

IP Brief

Beijing

Recently, the 22nd Beijing International Book Fair was ended. The international copyright trade symposium and world children book forum have been special features of the fair.

北京

近日,第22届北京国际图书博览会在北京落幕。国际版权贸易高级研修班、世界儿童图书(北京)论坛等成为此次图博会的主要特色。

Shanghai

In the first half of 2015, Shanghai IP Court at all levels received 652 cases, 426 of which were IP civil first instance cases, 218 of which were second instance cases.

上海

今年上半年,上海知识产权法院共受理各类案件652件,其中知识产权民事一审案件426件,民事二审案件218件。

Anhui

According to the statistics of Anhui IP Office, by the end of July 2015, Anhui Province holds 20,958 valid invention patents, and the number of invention patent per 10,000 head reached 3.48.

安徽

根据安徽省知识产权局统计数据,截至2015年7月,安徽省已拥有有效发明专利2.0958万件,每万人口发明专利拥有量达到3.48件。

Shaanxi

Recently, Shaanxi IP Office and Shaanxi Education Department jointly issued a patent report of high school of the province in 2014. The report shows that colleges in Shaanxi Province owns 8,620 invention patents, which comprises 49% of the total.

陕西

近日,陕西发布《2014年陕西省高等学校专利情况》报告,报告显示,该省高校共拥有有效发明专利8620件,占全省总量的49%。

Fuzhou

The IP service station of Fuzhou branch, China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone, was put into operation recently. The station can provide services including patent application agency, patent information researching and patent pledge loan.

福州

近日,中国(福建)自由贸易试验区福州片区知识产权服务站正式开展工作,为片区内企业提供专利申请代理、专利信息检索、专利质押贷款等知识产权服务。

Mianyang

The press conference for the 3rd China (Mianyang) International Science Fair was opened recently. The event attracted 208 investing and financing projects from 53 venture capitalists and more than 70 domestic and foreign buyers.

绵阳

近日,第三届中国(绵阳)科技城国际科技博览会新闻发布会在北京召开。据悉,此次博览会吸引了53家风险投资机构 and 70多家国内外采购商的208个投融资企业项目对接。

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China attaches great importance to advancing manufacturing and 3D printing technology

中国高度重视加快发展先进制造与3D打印——

专利领航“中国智造”破浪前行

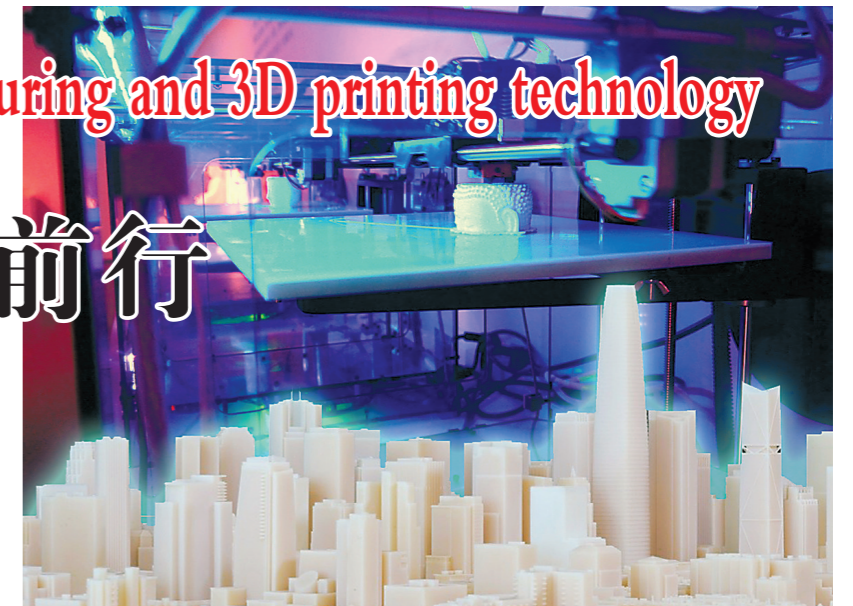
The intelligent manufacturing system, featuring the deep integration of information technology and manufacturing technology, is leading a fundamental change in the whole manufacturing industry. In a bid to change the economic development mode, the 3D printing technology has outlined ways which China developed from a big country of manufacturing to a strong country in this regard.

"The manufacturing is the lifeblood of our country. The first topic lectures held by our government focus on advancing manufacturing and 3D printing, which shows that our country would make concerted efforts on this regard to seize the initiative in international manufacturing competition," said Liu Haibo, the researcher of the Institute of Policy and Management, Chinese Academy of Science. "In recent years, the competition of

manufacturing among economic powers has been increasing concentrated on advancing manufacturing, 3D printing and other vital areas. Because it presents not only the product itself, but embodies the manufacturing intelligence, environmental protection and personalization." Liu adds.

