

China's IP
in foreign eyes

In the race for driverless car technology, Chinese companies are taking big strides competing with the likes of Google and Tesla. With the Beijing Motor Show under way, the days when the country's domestic car firms was brushed off as mere copycats are well and truly over. And a lot of this year's buzz is around driverless cars in particular. In past years, innovation might have come from Silicon valley, but Chinese companies are pushing ahead. (China's push for driverless cars accelerates, by BBC)

在无人驾驶汽车技术上,中国企业正在大踏步迈进,逼近谷歌、特斯拉等竞争对手。在不久前举办的北京车展中,中国国产汽车厂商一改之前只是单纯模仿者的局面,尤其在无人驾驶汽车领域颇为活跃。过去若干年中无人驾驶汽车的创新多来自硅谷,而现在动力则来自中国。《中国加速推进无人驾驶汽车》,英国广播公司

Comment:

Innovation is the primary driving force for China's development. With years of fierce competition, Chinese enterprises have realized the importance of innovation and intellectual property in global market, which certified again by enterprises of Chinese driverless cars.

点评:

创新是引领发展的第一动力。经过多年的历练,中国企业意识到要在激烈的市场竞争中取得优势,重视创新和知识产权至关重要。此次中国企业在无人驾驶汽车行业崭露头角再一次证明了这一点。



The unique circular high-speed railway in China's Hainan Island, the world's first such train around a tropical zone, has been operating smoothly since last year, braving extreme weather conditions. Considering the characteristics of high temperature, high humidity and strong corrosion on the tropical island, a number of new technologies, materials and techniques have been used in the construction of the 653-km rail belt. (This China train can beat heat, quake and typhoon, by Times of India)

自从去年开通以来,中国环海南岛高铁平稳运行。这条铁路是世界上首条环绕热带地区的高速铁路,可以面对极端的天气环境。由于要面临热带岛屿高温、高湿、高腐蚀性的环境,在这条长达653公里的带状铁路上运用了一系列的新技术、新材料和新科技。《这条中国高铁克服了高温、地震和台风》,印度时报

Comment:

Chinese high-speed train industry leads in the world. The construction of Hainan high-speed railway shows that independent innovation capabilities of Chinese high-speed train have achieved higher stage, and may contribute to expand overseas market.

点评:

中国高铁产业在世界处于领先水平。此次海南环岛高铁的修建,标志着中国高铁自主创新能力提升上一层楼,有助于未来进一步拓展国外市场。

(威廉)

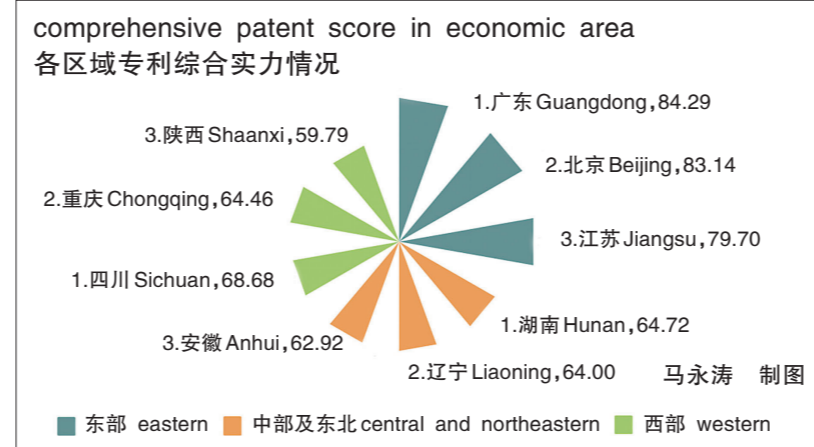
SIPO issued 2015 report on China's patent power region

《2015年全国专利实力状况报告》发布——

广东、北京、江苏专利综合实力位居前三甲

On April 26, the Patent Administration Department under SIPO and IP Development and Research Center, also under SIPO, jointly issued a 2015 report on patent power region. The report tested, analyzed and evaluated the patent development of China's 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities on five scales: patent creation, use, protection, management and service. On the view of overall country, the top three patent power provinces and municipalities are Guangdong, Beijing and Jiangsu.

According to the report, in 2015, China witnessed a steady growth in patent strength. Guangdong, Beijing and Jiangsu ranked the top three in the power ranking, followed by Zhejiang, Shandong, Shanghai, Tianjin, Sichuan, Fujian and Hunan. On the view of economic region, Guangdong, Beijing and Jiangsu ranked the top three powers in the eastern area. Hunan, Liaoning and Anhui topped the power



list in the central and northeastern area. Besides, Sichuan, Chongqing and Shaanxi topped the list in the western area. In terms of patent creation, three of the top powers were Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong. In terms of patent use, three of the top powers were Guangdong, Beijing and Jiangsu. In terms of patent protection, Jiangsu, Guangdong and Zhejiang were the top three power provinces, while

in patent management, Guangdong, Sichuan and Jiangsu were three power provinces, and Beijing, Guangdong and Shanghai ranked the top three powers in patent service.

