

Huawei files 25% of the world's 4G patents 全球4G领域华为专利占比逾两成

Latest statistics from Huawei, a leading global information and communications technology (ICT) solutions provider, published that it owned 25% of the world's patents in the field of 4th generation mobile communication technology (4G) now.

The mobile communication technology is now entering a new period of 4G. However, Chinese mobile manufacturers have to face the biggest obstruction, which is the deficiency in developing the key microchips. Nevertheless, Huawei has proved to the outside world that Chinese companies are capable of doing something remarkable on the international stage.

According to Meng Wanzhou, CFO of Huawei, the sales revenue of Huawei in 2014 is estimated to reach 287 billion Yuan to 289 billion Yuan globally, increased by 20%. Meanwhile, with an approximate profit margin of 12%, its 2014 gross profit is estimated to achieve 33.9 billion Yuan to 34.3 billion Yuan, roughly flat with 2013. According to the open data, 2014 has witnessed the fastest growth year in sales revenue for Huawei since 2011.

Compared with the 20% growth in sales revenue and high-speed growth in smart-phone sales, 15% of business increase for mobile telecom carrier business group, Huawei's

core telecommunication equipment manufacturing department, is a relatively smooth one. Even so, this number is still impressive, according to an inside watcher. Driven by the expanding investment into 3G and 4G network development worldwide, the total expenditures from China into 4G network constructions account half the world in the last fiscal year. In 2014, Huawei has laid out wide market arrangements in exploring 4G markets, driving mobile telecom carrier business group's sales increasing directly. At present, Huawei has built 154 4G networks, representing 46% among the world's 300 LTE networks.

"As a matter of fact, Huawei has injected an accumulative of 188 billion Yuan on R&D in the last decade, and this contributed to Huawei's leading role in 4G field." Says Meng Wanzhou. In 2014, Huawei was among the top 50 applicants in USA and ranked the top 15 at the European Patent Office. "All these figures show that Huawei has attached great importance to innovation and IPR layout. Now, it has a strong competitive advantage in 4G field, both home and abroad." Says Song Linqing, a representative from a Beijing-based patent agency.

For a long time, Huawei has injected significant capital into R&D, innovation and developing key technol-

ogy. Right now, it has developed not only 4G technology, but also 5G technology. An estimated 600 million Dollars will be spent on developing 5G. In 2014, 1/3 of the contracts from China Telecom, China Unicom and China Mobile Communication Corporation, China's top 3 mobile operators, have been signed with Huawei. Also, Huawei have been involved in construction of 600,000 4G/LTE base stations in 2014.

"Huawei's rapid growth is benefited from the 4G network upgrading projects launched by domestic mobile telecom operators." Says an IPR expert. Meanwhile, Huawei itself has always been focused on innovation and quality strategy, and has owned many core technologies in 4G field. Other domestic companies vowing to make greater achievements like Huawei, should not only spend enough money on R&D, but also develop more core technologies and pay more attention to product quality.

(by Wang Kang/ Chen Jingqiu)

本报记者 王 康

实习记者 陈景秋

进入4G时代以来,“核芯”竞争力缺乏一直是困扰国产手机厂商的大问题。然而,随着技术的积累,这一领域正迎来重大突破。日前,华为公司首席财务官孟晚舟在接受媒体采访时表示,在全球范围4G领域中,