As one of the representatives for advancing manufacturing, 3D printing technology is in a golden age. In recent years, China has made remarkable progresses in this regard. From 2013 and 2014, China filed more than 1,000 invention patent applications in this field, which exceeded the number of patents filed in the past twenty years combined. As of the April 2015, China has filed 2,000 patent applications in this field, accounting for nearly 30% of the world's total. Currently, China has passed Germany in patent layout of 3D printing technology, behind the U.S. and Japan. Some ex-

perts, however, said that China still has a long way to go. The patent applications in 3D printing are mostly filed by colleges and scientific institutions, and the level of industrialization is low. As 3D printing technology is still in early stages, the number of patent applications, researcher and core patents are lower than the U.S. "If you know yourself and your enemy, you will never lose a battle. If China wants to accelerate the development of 3D printing technology and catch up developed countries, the patent information would play an important role in it." Zhang Yadong, the research fellow at Patent Searching and Consulting Center of SIPO, said in his article. Although China has launched a flurry of programmes to encourage the development of 3D printing industry, the Chinese companies should pay more attention to patent information and use such information to accel-



erate the rapid development of 3D printing industry.

"In the current situation, the entrepreneurship and innovation based on cutting-edge technology and emerging industry has both novelty and penetrability," in Liu Haibo's view, the business creation and innovation platform, IP utilization and protection environment, training for skilled talents are the necessary of steps of building China into a power manufacturing country. "Premier Li Keqiang said that the entrepreneurship and innovation should facilitate manufacturing development."

As an important pillar of China's national economic development, the manufacturing industry is making transition to intelligent manufacturing. The 3D printing industry should overcome such problems as low capability of innovation and under-utilization of IP information. (by Wang Yu/Sun Di)

近日,在本届中国政府首次国务院专题研讨会上,先进制造与3D打印成为专家学者和参会的政府官员热议的话题。当前,以信息技术与制造技术深度融合为特征的智能制造模式,正在引发整个制造业的深刻变革。转变发展方式,实现“双中高”,3D打印等先进制造技术勾勒出中国由制造大国迈向制造强国的路径,专家认为这是这场讲座释放出的重要信号。

“制造业是经济大国的命脉,命脉不强,身体遭殃。本届政府首次专题研讨关注先进制造与3D打印,这表明我们国家要在先进制造等领域下大力气,赢得国际制造业竞争的主动权。”中国科学院科技政策与管理科学研究所研究员刘海波认为,近年来,经济大国之间制造业的竞争,越来越集中在先进制造、3D打印等几个关键领域上。因为先进制造、3D打印等制造业领域,代表的不仅产品本身,更是制造技术的智能化、制造材料的环保化和制造产品的个性化。作为先进制造技术的代表,3D打印技术

正处于发展的黄金时代。近年来,中国在3D打印技术领域发展迅速。仅2013年至2014年,中国在该领域提交的专利申请量就超过了1000件,比过去20年的专利申请总量还多。截至2015年4月,中国在3D打印技术领域提交的专利申请已达2000件左右,占全球专利申请总量的近30%。目前,在3D打印技术领域拥有专利申请量较多的大都是高校和科研机构,产业化水平较低,3D打印技术的发展仍处于起步阶段,专利申请量远低于美国,研发人员数量和核心专利也与美国等国家相距甚远。“知己知彼,百战不殆”。中国若想加快3D打印产业的发展步伐,赶超发达国家,专利信息将在其中扮演重要角色。”中国国家知识产权局专利检索中心副研究员张亚东日前撰文认为,尽管中国在3D打印产业推出的一系列政策,将对产业发展起到推动作用,但中国还应注重专利信息在产业发展中的作用,利用专利情报为技术研发指引方向,以加快3D打印产业发展。

“在当前形势下,基于前沿技术和新兴产业的创新创业既有很大的新创性,也有较强的渗透性。”在刘海波看来,面向制造业的创新创业公共服务平台、知识产权运用和保护环境、技能型人才培养条件等,是推动“中国制造”由大变强必不可少的环节。他认为,总理指出要使“双创”成为制造业发展的新动能,正是在倡导创新创业活动更多关注制造业,让“中国制造”以“大众创业、万众创新”为依托,走在升级发展前列。