The report made comprehensive test and analysis in regional patent strength through 28 secondary indicators on five scales: patent creation, use, protection, management and service. The 28 indicators include the

amount of patents, structure, quality, efficiency, patent use, pledge, license, transfer, commercialization, construction of patent administration protection, enforcement and coordination, enforcement in exhibition, patent aid, the development of patent administration management, patent management of company, patent service development, patent information use and IP talent. (by Ma Yongtao)

本报讯 日前,中国国家知识产权局专利管理司与知识产权发展研究中心对外发布了《2015年全国专利实力状况报告》(下称《报告》)。《报告》从专利创造、运用、保护、管理、服务5个方面对中国31个省、自治区、直辖市的专利事业发展状况进行了监测、分析和评价。从全国来看,广东、北京、江苏在专利综合实力排名中位列前三。

《报告》显示,2015年中国专利实力保持稳步提升。除广东、北京、江苏在专利综合实力排名中位列前三位外,排在第四到第十位的分别是浙江、山东、上海、天津、四川、福建、湖南。而若分经济区域来看,广东、北京、江苏

在东部地区专利综合实力排名中位列前三,湖南、辽宁和安徽位居中部及东北地区前三,四川、重庆、陕西位居西部地区前三。在专利创造实力方面,北京、上海、广东排名前三;在专利运用实力方面,广东、北京、江苏排名前三;在专利保护实力方面,江苏、广东、浙江排名前三;在专利管理实力方面,广东、四川、江苏排名前三;在专利服务实力方面,北京、广东、上海排名前三。

《报告》以国民经济和社会发展的导向,对促进经济社会发展的专利各方面因素进行监测,主要从专利的创造、运用、保护、管理、服务等5个方面,通过28个二级指标对全国各地区的专利实力进行了较为全面的测量和分析,具体包括专利创造的数量、结构、质量、效率,专利运用的效果及质押、许可、转让、产业化等运用方式的发展程度,专利行政保护的案件建设、案件调处、执法协作、展会执法、维权援助等保护情况,专利行政管理能力建设及企业专利管理水平,专利服务业发展状况、信息利用能力以及知识产权专家人才情况等。(马永涛)

China's copyright industry added value saw 17% annual growth
中国版权行业增加值平均年增速达17%

On April 27, Chinese Academy of Press and Publication issued a 2014 report in Beijing on assessing the economic contribution of Chinese copyright-based industry. The report shows that China has been witnessing a rapid growth in copyright-based industry, and its contribution to national economy is increasing. The added value of the industry increased from 1.3489 trillion yuan in 2006 to 4.6288 trillion yuan in 2014, with an annual increase rate of 17% in nine years. The core copyright industry saw the fastest growth, with an increase rate of 20%, quadrupled for nine years.

In 2014, the added value of copyright-based industry accounted for 7.28% of GDP, up 0.01 percentage point over last year. In recent years, the rapid growth of Chinese core copyright industry has made great contribution to national economy growth, reflected by the added value

increased from 647.156 billion yuan in 2006 to 2.7261 trillion yuan in 2014. It has a big run-on effect on press publication, software, design, advertisement, film and television industry.

According to the report, although the proportion of added value of Chinese core copyright industry in GDP is smaller than some developed countries like the U.S. and Australia, the gap is narrowing. Besides, the copyright industry merchandise exports increased from 149.262 billion U.S. dollars in 2006 to 294.492 billion U.S. dollars in 2014, with an average annual increase rate of 9%.

(by Hou Wei)

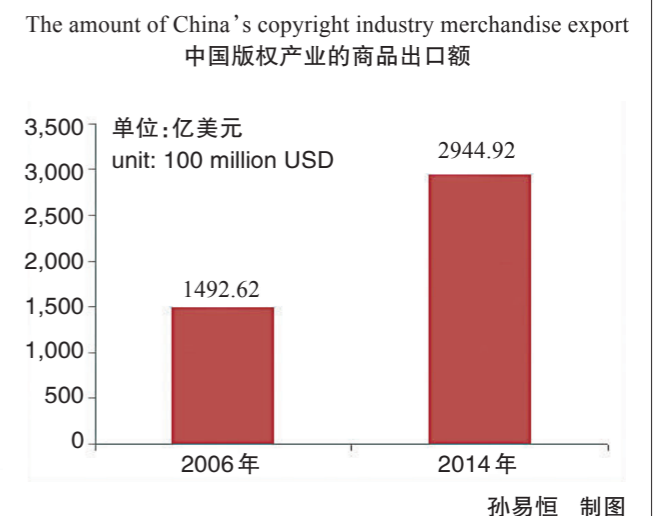
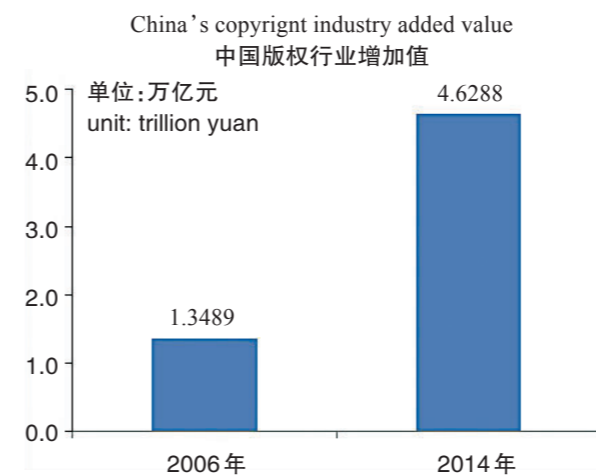
本报讯 近日,中国新闻出版研究院在北京发布了《2014年中国版权产业的经济贡献调研报告》(下称《报告》)。《报告》显示,近年来,中国版权产业取得较快发展,对国民经济的贡献持续增长,中国版权行业增加值已从2006年的1.3489万亿元人民币增

