

China granted 233,000 invention patents in 2014 2014年中国发明专利授权量达23.3万件

On February 11th, the State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO) held a press conference to publish the data about patents for invention of China in 2014. According to the data, in 2014, SIPO dealt 928,000 applications of invention patents, with a year-on-year increase of 12.5%, ranking the first place of the world for the 4th consecutive years. China granted 233,000 invention patents in 2014. Among them, 163,000 patents were domestic, up nearly 20,000 than 2013. By the end of 2014, the number of effective invention patents of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) is 663,000, reaching 4.9 invention patents per 10,000 head of population.

According to the data of SIPO, in 2014, the top 10 provinces/municipalities obtaining invention patents were Beijing (23,237), Guangdong (22,276), Jiangsu (19,671), Zhejiang (13,372), Shanghai (11,614), Shandong (10,538), Sichuan (5,682), Anhui (5,184), Shaanxi (4,885) and Hubei (4,855). The top 10 enterprises obtaining invention patents were Huawei (2,409), Zhongxing (2,218), Sinopec (1,913), CESBG (524), Ocean's King (516), BOE (484), CNPC (476), SGCC (408), CSOT (362) and H3C (336).

Besides, SIPO released the top 10 provinces/municipalities holding effective patents by the end of 2014,

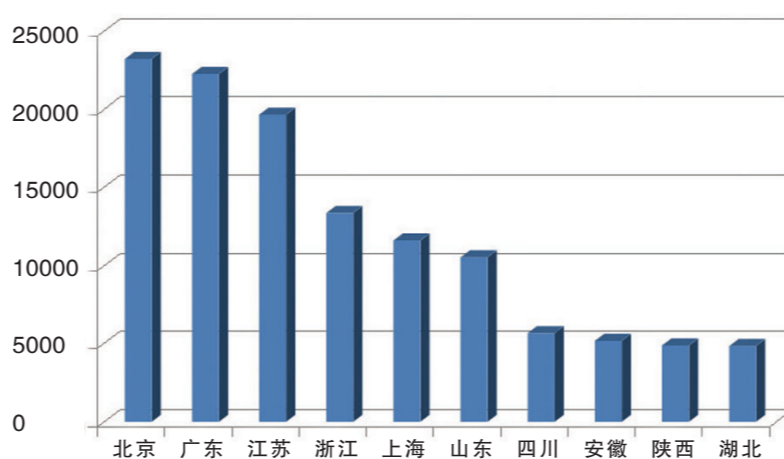
which were Guangdong (111,878), Beijing (103,638), Jiangsu (81,114), Shanghai (56,515), Zhejiang (52,418), Shandong (34,775), Sichuan (21,209), Liaoning (18,417) and Shaanxi (17,575).

Additionally, in 2014, SIPO received 26,169 international patent applications through Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), with a year-on-year increase of 14.2%. Among them, 24,007 were domestic, accounting for 91.7% and up 14.9%; 2,162 were overseas, up 6.7%. In 2014, there were 18 provinces/municipalities respectively submitting over 100 applications through PCT. Among them, Guangdong remains the first for its 13,332 PCT applications, while Beijing, Jiangsu Shanghai and Zhejiang are separately the second to the 5th. Data also shows that the total number of the PCT applications submitted by the 5 provinces and municipalities above accounts for 85% of the whole country.

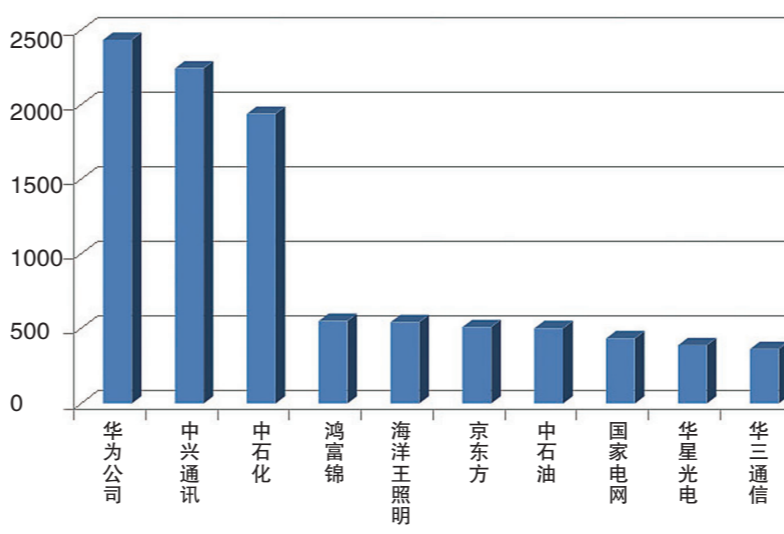
(by Li Qun)

本报讯 2月11日,中国国家知识产权局在京召开新闻发布会,公布了2014年中国发明专利授权量的有关数据。2014年,国家知识产权局共受理发明专利申请92.8万件,同比增长12.5%,连续4年位居世界首位;共授权发明专利23.3万件,比去年增长了近2万件。截至2014年底,代表较高专利质量指标、体现专利技术和市

