

China's IP in foreign eyes

Global low-carbon technology has seen significant progress in the US, Canada and China while Europe lags behind, finds a CCS (large-scale carbon capture and storage) report released recently. China has doubled its number of large-scale CCS projects since 2011. (North America, China lead on low-carbon technology, by GasWorld)

根据最近发布的一份 CCS (大规模碳捕获和储存) 报告, 全球低碳技术已经在美国、加拿大和中国取得了显著的进步, 而欧洲发展相对滞后。中国的大型 CCS 项目数量自 2011 年以来增长了 1 倍。(“北美和中国引领低碳技术发展”, 石油世界)

Comments:

To reduce carbon dioxide emissions, more countries need to match progress in places like the North America and China which are bringing CCS projects online at a robust pace. As a developing country, China has made a role here by tremendous endeavor on technological innovation.

点评:

为了减少二氧化碳排放量的目标, 更多的国家需要行动起来, 向在此领域积极迈进的北美和中国看齐。作为一个发展中国家, 中国正通过自主创新为世界作出一个负责任国家应有的贡献。



As Facebook spends US\$19 billion on WhatsApp, half a world away, China's Internet giants are in the middle of their own acquisition rush. Tencent Holdings, Alibaba Group Holding and Baidu are seeking targets to plug gaps across their businesses as they vie for China's 618 million Web users. They seek to fill gaps in their offerings to tap growing market. (China's Internet giants looking for tech buys, by Today)

当脸谱(Facebook)花费 190 亿美元收购 WhatsApp 引发热议之时, 半个地球之遥的中国互联网巨头们也正忙于自己的收购热潮。腾讯控股、阿里巴巴集团和百度都在为了争夺中国 6.18 亿网络用户寻找合作目标, 以填补自身业务链的空缺。他们在寻求完善, 以挖掘不断扩张的市场。(“中国互联网巨头寻求高科技合作”, 今日在线)

Comments:

Data shows that the three internet giants driving Internet-related deals in China to a record this year, adding to their 44 announced acquisitions since 2012, valued at US\$18.7 billion. As the importance of services accessible by customers on the move has increased in China, those tech pioneers are seeking opportunities all over the world and participating in the global game.

点评:

有数据显示, 腾讯、阿里巴巴、百度三大互联网巨头正在刷新今年中国互联网相关交易量。自 2012 年以来, 其对外宣布的收购案已达 44 件, 价值达 187 亿美元。随着中国消费者对移动服务需求的增加, 中国高科技先行者不惜代价在全球寻求合作伙伴, 将市场竞争扩展至海外。

(by Correspondent Wang Weiwei from Canada) (本报通讯员汪玮发自加拿大)

China granted 208,000 invention patents in 2013 2013 年中国共授权发明专利 20.8 万件

China's State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) in Beijing released the data of invention patents in 2013 on February 20. In the year of 2013, SIPO accepted 825,000 invention patent applications, up 26.3 percent year on year, ranking the first in the world three years in a row; China granted 208,000 invention patents. Among them, 144,000 were domestic, same as the year before. Up to the end of 2013, the valid domestic (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) invention patents totaled 587,000, amount to 4.02 per 10,000 people, 2 years ahead of the goal of the national "12th Five-Year Plan". "The structure of application and patents granted constantly improved, the qualities of patent application gradually enhanced. Companies gradually built up their status in IPR creation," said a relevant principal of SIPO.

The top ten ranking of provinces (municipalities) and companies are quite attractive to the public. Among the top ten provinces having granted the most invention patents in 2013, Beijing for the first time surpasses Guangdong, ranking the number one with 20,695 patents; Guangdong and Jiangsu occupies the second and third place; Zhejiang, Shanghai, Shandong and Sichuan stands the fourth to the seventh; Anhui is listed for the first time, ranking the eighth; Shaanxi and Hubei win the last two spots of the list. In the top ten enterprise ranking, Huawei still ranks the top, followed by Sinopec; the rest are ZTE, CNPC (China National Petroleum Corpora-

tion), Oceans King Lighting, SMIC (Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corp), BYD, Huawei Terminal, Chery Automobile and CNOOC (China National Offshore Oil Corporation). It's worth mentioning that it's the first time for CNPN, Ocean King Lighting to be listed among top ten.