长至2014年的4.6288万亿元人民币,9年间平均年增速达17%。其中,核心版权产业增长最为明显,9年间翻了四番,平均年增速为20%。

据了解,2014年中国版权产业的行业增加值占全国GDP的7.28%,比上年提高0.01个百分点,其中核心版

权产业占了近六成。近年来,中国核心版权产业快速发展,对国民经济的贡献最为突出,行业增加值从2006年的647.156亿元人民币增至2014年的2.7261万亿元人民币。其中,新闻出版、软件、设计、广告、广播电视等行业的带动作用最为明显。

《报告》指出,虽然中国核心版权产业行业增加值占GDP的比重仍低于美国和澳大利亚等发达国家,但差距正不断缩小。此外,中国版权产业的商品出口额从2006年的149.262亿美元增长至2014年的294.492亿美元,平均年增速为9%。(侯伟)



孙易恒 制图



Patent red packet inspires entrepreneurship
专利“红包”照亮创业“隧道”

Liu Jingwen, a student of Wuhan University of Technology, recently received a red packet from the university. The university sold four invention patent rights to Liu at prices of one yuan. Liu therefore has become the first person who bought patent rights from university in Wuhan.

One day, when Liu Jingwen came out of the tunnel by bus in a tour, the bright sunshine left the driver and passengers felt unwell. It inspired Liu to start her own business. "It would be nice if I could develop a technology to solve this problem," said Liu.

Where can Liu find such technology? With the help of teachers and classmates, Liu was pleased to discover that her university had such technology. So the university acted as a go-between for her and other 12 inventors. With the consent form signed by the 12 inventors, the university decided to

sell such four patent rights at prices of one yuan to Liu's company, and valid period of the license is three years.

As the State Council issued some regulations on accelerating commercialization of S&T achievements, some universities adopted a series of reform measures in ownership, disposal and right for allocating the profit of S&T achievements including patent, which has further improved the enthusiasm of Wuhan universities to inspire the patent commercialization and innovation entrepreneurship for college students.

"I never thought that our dream had become true!" Jiang Xu, one of the twelve inventors, felt very happy when she knew that her developed technologies had been commercialized. "I hope more and more students can start their business by commercializing innovation achievements," said a relevant principal of the univer-

sity. Owing to patent red packet, students of Wuhan University of Technology enjoy a nice circumstance for entrepreneurial innovation.

(by Rong Boxuan/Yao Yong)

近日,武汉理工大学的学生刘静文收到了学校发给他的一个大“红包”。武汉理工大学拟将其拥有的“基于防眩原理的公路隧道出口交通工程设计方法”等4件发明专利的使用权,以人民币1元的价格许可给刘静文。由此,刘静文成为了武汉地区在校大学生向校方“购买”专利许可的第一人。

一次旅游时,刘静文乘坐的大巴车从隧道中出来,刺眼的阳光让司机和乘客倍感不适。这次经历让刘静文产生了创业的想法。要是有一种技术能解决这个问题,一定能开拓这个大市场,刘静文说。

可是要到哪里去寻找这种技术呢?在老师和同学的帮助下,刘静文惊喜地发现,在自己所在的武汉理工大学就研究过相关技术。于是,在校

方的牵线搭桥下,刘静文与相关专利的12位发明人取得了联系。带着12位发明人的知情同意书,学校决定,将这4件专利权以1元钱的价格排他许可给刘静文成立的公司,期限为3年。

据介绍,随着今年中国国务院出台了实施促进科技成果转化若干规定,有关高校院所包括专利在内的科技成果所有权、处置权以及收益分配权改革措施落地,进一步推动了武汉高校对专利成果转化和支持大学生创业创新的热情。

“没想到还能有人能把咱当初的想法给捣捣出来!支持呀!”得知自己研发的技术能成功转化,其中一位发明人、武汉理工大学硕士生蒋旭非常开心。“希望能有更多的学生盘活校内创新成果进行创业。”学校科学技术与发展院相关负责人表示,作为首个试水以“专利红包”形式支持在校大学生创业的武汉高校,武汉理工大学以零成本将专利使用权许可实施,为学生创业创新铺就了光明大道。(容伯轩 姚勇)



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