The top 10 provinces(municipalities) in granted invention patents in 2014
2014年中国发明专利授权量排名前十位的省(区、市)(不含港澳台)



The top 10 Chinese enterprises in granted invention patents in 2014
2014年中国发明专利授权量排名前十位的国内企业(不含港澳台)



场价值的国内(不含港澳台)有效发明专利拥有量共计66.3万件。每万人口发明专利拥有量达到4.9件。

在国家知识产权局此次公布的信息中可以看到,2014年,位居中国发明专利授权量排名前十位的省(区、市)(不含港澳台)分别为北京(2.3237万件)、广东(2.2276万件)、江苏(1.9671万件)、浙江(1.3372万件)、上海(1.1614万件)、山东(1.0538万件)、四川(5682件)、安徽(5184件)、陕西(4885件)、湖北(4855件);在国内(不含港澳台)企业发明专利授权量排行榜上,华为公司(2409件)依然雄居榜首,中兴通讯(2218件)紧随其后,第三位至第十位依次为中石化(1913件)、鸿富锦(524件)、海洋王照明(516件)、京东方(484件)、中石油(476件)、国家电网(408件)、华星光电(362件)、华三通信(336件)。

与此同时,国家知识产权局还公

布了截至2014年底中国发明专利拥有量排名前十位的省(区、市),依次为:广东(11.1878万件)、北京(10.3638万件)、江苏(8.1114万件)、上海(5.6515万件)、浙江(5.2418万件)、山东(3.4775万件)、四川(2.1209万件)、湖北(1.8825万件)、辽宁(1.8417万件)、陕西(1.7575万件)。

此外,2014年,国家知识产权局共受理通过《专利合作条约》(PCT)途径提交的国际专利申请2.6169万件,同比增长14.2%。其中,2.4007万件来自国内,占91.7%,同比增长14.9%;2162件来自国外,同比增长6.7%。去年,PCT国际专利申请超过100件的省(区、市)达到18个。其中,广东以1.3332万件PCT国际专利申请量位居第一位。北京、江苏、上海、浙江分列二至五位,上述5省市的PCT国际专利申请量占全国申请总量的85%。(李群)

ID List of trademark retrieval tool kick out 中美欧日韩推出网上检索新工具

Recently, the new ID List online search officially started to use in China, the USA, Europe, South Korea and Japan. Owing to the 5 parts above, the online research would make conveniences to the trademark applicants for them research the goods and services database.

Accordingly, applicants can only

use English to search the database. In the future, the database would gradually support Chinese and Korean. Applicants can research the ID List by <http://oami.europa.eu/ec2/tm5>.

本报综合消息 日前,经过中国、美国、欧洲、日本和韩国等商标五方会谈各成员方的努力,商品和服务清单(ID List)网上检索工具

正式启动。该检索工具将极大地方便商标申请人快捷高效地检索各成员方共同受理的商品和服务数据库。

据了解,目前申请人只能使用英语检索商品和服务清单,以后会逐渐实现使用中文、韩文等进行检索。商标五方会谈商品和服务清单可以从<http://oami.europa.eu/ec2/tm5>直接登录检索。

Kostritzer fell in trademark dispute 德国“卡力特”黑啤遭遇商标纠纷



The seller of the famous German stout brand Kostritzer, German Atlantic Trade Consulting Co., LTD. (hereinafter as Atlantic), recently lost a trademark infringement lawsuit in China. The defendant, Beijing Uniworld International Trading Co., LTD. (hereinafter as Uniworld), successfully maintained its trademark by the supporting of Brijing No. 3 Intermediate People's Court.

According to the judgement, the trademark involved were No. 7828456, No. G701010 and image, No. 6366250 and image, and No. G624253 and image. Those involved trademarks were all valid and approved on Class 32 Beer and other commodities, owned by German Kuschter Schwarzbier Limited Partnership (hereinafter as Kuschter).

In May 2013, Atlantic signed a trademark license contract with Kuschter, to get the exclusive marketing rights in China. In the contract, the 4 involved trademarks were also exclusively used in China by Atlantic.

Atlantic claimed that, it found Uniworld selling stout branding its

trademark in lower price, causing Atlantic huge economic losses. Atlantic request Uniworld to stop its infringement and pay the economic losses and reasonable expenses of 3 million Yuan.

Uniworld claimed that, the commodities it sold were legally imported and permitted by the trademark right owner. Then, Uniworld presented its 4 contracts signed with Holland TRIGON FOOD B.V. about trademark and the translation of documents to the Court.

