecological environmental degeneration and unreasonable use of fishery resources. That's the reason why we decide to develop such craft,” said Xu Tongqing. “We just want to make contribution to China's aquaculture by developing a new boat,” Xu adds.

“We have filed patent applications for the relevant innovative technologies,” said Xu Tongqing. He and his team have a thought of filing patent application as early as they develop their own boat. Perhaps the innovative achievements made by the students are still immature, their aspiring for dream and innovation moved

us deeply. We are looking forward more and more achievements stand out from the students, and make outstanding contributions to the development of China's marine undertaking. (by Wang Kang/Xu Zihang)

本报记者 王康
实习记者 徐子航

“慢一点,慢一点”,潘松和几个参赛伙伴托着一艘试验艇,小心翼翼地将它放到水面上。“这是我们研制的‘太阳能渔业巡逻三体无人试验艇’,里面包含了4项创新技术,请老师们指导。”8月,来自江苏科技大学的潘松和他的同学们参加了第五届全国海洋航行器设计与制作大赛,这个以船舶创新设计制作为主题的大

赛已连续举办了四届,而由江苏科技大学举办的这届赛事无论是参赛学校还是报名作品都创下了历年之最。

“我们为了这个作品大概用了半年的时间,最初的灵感来源于中国大部分渔业的粗放型养殖方式,这种养殖模式造成了渔业水域生态功能退化,渔业资源利用不合理等一系列危害,因此我们想设计一款依靠创新技术进行投食的渔业无人艇。”徐同庆告诉记者,烈日炎炎,团队伙伴们好几次都因为过于劳累几乎中暑。“没办法,就是想做出点创新的事情,我们真心想发明创造一种新型渔船,为中国水产养殖业做出一点点贡献。”徐同庆朴实的言语中透露出自信和执着。

“我们已将作品中的相关创新

技术提交发明专利申请,对我们的创新成果进行保护。”说起对专利的熟知,徐同庆自信地侃侃而谈,他向记者表示,早在团队研发如何对渔船进行创新时,他和团队的小伙伴们就开始“琢磨”专利相关的事情。也许这群大学生们的发明创造还相对稚嫩,产品设计还略显单薄,但对于梦想的追逐和对创新的执着让人感动。我们期待着更多创新成果能从这里脱颖而出,为中国海洋事业的创新发展增添光彩。