SIPO released the top ten provinces (municipalities) having the most cumulative invention patents up to the end of 2013. They are Guangdong (95,475), Beijing (85,434), Jiangsu (62,112), Shanghai (48,370), Zhejiang (43,275), Shandong (27,996), Sichuan (16,677), Liaoning (16,092), Hubei (15,235) and Shaanxi (14,394). In the year of 2013, SIPO accepted 22,924 PCT applications, an increase of 15.0% year on year; 15 provinces (municipalities) reached over 100 PCT applications. Among them, Guangdong made 11,525, ranking the number one; Beijing, Jiangsu, Shanghai and Zhejiang stood the second to the fifth; the total of those accounted three fourth of the whole.

(by Chen Jianming)

本报 2 月 20 日, 中国国家知识产权局在北京发布了 2013 年中国发明专利授权量的有关数据。2013 年, 中国共受理发明专利申请 82.5 万件, 同比增长 26.3%, 连续 3 年位居世界首位; 2013 年中国共授权发明专利 20.8 万件。其中, 国内发明专利授权 14.4 万件, 与去年持平。截至 2013 年底, 国内(不含港澳台)有效发明专利拥有量共计 58.7 万件。每万人口发明专利拥有量达到 4.02 件, 提前两年完成国家“十二五”规划纲要设定的目标。国家知识产权局相关负责人表示, 中国专利申请和授权结构不断优化, 专利申请质量逐步提升, 企业知识产权创造主体地位

逐步稳固。

在中国国家知识产权局此次公布的信息中, 2013 年中国省(区)和企业发明专利授权量前十的排名尤为引人关注。在发明专利授权量排名前十的省份中, 北京首次超过广东, 以 2.0695 万件位居榜首, 广东、江苏分列“榜眼”和“探花”, 浙江、上海、山东、四川分列四至七位, 首次跻身前十的安徽位列第八, 陕西、湖北分别居第九、第十位; 在国内企业发明专利授权排名上, 华为公司依然位居榜首, 中石化紧随其后, 第三位至第十位依次为中兴通讯、中石油、海洋王照明、中芯国际、比亚迪、华为终端、奇瑞汽车、中海油。其中, 中石油、海洋王照明、中海油 3 家能源企业首次进入榜单, 表现抢眼。

中国国家知识产权局还首次发布了截至 2013 年底, 中国发明专利拥有量排名前十的省(区)市, 依次为: 广东 (9.5475 万件)、北京

截至 2013 年底中国发明专利拥有量排名前十的省市区(不含港澳台)

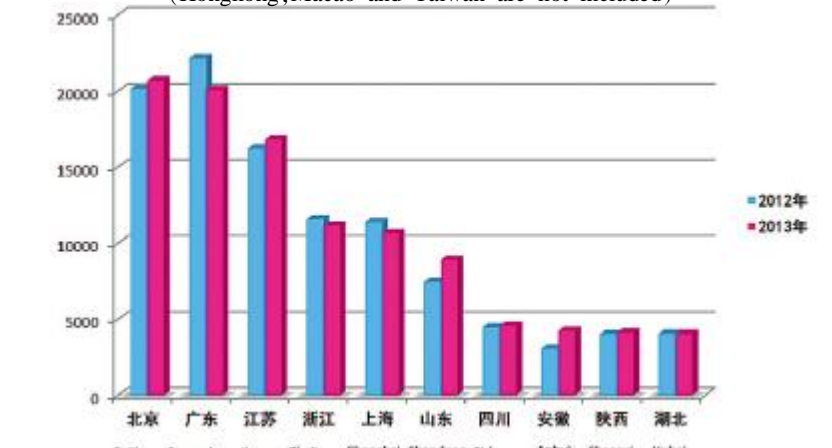
The top 10 provinces (municipalities) in granted invention by 2013 (Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan are not included)

Table with 2 columns: 省市区 (Provinces/municipalities) and 数量 (件) (Quantity). Rows include Guangdong (95475), Beijing (85434), Jiangsu (62112), Shanghai (48370), Zhejiang (43275), Shandong (27996), Sichuan (16677), Liaoning (16092), Hubei (15235), Shaanxi (14394).