有关专家认为,制造业作为中国国民经济的重要支柱产业,已走向智能制造转型的关键时刻。以3D打印技术为代表的先进制造技术,克服创新能力弱、专利信息利用不足等问题,有待“大众创业、万众创新”发力,让更多有生命力的前沿技术和新兴产业集群蓬勃发展,共同铸就中国制造业新辉煌。(王宇 孙迪)



Ansai Waistdrum is a peculiar art form of big-size folk dances. In 2006, it was listed in China's Intangible Cultural Heritage Directory. (by Wang Wenyang)

安塞腰鼓是流传于陕西安塞县一带的民间舞蹈,其将舞蹈、武术、体操、打击乐、吹奏乐、民歌等融为一体,欢快流畅,刚柔并济。2006年,安塞腰鼓被列入第一批国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

本报记者 王文扬 摄



Wuhan vows to step up IP enforcement

武汉 专利行政执法护卫碧水蓝天

Leaderette

Administrative law enforcement is the effective way to deal with the patent dispute cases in practice. Since June, 2014, CIP News has reported the cases of IP administrative law enforcement. From now, CIP News will choose the typical cases to report for readers.

编者按

目前,中国的专利保护采取行政执法和司法保护“两条途径、并行运作”的模式,并在实践中显示出强大的生命力,专利行政执法成为解决大量专利纠纷案件的高效途径。从2014年6月开始,本报持续关注了中国专利行政执法的诸多案例。从本期开始,本版将梳理并不定期推出中国专利行政执法的典型案列,以飨读者。

“The patent owners who keep filing patent application and obtain operation permission are the strongest advocates for IP system. In bid to safeguard the lawful right of patent owners, we would spare no effort to strengthen IP enforcement.” Said an official of Wuhan IP Office.

Wuhan Kelan Jinli Building Material Company is a China-Korea joint venture company and is the licensee of an exclusive licensing of environmental landscaping block. The patented product have benefit of improving landscaping, water-conservation and flood-control, which is widely used in the construction of dam and canal. Kelan Jinli found the product during a visit to Shanghai International Building Material Expo in 2002. As the patented product has broad market prospect, the company then spent a big sum to obtain the patent exclusive license. Early in its development, both

the company and patent owner reap a handsome payback. But a few years later, all fake products are emerging strongly. Some consumers are preferred to buy those cheap and low-quality products because of lack of IP awareness, which makes the Wuhan company in great trouble.

After receiving the request from the company, Wuhan IP Office thought that there were many difficulties for the company to investigate and solve dispute, and the office should take responsibility for maintaining the market order and correcting unlawful practices. So the office treated the requests of ten patent infringement cases that are received from the company.

After the office mediated, there were two respondents destroyed the infringement products and molds, and published an apology on related media respectively. They promised not to

produce and distribute the infringement products. Both the patent owner and the company are satisfied with the results. (by Sun Di)

“坚持提交专利申请、获得专利实施许可的专利权人,是知识产权制度最坚定的拥护者。为了维护权利人的合法权益,面对侵权行为,我们可以跑断自己的腿,但决不能寒了专利权人的心!”将夜以继日的奔波轻描淡写为“有一点累”的武汉市知识产权局的执法人员,表达了执法部门维护专利市场秩序、排除不法行为的责任决心。

武汉科兰金利建材有限公司(下称科兰金利)是中韩合资企业,是中国发明专利“环境相容式预制块”的独占实施许可的被许可人。利用此专利生产的“植生块”产品,具有美化市政景观、增强植被保水性、防洪碎石、安全牢固等优势,近年来被广泛应用于国内外的堤坝、水渠等工程中。科兰金利的负责人告诉记者,公司于2002年在上海国际建材博览会上发现该产品,看准了其具有广阔的

市场前景,便毫不犹豫地斥资获得其专利独占实施许可。在发展初期,公司和专利权人都依靠这件专利获得了丰厚的回报。然而短短几年后,各种山寨产品纷纷涌现。许多消费者缺乏知识产权意识,去购买更为廉价但质量得不到保障的侵权产品,给科兰金利带来了极大的困扰。

在接到科兰金利的侵权纠纷处理请求后,武汉市知识产权局认为,企业在调查取证和解决纠纷时存在较大困难,知识产权局应当担起维护专利市场秩序、排除不法行为的责任。对科兰金利提出的10起专利侵权纠纷案件的处理请求,市知识产权局一一实地调查,积极调处。

目前,在市知识产权局的调处下,已经有两家制造、销售侵权产品的被请求人主动销毁了侵权产品及模具,并分别在相关媒体上刊登了致歉说明,承诺不再生产、销售、许诺销售侵权产品。对此,专利人和科兰金利都表示满意。(孙迪)