The Court held that, according to the evidence put in by Uniworld, the stout sold by Uniworld were from Kuschter or its related companies, not infringement goods; Kuschter had already got enough economic returns from the goods and the selling action was clear enough to avoid consumers' confusion. Therefore, the Court dismissed Atlantic's claims. Atlantic then filed an appeal to Beijing Higher People's Court. CIP News would continue to report the follow-ups. (by Mao Ligu)

本报讯 有“德国第一黑啤”之称的“KÖSTRITZER”(中文名为卡力特)在中国遭遇了一场商标侵权纠纷,因认为北京四海致祥国际贸易有限公司(下称四海致祥公司)销售的标有“KÖSTRITZER”商标的啤酒涉嫌侵犯其注册商标专用权,德国大西洋C贸易咨询有限公司(德国大西洋公司)将四海致祥公司诉至北京市第三中级人民法院。日前,法院一审判决四海致祥公司未构成商标侵权,并驳回德国大西洋公司的诉讼请求。

据了解,涉案商标一为第7828456号“KÖSTRITZER”商标,涉案商标二为第G701010号“KöstriBer及图”商标,涉案商标三为第6366250号“KöstriBer及图”商标,涉案商标四为第G624253号“KöstriBer及图”商标,上述商标均在有效期内,并均核定使用在第32类啤酒等商品上。上述注册商标权利人均为德国库斯黑啤酒

两合公司(下称德国库斯公司)。2013年5月,德国库斯公司与德国大西洋公司签订商标使用许可合同。约定:德国大西洋公司是德国库斯公司所生产产品在中国的唯一经销商;并授予德国大西洋公司独占、不能转移的许可4件涉案商标。

德国大西洋公司诉称,其获得4件涉案商标在中国的商标独占使用权后,发现四海致祥公司在大量低价销售侵犯其涉案注册商标专用权的黑啤酒,给其造成了巨大的经济损失。故请求法院判令四海致祥公司立即停止侵权行为,并赔偿其经济损失及合理开支300万元。

四海致祥公司则辩称,其销售的“KÖSTRITZER”品牌啤酒系合法进口并经商标权利人许可的正品,未侵犯涉案注册商标专用权。随后,四海致祥公司提交了其与荷兰TRIGON FOOD B.V.签订的购买“KÖSTRITZER”啤酒的4份合同及其翻译文件。

法院经审理认为,根据四海致祥公司提交的证据可以证明其销售的“KÖSTRITZER”品牌啤酒系来自于德国库斯公司或其关联公司,并非假冒“KÖSTRITZER”商标的侵权商品。而且德国库斯公司在商品首次投放市场过程中已经获得了与其商标权相对应的足额回报,同时也是为了避免消费者对商品来源产生混淆。据此,法院一审判决驳回了德国大西洋公司的诉讼请求。

据悉,德国大西洋公司不服一审判决,已向北京市高级人民法院提起上诉。本报将持续关注该案的进展。(毛立国)



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Chinese dream of handwriting 妙笔书写中国梦

Handwriting is an important part of the Chinese culture. In recent years, by the spread using of computers and mobile phones, handwriting has gradually lost attention to children. Zhang Qianfeng, a handwriting teacher in Gangdu School, Anshan, Liaoning, used a patent to solve the problem of handwriting teaching.

Many years ago, Zhang and his team did a lot of research on Chinese characters, finding that traditional Chinese characters were not precise symmetric, but were larger in right and bottom and smaller in left and top. Therefore, he invented a new kind of matt combined with the Chinese five elements. People writing on it would make the character more artistic.

Asked about the reason of using the Chinese five elements, Zhang told the reporter that he found the structures of Chinese characters were just in accordance with regular five elements rules. "We teach students and Chinese teachers of the new matt, were not to earn more money, just to make people know more about Chinese handwriting and Chinese cul-

ture." Zhang said, he would never charge more for his patent. His aim was not only helping people get a beautiful handwriting by using his patent, but making more and more people have in depth knowledge of Chinese culture. "That is my Chinese dream." Zhang said. (by Song Ci)

本报记者 宋词

书法是中华文化的瑰宝,但随着电脑手机的普及,提笔忘字的情况经常发生,能写一手好字更是难上加难。因此,辽宁省鞍山市的中小学陆续开展书法教育。可怎样的教学方法更有效?在鞍山市钢都小学分校,书法教师张千峰费了不少心思,最终用1件专利解决了这个问题。

张千峰向记者介绍,多年前,通过研究中国上千个汉字的书写规律及技巧,张千峰和他的团队发现楷体的书写并非横平竖直、左右对称,而是存在左小右大、上收下开的结构。此后,他将传统的田字格、米字格的书写格纸进行改造,发明了自己的五行格书法学习字纸。这种格纸将一个字格内的区域按照黄金分割的位置下笔,写出的字形就会更加美观。

为什么叫做五行格?面对记者



的问题,张千峰说:“这里的学问可大了,简单地说就是因为楷体本身就具有阴阳五行结构的体现,对应在字体结构上就是一个字在书写时左边的行笔要收紧,右边的行笔要放开,上面的行笔要收紧,下面的行笔要放开,五行格的产生也正源于此。”

“我们对学生和语文老师进行培训,只收取格纸的成本费用,不仅教会了他们运用五行格写一手漂亮的字,还教他们学习了中国传统文化。”张千峰说,“我用这件专利教大家写字,不是为了赚钱,而是希望各行各业的人,尤其是孩子们能够走近书法,提高文化修养。这就是我这个书法老师最平凡的中国梦。”