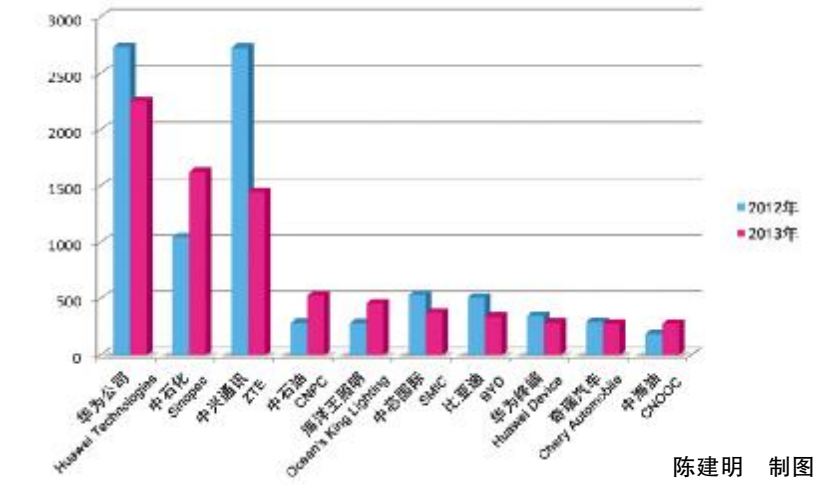
(8.5434 万件)、江苏 (6.2112 万件)、上海 (4.8370 万件)、浙江 (4.3275 万件)、山东 (2.7996 万件)、四川 (1.6677 万件)、辽宁 (1.6092 万件)、湖北 (1.5235 万件)、陕西 (1.4394 万件)。此外, 2013 年, 中国国家知识产权局共受理《专利合作条约》(PCT) 国际专利申请 2.2924 万件, 同比增

长 15.0%。2013 年, PCT 国际专利申请超过 100 件的省(区)市达到 15 个。其中, 广东申请 1.1525 万件, 居首位。北京、江苏、上海、浙江分列二至五位, 上述 5 省市的 PCT 申请量占全国申请总量的 3/4。(陈建明)

2013 年中国发明专利授权量排名前十的省市区(不含港澳台) The top 10 Chinese provinces(municipalities) in inventions granted in 2013 (Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan are not included)



2013 年中国发明专利授权量排名前十的中国企业(不含港澳台) The top 10 Chinese enterprises in inventions granted in 2013 (Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan are not included)



Intellectual Property Dreamcatcher 知识产权追梦人

Editor's Note

Chinese dream, the dream of the nation. To turn the great dream to the reality, requires every Chinese to make efforts and dedicate into innovation. Here, we launch the column of "My Chinese Dream", displaying the spirits of Chinese intellectual property "dreamcatchers". Let's together build our Chinese dream.

编者按

中国梦, 是国家的梦, 也是每个人的梦。要将伟大的梦想变为现实, 需要知识产权战线上每一个人去创新, 去努力。本报在双语周刊继续推出“中国梦·我的梦”专栏, 展现中国知识产权界“追梦人”的风采。让中华儿女共筑中国梦, 谱写新篇章。

"To be an intellectual property dreamcatcher - my Chinese dream it is." With the striking notes of strength and the spiritual eyes, it's impossible to believe that Professor Wu Handong is over sixty, the well-known Chinese scholar of intellectual property rights from Zhongnan University of Economics and law. In his mind, to implement intellectual property strategy and to build an innovative country is his Chinese dream.

Academic research, academic communicating, schoolteaching, lectures... as a retired former President of Zhongnan University of E-

conomics and law, Wu Handong is still very busy with full schedule. "Implementation of the national intellectual property strategy, research of the innovation-oriented country theories, and intellectual property development, personnel training, cultural popularization, etc., there are so many things to do." His sincere words make others fully feel that his dream has already been combined with the responsibility, while he has been dedicated to his faith by his action.

In the history of the Chinese intellectual property development, the name of Wu Handong is closely connected to the theoretical system construction of Chinese intellectual property and the implementation of the Outline of the National Intellectual Property Strategy (hereinafter referred to as the Outline). As one of the first scholars who proposed the intellectual property strategy concept, he presided over the writing of the expert advice draft. The poetry "Passion to love long lives, even if body fades" can be the best portrayal of his selfless dedication to China's intellectual property development.