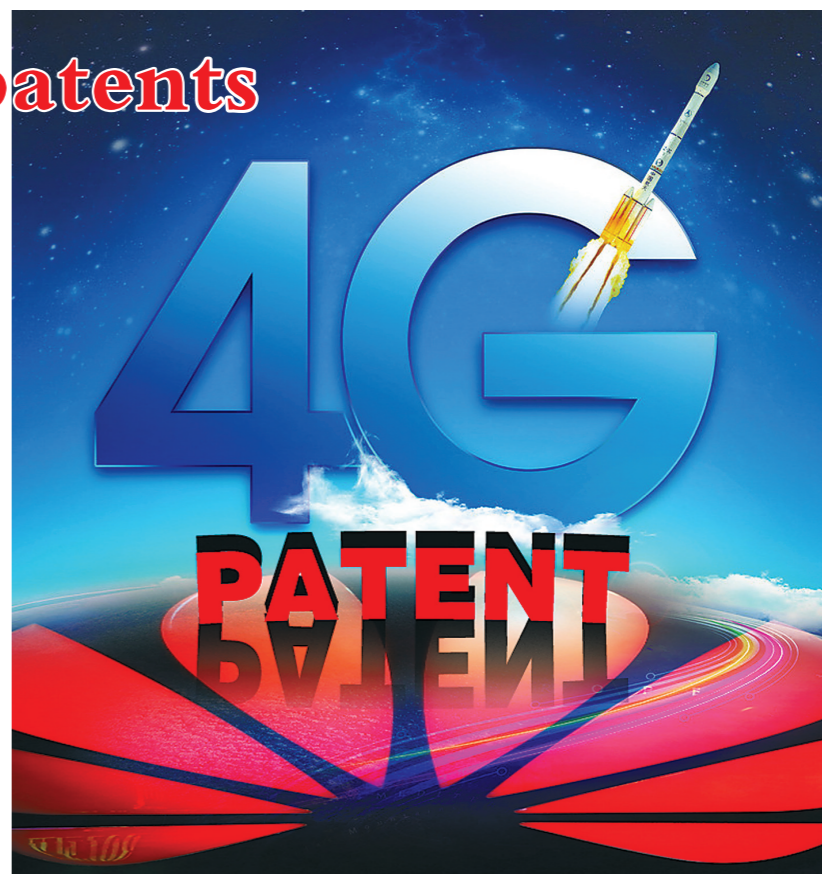
华为公司拥有专利授权数量占比已达25%。

近年来,以华为公司为代表的中国科技企业依靠自身努力和技术创新,以专利质量取胜,逐渐在国际市场站稳脚跟。

近日,华为公司公布的2014年公司业绩预期数据显示,该公司2014年全球销售收入为2870亿元至2890亿元,同比增长约20%;预计2014年华为公司主营业务利润为339亿元至343亿元,主营业务利润率约为12%,与2013年基本持平。记者在采访中注意到,2014年是华为公司自2011年以来销售收入增幅最大的一年。

与高速增长智能手机销量相比,华为公司核心的电信设备制造部门——运营商业务增长比较温和,但也贡献了15%的增长。业内人士指出,这方面的扩张得益于全球对3G和4G网络的投资,尤其是中国上一个财年的4G网络支出约占全球总投资的一半。运营商网络业务收入大幅增长与华为公司2014年广泛布局并开拓4G市场密不可分。据华为公司相关人士介绍,目前,在全球范围300多张LTE网络中,华为公司建设了超过154张4G网络,所建网络数量位居世界第一,占全球46%的市场份额。

事实上,为了保持行业领先,“在过去的10年间,华为公司在研发方面的投入已累计超过1880亿元。”孟晚舟表示,依靠巨额资金的投入,华为公司不仅占据中国企业发明专利



授权量第一的位置,还闯入2014年美国专利授权TOP50企业排行榜前50位,欧洲专利授权量排行榜前15位。“这在一定程度上反映出华为公司的创新能力不断加强以及知识产权意识逐渐增强。”北京力量专利代理事务所负责人宋林清在接受中国知识产权报记者采访时表示,华为公司在4G领域的专利积累,不管是在国内还是国外,都具有非常强的竞争优势。

一直以来,华为公司不仅持续投入大量资金进行技术研发,还在关键和最新的领域持续创新。记者在采访中了解到,目前,华为公司除了在4G技术领域加大研发力度外,还可能在2018年前至少投资6亿美元,用

于5G技术的研发。2014年,华为公司依靠充足的4G专利储备一举拿下中国三大电信运营商约1/3的合同,并在2014年建设了约60万座4G/LTE基站。

“从市场反应来看,华为公司是受益于国内运营商的4G网络升级工程。”一位长期研究知识产权领域的专家表示,注重创新,以质取胜是华为公司多年来的经营理念,这使得华为公司在4G领域积累了许多核心技术,进而在激烈的市场竞争中占据主动。该专家建议,国内企业要想像华为一样在所关注的领域取得重大突破,不仅需要大量的资金投入,还需要企业潜心研发更多的核心技术,不断提高产品品质。