In the past 30 years, as one of the pioneers of China intellectual property research, Wu Handong has in depth systematically expounded the basic categories, fundamental theories and systems of intellectual property, and help build China's intellectual property theoretical system. In the 31st Politburo collective

study meeting on May 26, 2006, he lectured on China's Law and System Construction of Intellectual Property Protection for the Party and state leaders.

In recent years, besides of participating in the revision and the expert advisory drafting of intellectual property laws and regulations including patent law, trademark law and copyright law, Wu Handong albin has been giving suggestions in making policies in the national level. In the year of 2010, commissioned by the National Development and Reform Commission, the State Intellectual Property Office and other 8 ministries, Wu Handong presided over the drafting of the 12th Five-Year Plan of National Intellectual Property Development (experts advisory draft). His work was highly praised by national ministries and industry experts.

In 2009, Wu Handong as a representative of Chinese academia was awarded the annual "50 most influential global IP figures" by the authoritative British magazine "Intellectual Property Management"; he won the award again in 2011. In the same year, he was titled one of the most influential characters in the IPR protection of 2011 by SIPO, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce and the National Copyright.

"Chasing the Chinese dream of Intellectual Property has been my long-cherished wish. Having the opportunity to devote all my energy

for the career, I never have regrets." Wu Handong says frankly, in the past 5 years of implementation of intellectual property strategy, China has released the "positive energy" of intellectual property system and made the "beautiful voice" to the world. (by Zhao Jianguo)

“我是一名知识产权中国梦的追梦人。”铿锵有力的话语, 神采飞扬的目光, 很难想象他已是一位年逾六旬的人。他就是著名知识产权学者、中南财经政法大学教授吴汉东。在他的心目中, 实施知识产权战略, 建成创新型国家, 就是知识产权事业的中国梦。

科学研究、学术交流、课堂授课、专题演讲……尽管由于年龄原因, 前不久不再担任中南财经政法大学校长职务, 可他依然十分忙碌, 他的日程表还是排得满满当当。“知识产权战略的实施, 知识产权事业发展, 知识产权人才培养, 知识产权文化的普及, 我还有许多的事情要做。”吴汉东发自肺腑的话语, 让人们充分感受到, 在他的心里梦想与责任早已合二为一, 为知识产权事业奉献的信念与行动也早已融为一体。

在中国知识产权事业的发展史上, 吴汉东的名字与中国知识产权理论体系的构建、《国家知识产权战略纲要》(下称《纲要》)的颁布实施紧密相联。作为中国最早提出知识产权战略理念的学者之一, 他主持撰写了《纲要》专家建议稿。可以说, “衣带渐宽终不悔, 为伊消得人憔悴”就是这一过程的真实写照。

30 余年来, 作为中国知识产权研究的先行者之一, 吴汉东系统而深入地阐述了知识产权的基本范畴、基本理论、基本制度, 构筑了我国知识

产权制度的理论体系。2006 年 5 月 26 日, 吴汉东在中央政治局第 31 次集体学习会上, 为党和国家领导人讲授了《中国知识产权保护的法律和制度建设》。

近年来, 吴汉东不仅参与了专利法、商标法、著作权法等知识产权法律法规的修订及专家建议稿的起草工作, 还为国家层面的知识产权政策的制定出谋划策。2010 年, 吴汉东受国家发展和改革委员会、国家知识产权局等十部委委托, 主持起草了《国家知识产权事业发展规划“十二五”规划》(专家建议稿), 获得高度评价。

2009 年, 吴汉东作为中国学界的代表, 被国际知识产权界权威杂志英国《知识产权管理》评选为年度“全球知识产权最具影响力 50 人”; 此后于 2011 年他再次获得这一殊荣。之后, 他被国家知识产权局、国家工商行政管理总局、国家版权局联合评选为 2011 年度知识产权保护最具影响力人物之一。

“追逐知识产权事业的中国梦, 就是最大的追求。能为知识产权事业中国奉献自己全部的光和热, 我无怨无悔。”吴汉东坦言, 实施知识产权战略 5 年多来, 中国释放了知识产权制度的“正能量”, 向全世界发出了知识产权事业的“好声音”。(赵建国)

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