China's IP in foreign eyes



China's Huawei Technologies Ltd., the world's biggest maker of telecommunications equipment, said Tuesday profit growth slowed last year while sales accelerated. Profit is forecast to rise about 17 percent over 2013 to 33.9 to 34.3 billion yuan. Final audited results are due out in March. (Huawei says 2014 profit up 17 percent, sales rise 20 percent, The Washington Post)

作为世界上最大的电信设备制造商之一,中国华为技术有限公司日前表示,其2014年利润增长放缓,但是年销售额增长加速。据预测,该公

司2014年盈利将超过2013年约17%,约339亿至343亿元人民币,最终审计结果将在3月份出炉。(“华为表示2014年利润增长17%,销售额增长20%”,华盛顿邮报)

Comment:

The strong technological innovation and patent creation enabled Huawei to be the biggest builder of fourth-generation mobile phone networks, as well as to expand its traditional business of switching equipment and launch its own smartphone brand for competition in the new market.

点评:

正是强大的技术创新和发明专利的运营成就了这家第四代移动电话网络的最大制造商,华为依靠自主知识产权积极拓展其传统的交换设备业务,并着力向智能手机品牌进军,进一步打造企业核心竞争力。



The new Xiaomi could add to competition for Apple Inc. in China, a market CEO Tim Cook has said is expected to become its biggest. Other Chinese smartphone brands including Lenovo Group and Huawei Technologies Ltd. also have released models they say offer features similar to the iPhone but at lower prices. (Rising smartphone star Xiaomi is moving upmarket and taking aim at Apple's iPhone, The Washington Post)

负责苹果公司市场业务的首席执行官蒂姆·库克表示,小米公司可能会加大其在中国的竞争压力,并且有望成为其最大竞争对手。目前其他中国智能手机品牌,

包括联想集团与华为技术有限公司也已经发布了新款手机,并提供与iPhone相似的功能服务,但价格更低。(“崛起的智能手机小米正在向高端市场进军,并瞄准苹果公司的iPhone产品”,华盛顿邮报)

Comment:

Lenovo, Huawei and Xiaomi, the new rivals, are changing the China's smartphone market occupied by Apple and Samsung. The rapid development of mobile internet is likely to promote the smartphone product and data service, which is helpful to Chinese smartphone companies in the developing market.

点评:

来自联想、华为、小米等新进入者的竞争,改变了苹果、三星占据中国智能手机市场份额的竞争格局,移动互联网的飞速发展,加速了智能手机不断丰富和扩充内容服务和数据业务,这些都将成为中国智能手机商赢得市场发展的有利因素。(李锋)

China to set up standardized IPR service system 中国将建立知识产权服务标准体系

According to the guideline on promoting the establishment of standardized IPR service system, jointly released by State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO), Standardization Administration of China, State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China and National Copyright Administration of China, China will initially establish an effective standardized IPR service system by the year of 2020.

According to a representative from Planning and Development Department under SIPO, to establish a

standardized IPR service system should mainly involve five tasks, namely, to build a technology organization, to enhance R&D, to foster pilot programs, to strengthen cultivation of talents and to improve propaganda and implementation. According to this representative, as efforts to foster pilot programs, a number of pilot demonstration projects will be gradually launched in nation-grade high-tech exploiting zones, IPR service industry cluster regions, model and pilot cities (parks) of IPR. Also, a number of pilot agencies with strong inno-

vative competence, high-level service and of social influence, will be fostered. (by Zhao Jianguo)

本报讯 中国国家知识产权局、国家标准委员会、国家工商行政管理总局、国家版权局近日联合印发《关于知识产权服务标准体系建设的指导意见》,其中确定的建设目标是到2020年,中国将建立基本完善的知识产权服务标准体系。

国家知识产权局规划发展司有关负责人表示,知识产权服务标准体系建设的重点任务包括组建知识产权服务标准化技术组织、加强知识产权服务标准化研究、培育知识产权服

务标准化试点示范、加强知识产权服务标准化人才培养、加强知识产权服务标准的宣传贯彻等5个方面。其中,在开展知识产权服务标准化试点示范工作方面,将在国家级高新技术开发区、知识产权服务业集聚区、知识产权(商标战略实施、版权)示范城市或园区中培育一批具有辐射作用和推广价值的标准化试点示范区;在知识产权服务机构中培育一批创新能力强、服务水平高、具有一定社会影响力的标准化试点示范机构,为全面推进知识产权服务标准化建设提供经验借鉴与示范引领。

(赵建国)

EXPRESS

BMW fails a trademark registration 宝马在华注册“迷你”商标被驳

In the second-instance decision made by Beijing Higher People's Court, an administrative appeal lodged by BMW automobiles against Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China (SAIC) in a trademark case, was recently concluded, and BMW's application for “迷你” trademark on clothes was denied.

In October 2005, BMW filed the No. 4961961 “迷你” trademark application on Class 25, products of garments, shoes and hats, etc. However, the Trademark Office (TMO) under SAIC denied BMW's application and TRAB respectively, on the grounds of constituting similarity with the No. 3241642 “迷你屋 minihouse” trademark and the No. 3353757 “迷你秀 minixiu” trademark on the same Class and products, which were separately filed by a natural person surnamed Yang and a Zhejiang-based company

in July 2002 and October 2002. The two trademarks registered on Class 25 products of garments and children clothes in February 2004 and October 2004 respectively.

BMW then brought the case to the Beijing No.1 Intermediate People's Court. In the first-instance decision, BMW's request was denied and TRAB's decision was sustained. BMW then appealed to the Beijing Higher People's Court. The court held that, the No. 3241642 “迷你屋 minihouse” trademark and the No. 3353757 “迷你秀 minixiu” trademark were both composed of the word “迷你”, and the meanings of the two marks were similar with the trademark in question, thus the similarity was constituted. The decision was then made above. (by Zhang Ling)

本报讯 德国宝马股份公司(下称宝马公司)欲在服装等商品上申请注册“迷你”商标,被国家工商行政管理总局商标评审委员会(下称商标评

定予以驳回。宝马公司不服商标评审委员会决定,随后向北京市第一中级人民法院提起行政诉讼。在一审法院判决维持商标评审委员会决定后,该案进入二审阶段。日前,北京市高级人民法院对该案作出二审判决,维持商标评审委员会决定。

据了解,2005年10月,宝马公司提出第4961961号“迷你”商标的注册申请,指定使用在第25类服装、鞋、帽等商品上。该申请商标被国家工商行政管理总局商标局、商标评审委员会以申请商标与在先申请注册的“迷你屋 minihouse”及“迷你秀 minixiu”商标构成使用在相同或类似商品上的近似商标为由,决定予以驳回。

据介绍,引证商标一为第3241642号“迷你屋 minihouse”商标,由广东省自然人杨传芳于2002年7月提出注册申请,2004年2月被核定使用在第25类服装、童装等商品上;引证商标二为第3353757号“迷你秀 minixiu”商标,由浙江省义乌市万怡科技开发有限公司于2002年10月提出注册申请,2004年12月被核定使用在第25类服装、童装等商品上。

宝马公司不服商标评审委员会决定,向北京市第一中级人民法院提起行政诉讼,但并未获得支持,法院一审判决维持了商标评审委员会决定。宝马公司随后向北京市高级人民法院提起上诉。北京市高级人民法院经审理认为,申请商标由中文“迷你”构成,引证商标一由中文“迷你屋”,以及与其对应的英文“minihouse”组成,引证商标二由中文“迷你秀”以及对应的汉语拼音“minixiu”组成。申请商标与两引证商标均包含有文字“迷你”,在含义上无明显差异,二者构成使用在相同或类似商品上的近似商标。据此,法院作出上述判决。(张 玲)

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